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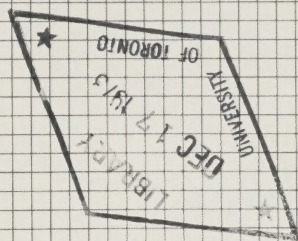


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Annual Report 1972



The Ministry of the Solicitor General

Ontario Police Commission
Ontario Provincial Police
Public Safety Division:

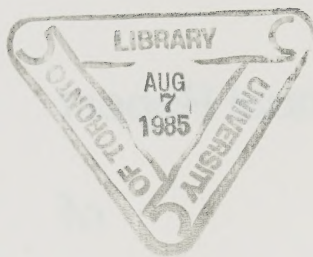
Fire Marshal
Supervising Coroner
Centre of Forensic Sciences
Emergency Measures Branch

Annual Report
of
The Ministry of the Solicitor General

Year ending December 31, 1972

The Honourable John Yaremko, O.C., LL.D.
Solicitor General

R. Michael Warren
Deputy Solicitor General



To His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

It is my pleasure to present to your Honour
the first annual report of the Ministry of
the Solicitor General.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "John Yaremko". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "J" and a long, sweeping underline.

The Honourable John Yaremko, Q.C., LL.D.
Solicitor General

Annual Report, 1972
Ministry of the Solicitor General

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The Police Act

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The Public Works Protection Act

**The Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty
to Animals Act**

A Year-end Review

Introduction

The Ministry of the Solicitor General was formed April 1, 1972, as part of an overall restructuring of the Ontario Government following the Third Interim Report of the Committee on Government Productivity.

As a result, Ontario became the first province in Canada to establish a Ministry concerned exclusively with the related programs of law enforcement and public safety.

The creation of the Ministry of the Solicitor General embraced several fundamental principles.

The first was that under the previous structure, the responsibility of the Attorney General for law enforcement had an appearance of conflict with his responsibilities for the prosecution of offenders and the administration of justice. In directing those forces which detect crime and apprehend the offender, it could be suggested that those efforts might be allowed to flow over into the judicial process. While this may not have been a real hazard, the possibility of conflict, nevertheless, did exist.

The second principle was that because law enforcement reflects a high degree of public protection, it naturally becomes tightly interwoven with other government programs designed to protect the public. It followed that the government could place ministerial focus on an increasingly important area of public service by assigning the supervision of local police, the responsibility for the Ontario Provincial Police and related public safety programs to a separate Ministry.

Another prominent factor underlying the formation of the new Ministry was a recognized need for a special focus on the relationship between law enforcement agencies and the public.

Finally, the Ministry represents a direct response to growing public concern with an apparent spread of crime and violence in society and the ability of police and public safety agencies to cope with the phenomenon. In responding to this challenge, the Ministry has, from its inception, recognized the importance of maintaining an appropriate balance between the rights of the individual and the protection of society as a whole.

Ministry Goal

The overall goal of the Ministry is to contribute to the protection and security of society by the enforcement of the law, the maintenance of peace and order, and the protection of persons and property in a manner which will ensure individual freedom and rights.

This goal is pursued through a number of activities, including: advisory services to ensure continued improvement of policing services and training throughout the province; a provincial police force with expertise in the areas of criminal, general and traffic law enforcement; specialized scientific criminal analysis; monitoring and promoting an adequate standard of fire safety services in the province; the determination of causes of death in unusual circumstances; the provision of anatomical materials and forensic pathology services; and, the coordination and approval of emergency planning as executed by municipalities, government departments and private agencies.

Implementation

As a preliminary step, a steering committee was established to plan and oversee the organization and implementation of the new Ministry. Of special interest was the adoption of the Ministry Office concept which was endorsed by COGP in its Interim Report #3. It is a means of providing overall coordination and direction to all the affairs of a Ministry with a diverse group of organizational units.

The Ministry Office consists of the Ministry Executive, comprising the Solicitor General and the Deputy Solicitor General, and the Ministry Secretariat, which includes four staff members who specialize in the areas of management services, policy development, communications, and planning and evaluation.

The Ministry Secretariat, working closely with senior program officials, has been responsible for a number of major program and policy analyses, the design and implementation of an administrative and financial support system for the Ministry, and the development of a program and planning review capacity.

Highlights of 1972

During the first nine months of its operation, the new Ministry was responsible for a wide range of legislative and program initiatives.

Legislation

The Coroners Act, 1972:

The Coroners Act, 1972 was enacted in June of 1972 and will be proclaimed in force in the near future. This legislation can be viewed as a bill of rights for witnesses and interested persons who may be involved in a coroner's inquest because it offers protection in a number of areas. Witnesses at an inquest are protected from self incrimination and civil liability and may be represented by counsel or an agent. Interested persons are given notice of an inquest and are entitled to participate fully in it. This statute, based largely on the Report of the Ontario Law Reform Commission on the Coroner System in Ontario, creates a new statutory system for the investigation of and inquiry into sudden or unexplained deaths. It also introduces the new civil rights protections recommended by the McRuer Report.

The Police Amendment Act, 1972:

The Police Amendment Act, 1972, was proclaimed in force effective December 1, 1972, and introduces broad new measures to streamline police bargaining and arbitration in Ontario. The Act includes provision for the appointment of a new Ontario Police Arbitration Commission which will oversee a full-time arbitrator and maintain a register of part-time arbitrators. The former system, involving three-man boards of arbitration, has been discontinued; all disputes are now referred to a single arbitrator designated by the Solicitor General. Conciliation services are also available to negotiating parties.

Programs

Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC):

Ontario is the first province in Canada to fully implement the CPIC system. Through the coordinating efforts of the Ontario Police Commission, all police forces are now linked to this highly efficient system which provides almost instantaneous information from across Canada and other participating countries to police officers in the field. CPIC is essential to the effective operation of the Bail Reform Act, the parole system and many related facets of the detection of crime and the apprehension of offenders.

Police Community Relations

The Ministry is supporting a series of province-wide, police-community relations seminars being conducted by the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews to stimulate a better understanding of the role of the police and the community in law enforcement.

Police Training

The Ministry is supporting an experimental in-service training project to help develop new methods of on-the-job instruction. At the same time, it is encouraging the forces involved in the project to re-examine the ways in which they deliver their services in relation to the changing needs and attitudes of their communities. This project has been undertaken by the Foundation for Human Development with the Burlington Police Department, supported by the ongoing participation and assistance of the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

This, of course, is in addition to formal police training such as that provided by the Ontario Police College at Aylmer.

Scientific Criminal Analysis

A new Centre of Forensic Sciences is presently under construction which, when completed, will be one of the finest in the world. The Centre will improve the quality and availability of forensic analysis to the police and the public.

Organized Criminal Activity

The Ministry continues to provide a major contribution of investigative capability and intelligence analysis aimed at combating organized criminal activity. Plans are also underway to improve the capability of the Ontario Police Commission for collecting, analyzing and disseminating criminal intelligence data and to strengthen the Ontario Provincial Police capacity for dealing with organized crime.

Task Force on Policing

The Task Force on Policing, established in 1972, is presently examining major aspects of policing in the province, including organization, administration, financing and training. Currently, it is conducting province-wide public hearings. A report is expected in approximately one year's time.

The Year Ahead

Although there have been positive steps forward in the province's overall approach to law enforcement and public safety, it is recognized that there are many areas which will require continued and more specialized attention in the year ahead. Of particular interest in the coming year will be efforts to improve police training facilities and strengthen the police communications and information networks. The overall review of policing in Ontario being conducted by the Task Force will also be an important factor in the Ministry's forthcoming activities.

The Ontario Police Commission

In accordance with provisions contained in The Police Act, the Ontario Police Commission provides assistance in coordinating the work and training of police forces throughout the province. It also operates the Ontario Police College in Aylmer, and a highly efficient criminal intelligence service.

The Commission has a chairman, a full-time member and a part-time member as well as permanent staff.

As provided for by statute and regulations, the Commission has quasi-judicial, regulatory, and investigative powers throughout the province.

The Commission's staff maintains a system of statistical records and conducts research studies of criminal activities and related matters to aid law enforcement by police forces in Ontario.

The staff also consults with and advises boards of commissioners of police, police committees of municipal councils, other police authorities and chiefs of police on all matters relating to policing.

OPC staff is divided into several basic sections including: advisors on police services; intelligence; systems planning and research; support staff and the Police College in Aylmer.

Advisory Branch on Police Services

Four Commission advisors, all former senior police officers with extensive experience in police work and administration, advise police forces in those municipalities which are required to maintain their own forces. Each advisor is responsible for a specific geographic area and at least once a year confers with the chief of police and other senior officers of municipal forces in his area. Recommendations are frequently made during these visits and if a serious deficiency is noted or the force fails to carry out suggested changes or improvements, the matter is reported to the Commission so that action considered necessary by the Commission can be taken.

In 1972, the advisors' work-load was greatly increased because of the need to assist regional municipalities to resolve problems associated with unification of police forces.

During 1972, the formation of new regional municipalities made it necessary to restructure police organizations and communications systems. At the same time, the advent of the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) system added a new dimension to policing and law enforcement. Improved technology also made it possible to develop compatible municipal police radio networks.

Assistance was provided during the year to The Regional Municipality of Sudbury; The Regional Municipality of Waterloo; The City of Timmins—Porcupine.

Preparatory unification studies and associated work for other regional municipalities, not yet constituted, is expected to require a considerable amount of time on the part of the Commission's advisory staff. At the request of the County Council of Peel, staff of the Advisory Branch has already produced studies and plans preparatory to the introduction of regional government.

Numerous requests are received from municipalities which want a survey made of police services, advice on how to resolve budgetary questions, or assistance in determining manpower requirements. In 1972, OPC advisors responded to such requests by visiting the municipality and following up with detailed recommendations in the form of a report.

Advisors also assist with the selection of chiefs of police and other senior officers when requested to do so by municipalities. The usual procedure is for applicants to be interviewed by a committee composed of three chiefs of police selected by the OPC's advisory staff. The committee's assessment as to the qualifications of the applicants are forwarded to the appropriate police governing body which then makes the final selection.

A Guide to Promotional Procedures, produced by the Advisory Branch and approved by the Commission, is used by many municipal police forces. Written examinations are prepared by the Police College and supervised by an OPC advisor.

Advisors are called on, from time to time, to give lectures at the Ontario Police College, and to other organizations, including out-of-province police forces.

The Association of Chiefs of Police has divided the province into six zones and the Ministry of the Solicitor General sponsors at least four one-day seminars for police officers each year in each zone. An advisor from the Commission participates in these sessions.

The detailed statistics on page 16 indicate the extent of the work undertaken by the Commission's advisors in 1972 and previous years.

Criminal Intelligence Branch

During the year, the Commission's five intelligence officers, with supporting clerical staff, were extensively involved in training, liaison with national and international law enforcement and intelligence agencies and in collecting, evaluating and reporting information which is required for law enforcement purposes.

Seminar courses, covering various aspects of organized crime and crime intelligence training, were continued during the year at the Ontario Police College. These seminars were designed to inform police officers of the extent and structure of organized crime and explain approved methods for dealing with such activities. Two seminars were held in 1972 and were attended by 66 specially selected police officers. The subject of crime intelligence was also included in the syllabus for all other training classes at the Police College during the year. The Commission's intelligence staff was involved in planning and coordinating the seminar courses as well as giving lectures to other classes.

Inter-provincial and international aspects of organized crime necessitate continuing liaison and exchange of information among the specialized authorities engaged in combatting organized crime in Canada and the United States. The Commission's intelligence officers are members of the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (L.E.I.U.), a large association of state and municipal intelligence officers from both countries. In 1972, OPC staff attended the Unit's annual conference.

Toronto will be the site of the '74 conference and personnel from the Commission will be hosts.

Commission staff also attended conferences in Alberta and the United States during the year as well as Regional Crime Conferences in Ontario, Chiefs of Police Zone meetings and other meetings in Montreal, Buffalo, Washington and Detroit.

These activities, and others, have helped the Commission maintain effective liaison with law enforcement authorities in major Canadian and U.S. centres.

Personnel of the Intelligence Division, Commonwealth Police of Australia, visited the Commission during the year and conferred with staff preparatory to establishing a parallel intelligence organization in that country.

Intelligence officers from the Commission are members of the Criminal Intelligence Service—Ontario. C.I.S.O. is dedicated to improving and expediting the collection, analysis and exchange of crime intelligence.

Since its formation in 1966, C.I.S.O. has grown steadily and its members have developed considerable expertise in carrying out police intelligence work. In 1972, C.I.S.O.'s membership reached 43, including 24 intelligence officers from major municipal police forces, two OPP intelligence officers, three intelligence officers from the R.C.M.P., five intelligence officers from the Commission, three associates and six affiliates.

The Central Repository for Crime Intelligence in Ontario is maintained by the Commission. Information is disseminated on a need-to-know basis to police forces throughout Ontario, to repositories in other provinces and to a Central Repository for Canada in Ottawa.

The "joint forces" approach—coordinated intelligence probes by several police forces—proved highly effective during the year and seven such operations are now in progress. A number of tactical operations were mounted as follow-ups to some of the probes and resulted in successful prosecutions being launched.

Analytical capability constitutes the vital component of a sound intelligence system. Staff in the analytical section of the Commission's Intelligence Branch provides this capability. Some increase in the capacity of this section is planned to handle a projected increase in the flow of intelligence material.

Persons engaged in organized crime have not become entrenched in Ontario. Their lack of success can be attributed to the integrity of members of the judiciary, police officers and other public servants in the province. Although there is no absolute solution to the problem of organized crime, there is sufficient evidence to show that it can be kept in check when law enforcement agencies cooperate and work closely together as they do in Ontario.

Crime Trends

Total Criminal Offences and Criminal Offences Cleared 1968 — 1972

Reported by Municipal Police Forces and Ontario Provincial Police

	Number of Offences	Percentage Increase over Previous Year	Number Cleared	Percent Cleared
1968	367,294	14.5	157,107	42.8
1969	409,108	11.4	182,277	44.6
1970	469,784	14.8	214,354	45.6
1972	509,378	8.4	216,685	42.5
1972	519,265	1.9	227,954	43.9

Four Allied Offences of Robbery, Break and Enter, Theft Motor Vehicle, Theft Over \$50.00 1968 — 1972

Reported by Municipal Police Forces and Ontario Provincial Police

Offences	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Robbery	2,189	2,476	2,625	2,833	3,102
Break & Enter	49,922	54,789	60,372	63,265	60,903
Theft M/V	18,163	21,397	23,346	25,298	24,925
Theft over \$50	34,058	41,249	52,901	61,495	45,986
Totals	104,332	119,911	139,244	152,891	134,916

Crime Statistics

Total Criminal Offences Cleared 1971 – 1972

Combined Totals for Municipal Police Forces
and Ontario Provincial Police
and Municipalities under Contract

	1971	1972	Increase	Percent Increase
Cleared by Charge	144,711	155,628	10,917	7.5
Cleared Otherwise	71,974	72,326	352	0.5
Total Clearances	216,685	227,954	11,269	5.2

Four Allied Offences of Robbery, Break and Enter, Theft Motor Vehicle, Theft Over \$50.00 Which are Indicative of the State of Crime in Ontario in 1972

Offences	Municipal	O.P.P.	Total
Robbery	2,941	161	3,102
Break & Enter.	46,726	14,177	60,903
Theft M/V	22,538	2,387	24,925
Theft over \$50.00	41,222	4,764	45,986
Total 1972	113,427	21,489	134,916

Note: The 1972 total of 134,916 compares with a total of 152,891 in 1971 — a decrease of 17,975 or 11.8%.

Criminal Occurrences 1971 – 1972

Comparative Totals

	1971			1972		
	Actual	Cleared by Charge	Cleared Otherwise	Actual	Cleared by Charge	Cleared Otherwise
Municipal police forces	424,141	113,549	56,816	436,113	127,123	58,138
Ontario Provincial Police and Municipalities under contract	85,237	31,162	15,158	83,152	28,505	14,188
	509,378	144,711	71,974	519,265	155,628	72,326

Note: The increase in crime in 1972 over 1971 was 1.9%.

**Criminal Occurrences Classified
1971 – 1972**

Municipal Police Forces

	Actual 1971	Actual 1972
Murder	90	84
Attempted Murder	70	89
Manslaughter	13	8
Rape	280	336
Other Sexual Offences	3,269	2,868
Wounding	889	681
Assaults (Not Indecent)	28,288	28,033
Robbery	2,652	2,941
Breaking and Entering	48,715	46,726
Theft — Motor Vehicle	22,948	22,538
Theft — Over \$50	54,609	41,222
Theft — \$50 and Under	111,872	121,655
Have Stolen Goods	5,768	6,222
Frauds	23,921	25,131
Prostitution	1,057	1,099
Gaming and Betting	1,375	2,115
Offensive Weapons	2,353	2,574
Other Criminal Code (Except Traffic)	73,220	83,325
Criminal Negligence (Causing Death)	26	23
Criminal Negligence (Causing Bodily Harm)	24	21
Criminal Negligence (Operating Motor Vehicle)	229	211
Fail to Stop at Scene of Accident	16,106	17,526
Dangerous Driving	1,810	1,833
Fail or Refuse to Provide a Sample of Breath	1,987	2,762
Driving while Impaired	20,483	22,792
Driving while Disqualified	2,087	3,298
Total	424,141	436,113

**Criminal Occurrences Classified
1971 – 1972**

**Ontario Provincial Police
Municipalities Under Contract**

	Actual 1971	Actual 1972
Murder	44	44
Attempted Murder	20	23
Manslaughter	2	1
Rape	92	81
Other Sexual Offences	441	506
Wounding	83	80
Assaults (Not Indecent)	7,053	7,318
Robbery	181	161
Breaking and Entering	14,550	14,177
Theft — Motor Vehicle	2,350	2,387
Theft — Over \$50	6,886	4,764
Theft — \$50 and Under	13,497	15,015
Have Stolen Goods	483	626
Frauds	2,107	2,207
Prostitution	1	2
Gaming and Betting	24	5
Offensive Weapons	452	538
Other Criminal Code (Except Traffic)	18,159	19,636
Criminal Negligence (Causing Death)	29	31
Criminal Negligence (Causing Bodily Harm)	2	—
Criminal Negligence (Operating Motor Vehicle)	38	52
Fail to Stop at Scene of Accident	1,297	1,485
Dangerous Driving	542	651
Fail or Refuse to Provide a Sample of Breath	996	223
Driving while Impaired	14,874	11,703
Driving while Disqualified	1,034	1,436
Total	85,237	83,152

Systems Planning and Research Branch

This Branch was established late in 1971 to plan and develop integrated support services needed by police forces to combat criminal elements.

The work of Branch staff encompasses systems design and the application of information and communications technology to the problems of modern-day policing. A significant measure of success has already been realized, due to the active cooperation of government authorities and police forces—municipal, provincial and federal.

CPIC—Canada's national computerized police information center—went into full operation in Ontario during 1972 with the installation of an initial 74 terminals. These terminals provide a direct link with and access to central computerized files at CPIC headquarters in Ottawa. Information on file is available for more than 390 police locations (OPP and municipal forces) throughout Ontario as well as locations in other provinces. The system as it now exists, together with further extension of CPIC services to non-terminal points, via alternative modes of communication, will give law enforcement officers in Ontario immediate access to information about criminals and crimes whenever they need it.

The application and control of the CPIC system in Ontario, as well as its extension in the province, is the Commission's responsibility. Planning the installation of terminals, the development of standards and controls to regulate joint use of the system, and the training of police forces in its use are carried out by the Systems Planning and Research Branch. A number of police forces in the province have assigned key personnel to assist the Commission with this undertaking.

Improvements in police information services and systems have necessitated changes in procedures and systems in other government Ministries. Information processing routines for the courts, Correctional Services, and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications' Motor Vehicle Registry have been altered to reflect police needs for more accurate, complete and up-to-date information. A major study is currently underway to determine the type of interface the police require with the planned automated motor vehicle registration system.

The Ontario Police Forces Telex Network—OPFTN—continued to operate in 1972 as a basic information exchange and dissemination service for Ontario police forces. However, network expansion was curtailed during the year because of the introduction of more comprehensive services for police forces able to use the CPIC system. The Telex network will not be closed down until the Commission is satisfied that alternative systems (CPIC network and radio communications) are capable of providing a service which is as good or better.

Communications specialists from the Systems Planning and Research Branch, in cooperation with the federal Department of Communications and with municipal and regional police forces, have prepared a radio communications development plan that is expected to meet police needs for the next eight to 10 years. This plan calls for the installation by police forces of compatible VHF mobile radio systems which will operate on the same portion of the radio band and accommodate a common police radio channel.

Ontario Police College

The Commission operates and staffs the Ontario Police College in Aylmer. The College offers two-part recruit training courses, general police training courses dealing with such subjects as criminal investigation, crowd control and traffic law and control.

In 1972, 955 candidates attended the six-week Part "A" recruit training course and 928 attended the Part "B" course. The 10-week general police training course was given to 105 candidates; 153 attended the supervisory course. Additional refresher courses, of three weeks duration, were given last year.

Three new courses were offered at the College in 1972: youthful offender course (3 weeks); police instructor's course (3 weeks); seminar course for identification supervisors. Five new courses are being introduced in 1973.

In summary, a total of 2,627 police personnel took training courses at the Ontario Police College during 1972. For the year the number of student weeks totalled 14,123.

Ontario Police College
Comparative Costs of Training

Year	O.P.C. Aylmer Student Weeks	Cost Fiscal Year	Cost Per Student Wk.
1963	5,565	\$ 328,553	\$59.04
1954	7,228	353,728	48.94
1965	9,097	455,528	50.07
1966	9,939	550,349	55.37
1967	11,335	621,932	54.87
1968	12,033	720,568	59.88
1969	11,434	791,861	69.25
1970	14,372	912,712	63.51
1971	14,178	1,019,037	71.87
1972	14,123	1,042,500 (Est.)	73.82
1973	15,100 (Est.)	1,213,200 (Est.)	80.34

Reasons for Increased Costs — Samples of Costs

A. Salary

Classification	Maximum 1964	Salaries 1973	
Instructor 1	\$6,900/yr.	\$14,793/yr.)	Salaries + Employee Benefits = 65% of Total
Instructor 2	8,600/yr.	18,015/yr.)	
Kitchen Maid	1.15/hr.	2.81/hr.)	
Cook 2	1.30/hr.	3.62/hr.)	
Stat Eng	1.95/hr.	4.19/hr.)	
Maint Sup	5,500/yr.	9,896/yr.)	(+ Pending increment)

B. Maintenance

Food	.39/meal	.57/meal
Coal	\$12/ton	\$29/ton

Ontario Police College

Training Statistics 1963 – 1972

Course	No. Men Trained—Calendar Year										Total
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	
Recruit	364	410	326	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1100
Recruit—Part "A"	—	—	374	608	715	652	753	967	1026	955	6050
Recruit—Part "B"	—	—	—	503	656	764	652	935	831	928	5269
Recruit—Metro Branch	—	—	—	—	—	305	295	—	—	—	600
General P/Training "A"	75	168	189	190	139	147	125	118	114	105	1370
General P/Training "B"	—	—	—	50	52	67	49	10	—	—	228
Supervisory	42	53	76	75	163	196	218	152	158	153	1286
Criminal Investigation	31	29	37	63	82	83	95	94	95	91	700
Identification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	34	26	72
Police Administration "A"	—	35	34	31	36	32	25	31	25	28	277
Police Administration "B"	—	—	35	27	24	36	30	31	25	29	237
Police Administration "C"	—	—	—	29	23	23	35	34	23	29	196
Traffic Supervisors)OPC &	20	23	30	35	40	32	26	20	20	23	269
Traffic Control)OTC	—	15	27	22	25	19	19	15	21	17	180
Traffic Law & C/Invest.	—	—	—	—	—	22	28	28	28	27	133
Youthful Offender	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	21
Crowd Control	—	—	124	—	—	—	—	—	84	63	271
Methods Of Instruction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16
Lands & Forests (Enforcement)	—	22	22	18	26	33	—	24	—	—	145
Seminars:											
Senior Officers	63	34	—	—	—	55	39	50	38	36	315
Detective	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
Criminal Intelligence	—	—	29	44	46	42	90	100	81	62	494
Youthful Offender	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	37	37	—	140
Drug Training	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	137	157	—	395
Ident/Supervisors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18
Special Course: Africans	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	13	—	—	37
Totals:	654	789	1303	1695	2027	2574	2604	2808	2797	2627	19878

Ontario Police College

Training Program 1973-1974

Course Offered	Duration	Expected Enrolment	Student Weeks
Recruit Training Part "A"	6 wks.	1000	6000
Recruit Training Part "B"	6 wks.	1000	6000
General Police Training	10 wks.	80	800
Refresher Course	3 wks.	60	180*
Supervisory Course	2 wks.	180	360
Criminal Investigation Course	6 wks.	100	600
Police Administration Part "A"	2 wks.	30	60
Part "B"	2 wks.	30	60
Part "C"	2 wks.	30	60
Identification Course	10 wks.	24	240
(a) Traffic Supervisors Course	3 wks.	30	90
(b) Traffic Control Course	3 wks.	20	60
Traffic Law & Collision Investigation	3 wks.	30	90
Course On Youthful Offender	3 wks.	30	90
Police Instructors Course	3 wks.	15	45
Crowd Control Course	2 wks.	40	80
Criminal Intelligence Seminar	1 wk.	50	50
Senior Officers Seminar	1 wk.	40	40
Identification Supervisors Seminar	3 days	20	12
Forensic Laboratory Seminar	1 wk.	18	18*
Identification Refresher Course	2 wks.	12	24*
Advanced Black & White Photography Course	2 wks.	12	24*
Colour Photography Course	2 wks.	12	24*
Law Enforcement Course Natural Resources	3 wks.	25	75
Student Weeks Total			15082

*new courses or seminars

Municipal Police Forces in Ontario Statistical Information

Introduction:

The number of municipal police forces in the Province is 162 but in three municipalities,* (the Village of Brighton, the Township of Essa and the Town of Rockland), policing is provided on a temporary basis by the Ontario Provincial Police. Twelve other municipalities have contracted under section 62 (1) of The Police Act for policing by the Ontario Provincial Police.

(* Explanation under "Difficult and Special Cases".)

During the past 11 years, 116 municipal forces have ceased to exist because of mergers or changes in population and policing needs in Ontario. At the same time, however, the total strength of all municipal forces has risen, from 6,626 in 1962 to 9,757 on January 1, 1973. Total strength increased by 492 between 1971 and 1972.

The following tables detail changes that have taken place in municipal police forces.

Number of Municipal Police Forces in Ontario

1962 — 1972

December 31, 1962	278
December 31, 1963	270
December 31, 1964	280
December 31, 1965	268
December 31, 1966	262
December 31, 1967	225
December 31, 1968	216
December 31, 1969	207
December 31, 1970	205
December 31, 1971	179
December 31, 1972	179
January 1, 1973	162

Changes in Numerical Strength of Police Forces

1962 — 1972

1962	6,626
1963	6,629
1964	6,728
1965	6,985
1966	7,198
1967	7,775
1968	8,065
1969	8,434
1970	8,826
1971	9,265
1972	9,757

Note:

These figures exclude clerical help or civilian personnel employed by police forces.

Municipal Police Forces

By Type of Area Served

	January 1, 1971	January 1, 1972	January 1, 1973
Metropolitan Areas	1	1	1
Regional Areas	2	2	4
Cities	28	29	26
Towns	101	100	90
Townships	25	22	19
Villages	20	20	18
Improvement Districts	1	2	—
Counties	1	1	1
	179	177	159
Currently Policed by O.P.P. On a Temporary Basis		2	3
		179	162

Areas under contract to Ontario Provincial Police

12 12 12

Municipal Police Force Personnel

(December 31, 1972)

Actual Strength	9,686
Authorized Strength	9,757

Changes

Hired	943
Left	440

Reasons for Leaving

Retired	59
Dismissed	24
Resignation Requested	70
Joined Another Force	41
Dissatisfied	19
Other Reasons	200
Deceased	27

Total

440

Municipal Police Forces Classified By Numerical Strength

	January 1, 1971	January 1, 1972	January 1, 1973
1 Man Forces	13	11	9
2-5 Man Forces	53	52	44
6-9 Man Forces	37	40	38
10-14 Man Forces	21	22	19
15-19 Man Forces	7	5	6
20-24 Man Forces	6	8	6
25-49 Man Forces	16	14	14
50-99 Man Forces	12	14	12
100+ Man Forces	14	13	14
	<u>179</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>162</u>

Note:

Of the total number of organized municipal police forces in Ontario on January 1st, 1973, 91 or 56.2 per cent represent forces with nine or fewer members.

Information Pertaining to Operation Of Police Forces in Ontario 1972

Force	Police Strength	Police Budget
Municipal Police Forces	9,757	\$162,356,740
Ontario Provincial Police	3,943	66,947,000
Totals	<u>13,700</u>	<u>\$229,303,740</u>
Per Capita Cost (Based on a population figure of 7,700,000)		\$29.78

Municipal Police Forces 1972

	Total (160)	Metro, Regions Cities (32)	Villages, Towns, etc. (128)
Population served by Municipal Police Forces	6,274,492	4,882,224	1,392,268
Police Budget	\$162,356,740	\$134,916,312	\$27,440,428
Police Strength	9,757	8,085	1,672
Per Capita Cost	25.88	27.63	19.71
Police Population Index	1/643 or 1.55 per 1,000	1/604 or 1.65 per 1,000	1/833 or 1.20 per 1,000

The Ontario Police Commission

Advisory Branch Operations 1968 – 1972

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Regular visits to municipal police forces	219	182	201	208	118
Special surveys of municipal police forces	—	18	12	15	6
Complaints involving police forces and police officers .	17	26	20	37	35
Assistance to police governing authorities re appointments of chiefs of police and other departmental promotions	9	15	8	17	14
Assistance and advice to municipal councils concerning police operations within their individual police forces	43	45	49	44	28
Assistance and advice to boards of commissioners of police regarding police matters	9	19	42	36	21
Assistance and advice to chiefs of police relative to police operation and administration	23	44	116	100	77
Regional study assistance	—	—	—	—	6
Attendance at Police Zone meetings	13	26	28	29	26
Surveys conducted: adequacy of police forces	11	8	—	7	4
Surveys conducted: unification of police forces	4	5	4	1	10
Attendance at police meetings and conferences	4	8	13	22	35
Attendance at community colleges (advisory)	—	4	4	2	2
Supervision of promotional examinations	—	3	7	17	16
Preparation of hearings under The Police Act	—	1	—	—	1
Attendance at special committee meetings	—	4	—	—	33
Lectures (R.C.M.P. and Ontario Police College)	—	—	11	10	12
Lectures—other	—	—	—	14	4
Investigation of police budget disputes	—	—	2	5	2

Ontario Provincial Police

The OPP continued its service to the province on a wide-ranging basis in 1972.

Its main duties include policing those areas which are not covered by municipal forces; maintaining a Criminal Investigation Branch; providing reserve personnel to municipal forces when needed; maintaining highway traffic patrols and enforcing the province's liquor laws.

The OPP's objective has been to provide uniform and impartial law enforcement in all areas of the province under its jurisdiction and to render aid and services, upon request, to their law enforcement agencies.

By and large, the trends which have been established over the past several years have shown few significant changes.

During 1972, 19,715 criminal charges were laid. In addition, 20,171 charges were laid under the Criminal Code in connection with 22,851 driving offences.

A total of 29,086 charges were laid in connection with offences under The Liquor Control and Liquor Licence Acts.

The volume of provincial statute enforcement work increased by 22,454 cases or 6.9 per cent to a total of 349,791 cases reported. Traffic and liquor cases accounted for over 95 per cent of the work in this category.

Investigations relating to offences under federal statutes other than the Criminal Code totalled 1,475 compared to 1,074 in 1971. Cases under The Canada Shipping Act, The Lord's Day Act and Indian Act accounted for the majority.

There were 1,368 violations of municipal by-laws proceeded with in municipalities policed under contract. Included in the total are 1,218 parking offences.

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) in Ottawa became operational in 1972 and terminals were installed on schedule in each district headquarters and at the Ottawa and Kitchener detachments during the year. The Wanted Vehicle system became operational on July 1, 1972, with the Wanted Persons system going on line November 1.

Implementation of an improved and uniform occurrence reporting system was also completed during the year.

The problem of drug abuse in our society today is being met by the OPP through its drug recognition program. The program consists of lectures to field personnel and is paying dividends through increased detection of abuses.

Only one labour dispute caused the Force any concern during 1972. This involved employees of the Ontario Hydro Commission and lasted about three months. Problem areas were the Bruce Complex near Kincardine and the Lambton and Pickering generating stations. Mass picketing in these locations, together with incidents of obstruction, intimidation and mischief resulted in a number of arrests and charges being laid.

As in past years, policing services were provided at the annual International Plowing Match held near Sebringville from September 26 to 30. A total of 114,677 persons attended this event.

Operations

(a) Field

Field personnel carry out law enforcement duties in all areas of the province where policing is the direct responsibility of the Force.

District Identification Units

District identification personnel attended at the scene of 6,469 criminal occurrences and 3,372 traffic collisions and miscellaneous occurrences. A total of 5,209 identifiable latent fingerprints were found at scenes of crime, resulting in the subsequent identification of 646 criminals.

Personnel responded in 532 cases requiring neutralization of explosives. They made successful comparison of footwear and tire impressions, broken glass, metal and torn paper exhibits in 161 instances.

A total of 3,894 persons were fingerprinted and 3,651 photographed for police record purposes. In addition, 2,018 individuals were fingerprinted in connection with visa and employment applications. Photographic prints prepared by identification personnel totalled 166,270. There were 510 charts and crime scene drawings made for presentation in the courts.

Bomb Disposal Squads

Each district identification unit is responsible for investigating reports of bombs or infernal devices and their subsequent disposal.

One device dealt with in 1972 was a bomb found in a hedge at the Cuban ambassador's residence in Ottawa. The bomb contained eight half-pound blocks of explosives.

Underwater Search and Recovery

The Force's underwater recovery teams, located in all 17 districts, consist of 50 equipped members. During the past year, they were active primarily in the recovery of drowning victims and the locating of evidence for use in criminal prosecutions. One particular mishap alone, resulting in the drowning of 10 persons, required the use of 14 divers and other search and rescue resources.

Motorcycle Club Activities

Mounting concern with motorcycle gangs now revolves around an obvious move to entrench themselves as the main suppliers of drugs in Ontario. In addition, there have been vicious assaults and damage caused in gang attacks on licensed premises in the province.

A special squad formed by the OPP in 1970, in an effort to combat this lawless activity, has continued to supply a constant flow of information to all police forces in Ontario in order to keep them abreast of the situation. In this way, the OPP is attempting both to curtail and to predict the future potential effect of motorcycle gangs in our society.

Canine Search and Rescue Teams

The number of canine teams was increased by one in 1972. OPP now has 11 teams, one each at Thunder Bay, London, Oakville, Mount Forest, Barrie, Belleville, Kemptville, North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Cochrane and Dryden.

The teams responded to approximately 400 occurrences such as searches for wanted or missing persons and caches of stolen property. A variable length of time was expended in each investigation ranging from a few hours to several weeks as was the case in the escape of 14 dangerous prisoners from Millhaven Penitentiary.

OPP Auxiliary Police

The total complement of the Ontario Provincial Police Auxiliary is 544, all ranks. There are 17 units of 32 members each, located in districts 1 to 12. Each unit is under the direction of a regular Force member and auxiliary personnel receive training which covers all aspects of the police function. During 1972, auxiliary members served a total of 50,000 hours assisting regular members of the Force.

(b) Special Services

The Force has seven branches organized into a Special Services Division which are staffed with personnel specially trained in specific areas of crime detection and investigative techniques. They provide assistance to members of the Force and municipal police forces.

Anti-Gambling

This function was formed to suppress illegal gambling throughout the province. The branch assists in the investigation of disorderly houses, cases involving pornography and lotteries, and in keeping gambling under control.

In 1972, 40 investigations were conducted into disorderly houses and related offences. Three men were assigned to task forces on crime.

Files are maintained on all lotteries licensed by the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations and municipalities throughout the province.

Anti-Rackets

“White collar” crime including diversified rackets, fraudulent schemes, and the manufacture and distribution throughout Ontario of counterfeit and forged instruments such as payroll cheques, money orders, bonds and currency are investigated by Anti-Rackets personnel.

(i) General Assignment Section

In 1972, 259 investigations were conducted covering a total of 5,781 actual offences. These resulted in 413 charges against 112 persons. Total loss to victims was \$3,452.14.

(ii) Counterfeit and Forgery Section

In 1972, 182 investigations were conducted resulting in 878 charges against 70 persons. Total loss to victims was \$311,580.72. Counterfeit currency seized in Ontario amounted to \$23,900 compared to \$38,000 in 1971.

Auto-Theft

Expert assistance is provided to all Ontario police forces in the investigation of organized vehicle theft rings and the identification of vehicles, the particulars of which may be in doubt.

During 1972, 89 investigations were commenced which resulted in 65 prosecutions and the recovery of stolen property worth \$243,460. Several hundred requests for assistance were also handled.

Criminal Intelligence

The objective of this function is to correlate information with similar units established within the Ontario Police Commission, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and municipal police forces in Ontario. Personnel compile information on organized crime to provide investigators in the field with information which may not be otherwise readily available. A total of 992 investigations were conducted in 1972.

Criminal Investigation

Inspectors of the Criminal Investigation Branch investigate the more serious types of crime such as murder, kidnapping, rape, and bank robbery. They were detailed to 344 assignments during the year, including the investigation of 48 murders, 13 of which were committed in municipal police jurisdictions.

Liquor Laws Enforcement

Specially trained investigators in the liquor laws enforcement field respond to requests for investigations initiated by the Liquor Control Board, the Liquor Licence Board, municipal police departments, crown attorneys, or Force personnel. There were 349 investigations in 1972. Investigators were also involved in the prosecution of 63 charges relating to drug trafficking.

Security Intelligence

This function was established to provide protection from subversive elements in the maintenance of public order. In addition, the Branch is responsible for providing appropriate security for ranking officials of government and other persons. A program is also maintained whereby expert advice is available to government ministries on building security.

(c) Traffic

The responsibility for developing, coordinating and implementing the various safety and selective enforcement programs relating to traffic is a function of the Traffic Division. It is also responsible for air patrol operations and the accident prevention program.

The OPP is responsible for patrolling 9,746.8 miles of King's Highway, 2,992 miles of secondary highways, 217.5 miles of tertiary roads, 9,146.1 miles of county roads and 56,451.2 miles of township roads—a total of 78,553.6 miles.

Motor Vehicle Collisions—Highways

In 1972, OPP personnel investigated a total of 76,934 collisions. Of this number, 36,738 were of the reportable property damage type (damage in excess of \$200), 21,714 involved personal injury to 36,178 persons and 1,083 were fatal collisions resulting in the deaths of 1,317 persons.

The total of 76,934 collisions was 11,349 more than the 1971 total of 65,585. The number of personal injury accidents increased by 3,175 over the 1971 figure of 19,173, and the number of fatal accidents increased by 175 over the 1971 total of 923. The number of persons injured increased by 4,312 over the 1971 figure of 32,626; 1,332 persons were killed in 1972, 188 more than the 1,144 killed in 1971.

The monetary value of property damaged in 1972 totalled \$64,966,331 compared to \$51,481,062 in 1971.

Motor Vehicle Collisions—Private Property

In addition to its responsibilities on the highways of the province, to which the collision ratio and selective enforcement program is directly relevant, the OPP also investigates motor vehicle collisions on private property. There were 4,588 in 1972. Of this number, 194 were property damage collisions with damage over \$200; 3,745 were collisions in which damage was less than \$200; 634 involved personal injury to 760 persons and 15 were fatal collisions resulting in the deaths of 15 persons.

Highway Traffic Enforcement—General

In 1972, a total of 329,547 charges were laid by the Force under the provisions of The Highway Traffic Act and those sections of the Criminal Code dealing with driving offences. Warnings issued totalled 266,252.

Charges under the Criminal Code relating to condition of drivers through use of intoxicants accounted for 18,974 of the total number of charges. This represents an increase of 3,104 cases or just over 19 per cent from the previous year.

There were 323,772 cases processed through the courts in 1972 (including cases not disposed of in 1971), resulting in 293,284 convictions. This reflects a conviction rate of 90 per cent and indicates that the charges were of good quality and were properly prepared and presented to the courts.

To assist in controlling high-speed driving on highways during the year, members of the Force operated 54 radar units on a selective basis for a total of 27,562 hours.

A total of 373 members of the Force have been appointed as qualified technicians to operate 68 breathalyzer units located at strategic points throughout the province.

Highway Traffic Enforcement—Air Patrol

The OPP operates six aircraft on a charter basis out of London, Burlington, Downsview, Belleville, Ottawa and Sudbury. This provides for aerial surveillance of 1,759 miles of provincial highway, specially marked for this type of enforcement.

Enforcement from the air in 1972 resulted in 21,161 hazardous moving driving charges being laid and 1,780 warnings issued. Contact was made with a motorist on an average of once every nine minutes of patrol. In addition to this activity, the aircraft patrol rendered assistance in 42 special investigations including murder and bank robbery.

Snow Vehicle Collisions

The number of collisions involving snow vehicles continues to increase (843 in 1972 compared to 556 in 1971). In 1972, 34 persons were killed compared to 13 the previous year and 700 injured compared to 426 in 1971. A total of 2,520 charges were laid in 1972 resulting from violations in the use of snow vehicles.

(d) Accident Prevention

Through this program it is the OPP's objective to instill in the minds of youth correct attitudes toward safety, and to maintain sound and effective police/community relations. Contact is also made with adult groups for the same purpose. To this end, a total of 940,238 Ontario residents were contacted by members of the Force at schools and public gatherings.

Administration Services

Staff Inspections

A system of staff inspections throughout the various districts and detachments ensures that OPP personnel adhere to Force policy. Staff inspections personnel also undertake special assignments on direction. In 1972, 4,597 uniformed and civilian personnel were interviewed, 58 staff complaints were investigated and 26 special studies were conducted.

Financial Management

The functions carried out are payroll, internal audit, revenue, budget and centralized purchasing.

An internal auditor was appointed in 1972 with responsibility for carrying out a continuing internal audit program to ensure that accounting procedures and practices are in accordance with policy.

Planning and Research

This function provides management consulting services to the Force in the development of policies, procedures and methods necessary to achieve objectives.

A study of pre-trial release procedures relating to The Bail Reform Act was undertaken for the purpose of issuing Force instruction. Other projects included platoon shift scheduling and the establishment of Force policy relating to The Criminal Law Amendment Act and The Identification of Criminals Act.

A new Activity Reporting system was implemented in March 1972. The system, designed to provide an analysis of Force activity, is used in the field and in certain studies relating to organizational planning.

The records management program is now well established within the Force. During the year the responsibility was extended to service the records management needs of the entire Ministry of the Solicitor General.

Program Analysis

The program analysis function is to develop and assist management in adopting, on a continuing basis, a decision making process for the programs, activities and operations of the Force. Analysts work in the two principal areas of field operations and service activities. Areas of involvement are multi-year forecasts, goals and objectives, and research into similar organizations for new ideas and concepts.

Properties and Information

(a) Buildings and Properties

New leased detachment premises were occupied at: Pinery Park, Rainy River, Westport, and Burk's Falls. Modifications were made to Casselman, Huntsville and Waterdown detachments to provide additional and more adequate accommodation.

The detachment building at Maxville was destroyed by fire in August 1972 and temporary accommodation has been provided pending reconstruction.

Two housing units have been built at Ignace and one at Ear Falls. One house was purchased at Marathon.

(b) Public Information

The objective is to project an awareness of the Force through the preparation and dissemination of information relating to Force activities. Personnel in this area are also responsible for the development of recruitment literature and the design and presentation of public displays.

Registration

(a) Private Investigators and Security Guards

The Force has a legislated responsibility to investigate and licence all persons who are employed in Ontario as private investigators and security guards. The responsibility includes the licencing of agencies which employ such persons.

Fourteen additional agencies were licenced during the year, bringing the total number to 191. Licences issued to individuals totalled 20,201. Fees collected during the year totalled \$150,759.60.

(b) Firearms

The Ontario Provincial Police controls the issuing of firearm permits in certain areas of the province in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code.

A total of 16,141 firearm registrations were processed. Permits issued to carry a restricted firearm totalled 6,645.

Permits issued to minors numbered 2,900, while permits to sell at retail numbered 32.

Ten new shooting clubs were approved, bringing the total in Ontario to 422.

Personnel Services

During 1972 the Force had a complement of 3,943 uniformed members and 1,148 civilian personnel. As of December 31, 1972 there were 3,881 uniformed members and 1,052 civilian personnel on staff.

The turnover during 1972, resulting from resignations, dismissals, superannuations, deaths, and transfers to other Ministries, was 137 or 3.5 per cent in the case of uniformed members, and 183 or 16 per cent in the case of civilian staff.

Seventy-five members were presented with the Force's "Long Service and Good Conduct Medal" in 1972; 17 members were commended for the thorough and exceptional manner in which they performed their duty.

The Force had one man killed while on duty during the year as a result of a motor vehicle collision.

Career Management

This activity is responsible for the recruitment of uniformed members and the operation of the Force "Promotional Process".

In this connection, there were two promotional examinations held during the year. One in the spring was for specialists in criminal investigation and the other, in the fall, was a general process for promotion from constable to corporal, corporal to sergeant ranks, and from the sergeant ranks to commissioned officer.

A total of 136 members of the Force were promoted to higher rank during the year. There was one demotion for cause.

Personnel Services

Personnel Services takes care of the recruitment, training and development of civilian personnel and maintains personnel records for all employees of the Force. It also acts as the liaison between the Civil Service Commission and other ministries in matters relating to personnel administration.

Training

OPP training facilities, at 291 Sherbourne Street, Toronto, provide the initial training of police recruits and the training of members of the Force in specialized responsibilities. A continuing program of in-service training in all aspects of policing is also an important function. Arrangements are made for training at the Ontario Police College, Aylmer, as well as training beyond the scope of OPP facilities. Examples of the latter are programs provided by the Civil Service Commission, schools, colleges and other types of on-the-job training provided by police departments and various associations.

Staff Services

Records

The objective of this activity is to maintain records essential in the determination of policy and in the direction and control of the police effort.

This includes providing data for application of the Force's selective enforcement program, preparing statistical information, supplying photographic and identification equipment to district headquarters and detachments throughout the province, and procuring, supplying and maintaining radio communications and radar equipment used by the Force.

Also included in the activity are technical and specialized services relating to criminal identification. Examples are fingerprint comparison, drafting and crime scene drawing and photography. Services are provided for forms design, printing and mailing.

A total of 2,056,129 inquiries were made to various central registries in the records activity.

Data Processing

The purpose of this activity is to record and process operational and administrative data to identify criminals or aid management in making decisions in the control and deployment of resources.

Telecommunications

The objective of this activity is to provide instant transmittal of information essential for police operations. In order to accomplish this, the OPP has a radio system with 100 fixed stations, nine transportable stations, eight automatic repeater stations, and 1,359 mobile stations installed in automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, boats and aircraft. In addition, 78 hand-carried transceivers and 86 monitor receivers are strategically located across the province. The radio system logged a total of 4,156,855 messages in 1972.

Five existing fixed stations were replaced in 1972 while additional fixed stations were established at Sioux Lookout and Rainy River detachments.

The Ontario Police Forces Teletype Network provides teletype service to 65 municipal police and 97 OPP locations. The OPP portion of the network handled 1,090,619 point-to-point messages in 1972 in addition to broadcast-type preempt messages handled on an hourly basis each day.

A vehicle licence information service for all network users is provided by OPP headquarters. Approximately 14,000 inquiries were handled each month.

Quartermaster Stores

Quartermaster Stores procure, stock and distribute uniforms and equipment to members of the Force. The Stores are also responsible for procuring and issuing office supplies and stationery needs, and maintaining a repository of seized offensive weapons.

Transport

The transport activity is responsible for providing and maintaining mobile and related equipment to meet the transportation needs of the Force.

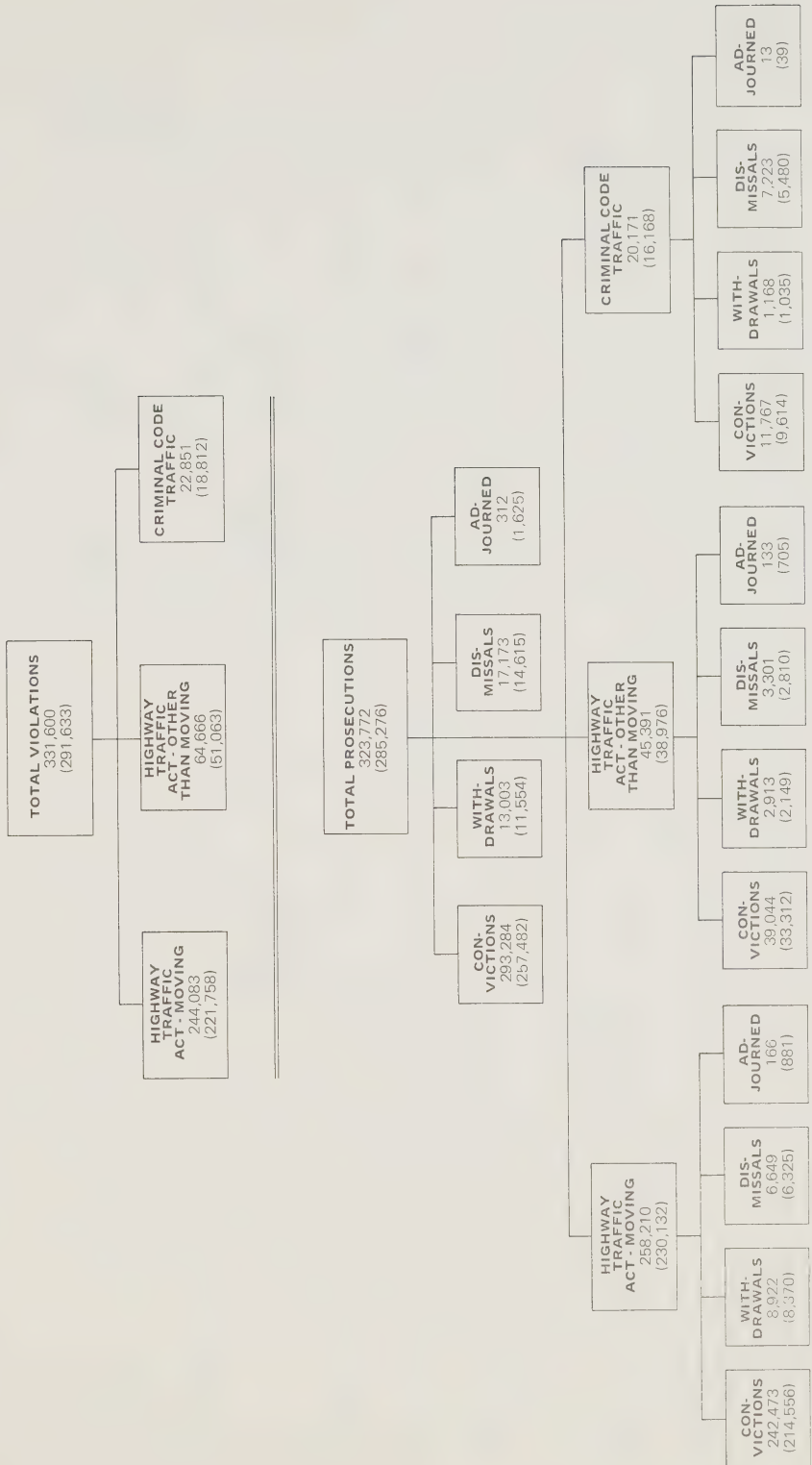
The Force operated 1,714 transport units that included automobiles, trucks, buses, snow vehicles, motorcycles, and watercraft. They travelled 68.5 million miles in 1972.

The acquisition of vehicles, on a tender basis, and their subsequent disposal is the responsibility of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

Ontario Provincial Police

Motor Vehicle Traffic Violations, Prosecutions and Dispositions 1972

(figures for 1971 in brackets)

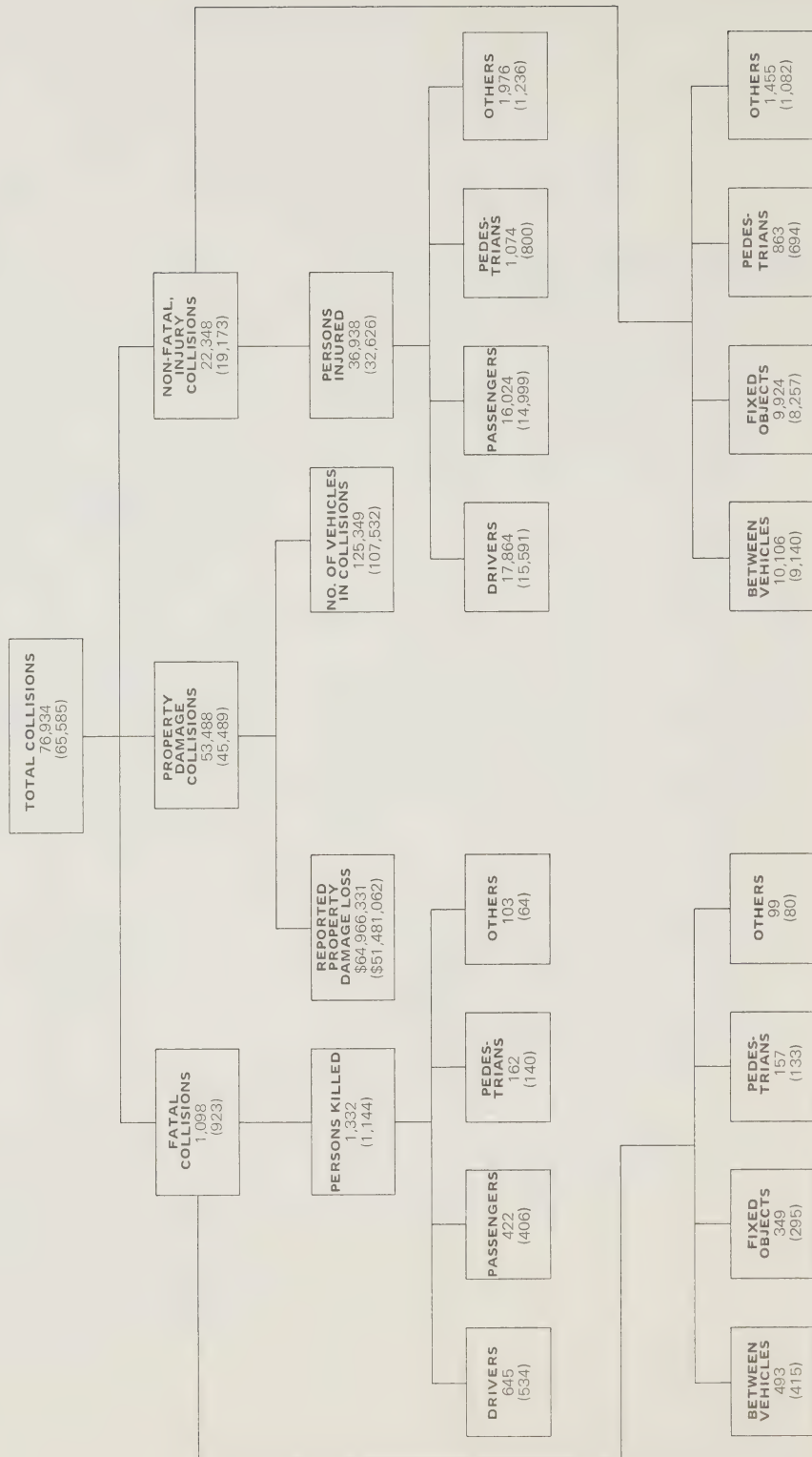


Ontario Provincial Police

Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions 1972

By Nature, General Location, Class of Victim and Type

(figures for 1971 in brackets)



Traffic Prosecutions Under Criminal Code 1972

Offence	Prose- cutions	Con- victions	Dis- missals	With- drawals	Adjourned
Criminal Negligence					
—Causing Death	25	10	10	5	
—Operating Motor Vehicle	38	22	12	4	
Failure to Stop	529	304	152	73	
Dangerous Driving	560	307	165	85	3
Failure to Provide Breath					
Sample	1,108	699	322	87	
Excess of 80 MGS of					
Alcohol in Blood	7,031	2,876	3,878	275	2
Drive While Ability					
Impaired	9,551	6,557	2,457	533	4
Drive While Disqualified	1,329	992	227	106	4
Totals	20,171	11,767	7,223	1,168	13

Prosecutions Under Other Federal Statutes 1972

Statute	Prose- cutions	Con- victions	Dis- missals	With- drawals	Adjourned
Food and Drug Act	12	10		2	
Juvenile Delinquency Act	40	24	7	3	6
—Contributing	133	55	49	23	6
—Incorrigible	2	2			
Lord's Day Act	125	44	51	30	
Migratory Birds Convention					
Act	3	3			
Canada Shipping Act	567	509	34	19	5
Indian Act	16	14	2		
Motor Vehicles Trans- portation Act	2			2	
Other	105	76	11	17	1
Totals	1,005	737	154	96	18

Highway Traffic Act Prosecutions 1972

Offence	Prose- cutions	Con- victions	Dis- missals	With- drawals	Adjourned
Registration and Permits					
Part II	7,283	6,375	523	361	24
Licences—Operator, Chauffeur, Driving Instructor, Part III	10,873	9,246	1,068	527	32
Garage and Storage Licences, Part IV	144	19	120	5	
Defective Equipment Part V	12,845	11,499	558	761	27
Weight, Load and Size, Part VI	4,326	3,693	221	388	24
Rate of Speed, Part VII	172,155	168,290	1,776	2,059	30
Rules of the Road, Part VIII	74,119	66,973	2,633	4,397	116
Parking Illegally	2,775	2,411	179	182	3
Careless Driving	11,936	7,210	2,240	2,466	20
Fail to Remain at Scene					
of Accident	1,252	859	220	168	5
Fail to Report Accident	708	426	160	119	3
Miscellaneous	5,185	4,516	252	402	15
Totals	303,601	281,517	9,950	11,835	299

Prosecutions Under Other Ontario Statutes 1972

Statute	Prose- cutions	Con- victions	Dis- missals	With- drawals	Adjourned
Child Welfare Act	15	11	1	3	
Deserted Wives and Childrens Maintenance Act	27	16	6	3	2
Forest Fires Act	6	5		1	
Game and Fisheries Act	87	59	12	16	
Hotel Registration Act	3	2		1	
Insurance Act	3	3			
Master and Servants Act	11	7	2	2	
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act	3,445	2,706	486	248	5
Petty Trespass Act	326	211	67	45	3
Public Commercial Vehicle Act . . .	15	10	2	3	
Public Transportation and Highway Improvement Act	48	31	14	3	
Public Vehicles Act	5	2	2	1	
Schools Administration Act	7	1	3	3	
Snow Vehicles Act	1,092	971	62	53	6
Toll Bridges Act	3	3			
Training Schools Act	3	3			
—Incorrigible	14	14			
Vicious Dogs Act	13	6	6	1	
Other	139	117	13	7	2
Totals	5,262	4,178	676	390	18

Grand Total Comparisons 1972

Statute	Prose- cutions	Con- victions	Dis- missals	With- drawals	Adjourned
Criminal Code	19,715	13,439	3,789	2,031	456
Criminal Code—Traffic	20,171	11,767	7,223	1,168	13
Highway Traffic Act	303,601	281,517	9,950	11,835	299
Liquor Control Act	28,993	25,685	718	2,513	77
Liquor Licence Act	93	77	8	8	
Other Statutes of Ontario	5,262	4,178	676	390	18
Federal Statutes	1,005	737	154	96	18
Municipal By-Laws	1,228	1,224	1	3	
Totals	380,068	338,624	22,519	18,044	881

Ontario Provincial Police

General Information 1972

Arrests

Arrests With or Without Warrant	19,003
Arrests for Other Forces	5,789

Summonses Served

Summonses to Defendant	361,066
Subpoena To Witness	17,234
Summonses Served For Other Forces	34,821

Search Warrants Executed

Criminal Code and Liquor Control and Liquor Licence Acts	1,890
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Value of Property Stolen and Recovered (Excluding Motor Vehicles)

Lost or Stolen	\$4,220,881
Recovered	\$1,034,317
Recovered for Other Forces	\$ 178,958

Fines Imposed

Highway Traffic Act	\$6,360,488
Criminal Code — Traffic	\$1,662,520
Other Fines Under Criminal Code, Provincial and Federal Statutes	<u>\$ 530,357</u>

Total

\$8,553,365

Miscellaneous

Motor Vehicles Stolen	2,353
Motor Vehicles Recovered	2,030
Motor Vehicles Recovered For Forces Other Than O.P.P.	2,463
Adult Persons Missing	2,155
Adult Persons Located	2,020
Juveniles Missing	3,572
Juveniles Located	3,409
Investigations Involving Mentally Ill Persons	713
Persons Injured In Other Than Motor Vehicle Collisions	1,108
Persons Fingerprinted for Police Records	3,894
Persons Photographed for Police Records	3,651
Persons Given Shelter	461
Premises Found Insecure at Night	5,975

Sudden Deaths Investigated

Homicide	45
Suicide	223
Drowning	246
Motor Vehicle Collisions	1,315
Motor Vehicle Collisions Other Than Highway	15
Natural Causes	801
Snow Vehicle Collisions	34
Other Causes	393

Age of Offenders (Criminal Code Offences Only)

Up to 16 years	3,112
16 to 20 years	9,039
21 to 30 years	12,419
31 to 40 years	6,497
41 to 50 years	5,033
Over 50 years	3,613
Not Stated	<u>173</u>

Total

39,886

Sex of Offenders (Criminal Code Offences Only)

Male	37,909
Female	<u>1,977</u>

Total

39,886

Public Safety Division

Office of the Assistant Deputy Minister

Office of the Fire Marshal

Office of the Supervising Coroner

Centre of Forensic Sciences

Emergency Measures Branch

Public Safety Division

Office of the Assistant Deputy Minister

Hazards to persons and property—and methods of minimizing or eliminating them—are the fundamental concern of the Ministry's Public Safety Division.

Included in the division are the programs of the Fire Marshal, the Supervising Coroner, the Centre of Forensic Sciences, and the Emergency Measures Branch.

All four programs are coordinated and directed by an Assistant Deputy Minister. Effective leadership in the development of new programs for public safety is also his responsibility.

Briefly, the objectives of the Ministry's public safety programs are achieved by:

- using specialized and systematic analysis to present facts to the province's judicial system;
- planning for wartime and peacetime emergencies;
- promoting adequate standards for fire safety services, determining causes of fires and reviewing building plans in terms of fire safety standards;
- determining causes of death in unnatural circumstances to prevent or minimize future loss of life;
- providing services and expertise in forensic pathology;
- providing designated schools of anatomy with sufficient materials for teaching purposes.

Office of the Fire Marshal

The objective of the Office of the Fire Marshal is to assist in preventing or minimizing the loss of life and property from fire. Six sections of the OFM are responsible for coordinating and directing virtually every aspect of fire prevention, fire fighting and fire investigation prescribed under The Fire Marshals Act and other provincial statutes.

Its most vital task is the investigation of the causes of fires but it is also actively engaged in supporting, encouraging and advising a province-wide network of community groups and individuals devoted to fire service matters.

In carrying out its task, the Office depends on cooperation from all levels of government, from industry, fire departments, insurance companies, testing laboratories and a host of other organizations with interests allied to fire safety and prevention.

The six sections of the OFM include:

- a) Fire Investigation Services
- b) Fire Advisory Services
- c) Fire Engineering Services
- d) Fire Training Services
- e) Public Information Services
- f) Administrative Statistical Services

Fire Investigation Services

Investigations into fires conducted by this section of the Office not only lead to criminal prosecutions but also pinpoint weaknesses that may exist in fire prevention measures. Public disclosure of official investigation reports by the OFM often contain specific recommendations which builders, home owners, and others can adopt to minimize fire hazards and resulting fire losses.

The section's staff of specially trained investigators conducts on-the-spot investigations whenever and wherever they are needed.

All large fires involving losses in excess of \$250,000, as well as explosions, are automatically investigated. Suspicious fires and fires involving loss of life are also investigated by the OFM.

In 1972, investigations of 1,823 fires were completed by the OFM. This total compares with 1,592 in 1971—an overall increase of 15%.

The increase, by type of fire, in 1972 over 1971 was 16% for suspicious fires and 18% for fatal fires.

Compared to 1971, 15 fewer large-loss fires and explosions were investigated in 1972—25 against 40.

The number of fatal fires investigated in 1972 was 198 compared to 168 in 1971.

Of the 1,600 suspicious fires investigated in 1972, 1,004 were found to be of incendiary origin, 239 were accidental, and 357 were of undetermined cause. Criminal charges laid in 1972 totalled 495.

Fire Advisory Services

The Fire Advisory Services section of the Office assists municipalities in improving and expanding local fire protection services. It assists with the preparation of training programs and promotional examinations for fire fighting personnel and provides technical advice and approval for fire fighting vehicles and equipment.

One of the programs that has been expanded in the past 10 years involves the preparation by the section's advisors of fire protection surveys for Ontario municipalities.

When requested by a municipal council, advisors from this section examine every aspect and facility contributing to the operation of the local fire department. In addition to assessing the existing organization, its operation, manpower and equipment, the advisors examine communications systems, fire protection by-laws and traffic control.

Detailed reports of the surveys, complete with recommendations and the reasons for making them, are prepared and submitted to the municipality.

Since 1964, 544 municipal fire protection surveys have been conducted which resulted in 9,760 recommendations. To date, more than 3,500 have been accepted and the number increases as municipal councils find the means to implement the advisors' recommendations.

In 1972, the Fire Advisory Services section provided assistance to municipalities as follows: promotional examinations in five, fire training in 34; fire prevention programs in 21; fire station design and location in 48; preparation of by-laws to establish or regulate fire departments in 16. Also, during 1972, the section assisted 56 municipalities in preparing detailed specifications for fire-fighting vehicles.

In large scale emergencies, municipal fire departments would be expected to respond immediately with trained manpower and their equipment. To ensure adequate preparedness, 40 regional, county and district Mutual Fire Aid Systems, as well as an Emergency Fire Service Plan, have been developed by the OFM. The Fire Advisory Services section assists with the preparation of required amendments and approves all Annexes under the Plan for each system in the province.

Fire Engineering Services

Engineers in this section, together with professional and technical staff in the fire research group perform a number of specialized services for ministries and provincial agencies which are reflected in the development of a safer environment for citizens of the province.

Plans for the construction, renovation or alteration of buildings, proposed by ministries or provincial agencies, are subjected to detailed examination by the section's engineers. Each project requires their prior approval. This ensures that structures such as provincial office buildings, schools, hospitals, homes for the aged, day care centres, college and university buildings afford an environment for their occupants which is as fire-safe as possible.

The section also evaluates and drafts fire safety regulations for provincial ministries. For example, in 1972, staff advised the Ministry of the Environment respecting regulations under The Environmental Protection Act; the Ministry of Community and Social Services respecting regulations under The Children's Boarding Homes Act; and the Ministry of Health respecting regulations under The Nursing Homes Act, 1972.

Additionally, the section plays an important, continuing role in consumer protection. Laboratories testing building materials, fire protection devices and equipment report results to the section for review and approval prior to listing and labeling of the respective products. The section conducts its own product investigations when outside testing facilities are not available. Laboratories at the Ontario Fire College at Gravenhurst are utilized for such work. When the performance or fire safety characteristics of a product are found to be faulty, the manufacturer is advised of necessary improvements.

A program has been established whereby the section carries out inspections of all new lightning rod installations and a periodic check of previously inspected installations. The relatively high percentage of installations which are reported satisfactory is an indication of the effectiveness of the OFM's compulsory inspection program.

Staff members of the section are frequently invited to participate on special advisory committees established by major North American fire protection organizations, including those sponsored by governments. In 1972, 16 staff shared in the work of 90 different committees.

Of particular interest, because of current and longer term implications, is the pioneering study of life-safety systems in high-rise buildings. The study, being undertaken jointly by staff from the Fire Engineering section, the fire departments in Metro Toronto, and the National Research Council in Ottawa, is widely regarded as a pioneer effort in this direction.

Fire Training Services

Year-round training of personnel employed by municipal fire departments ensures that fire fighters throughout the province are fully conversant with and skilled in the use of the latest equipment and advanced fire fighting techniques.

The Fire Training Services section further expanded its province-wide training programs during 1972.

Some of the larger municipalities in Ontario operate their own in-house training programs for fire department personnel, including long-service fire fighters and new recruits. A great many municipalities, however, depend on training programs and instructors provided by the OFM.

During 1972, the Fire Training Services section provided training in the basic skills of firemanship, fire prevention and standard radio-telephone procedure for 352 Ontario fire fighters in their own municipal departments.

Regional fire training schools of five-day, 40-hour duration were also conducted by OFM staff in 1972 in Balmertown, Atikokan, Pembroke and Perth. In these four areas, 135 fire fighters received classroom instruction and practical field training using apparatus and equipment supplied by the OFM.

At the Ontario Fire College, operated and staffed by the FMO in Gravenhurst, advanced training for officers or potential officers of municipal fire departments continued during the academic year 1972—from January 31 to December 15. During that period, 926 candidates were accommodated for varying periods while they attended one of the three Units of the College's fire protection technology course.

Candidates on course during the year included 892 from 73 fire departments in Ontario and 34 from Ontario government agencies. The complete 22-week course is offered twice a year and candidates usually stay for only one unit and return later so they are never absent from their home departments for more than two months at a time.

During 1972, 82 candidates completed course requirements, passed the examination, and received their diplomas. This brings to 217 the number of graduated officers since the technology course was introduced in 1967.

Public Information Services

This section of the OFM directs its efforts to publicizing effective fire prevention by supplying publicity material and educational and technical information. The material, including posters and pamphlets, is distributed to municipal fire departments which, as local agents for the OFM, place it in schools, public libraries, and other public places—wherever it will help make the public aware of the dangers of fire and what to do to reduce these dangers. A variety of publications, films and special publicity material is also circulated directly or through fire departments.

The section releases information and articles to the news media in order to promote a better understanding of the work of the OFM and how people of all ages can help keep fire losses in Ontario to an absolute minimum.

During 1972, special mailings were again made to fire departments to encourage them to undertake fire prevention inspections. Evidence of a growing response to this particular program was shown by the number of pamphlets requested by the public. The total number supplied in 1972 exceeded one million. All requests were screened to ensure full and effective use.

During the year, films on fire prevention, fire department training, civil defence and life-saving were supplied by the section's library, screened for more than 7,600 audiences and viewed by an estimated 320,000 people.

The Public Information Services section also utilized audio-visual and printed publicity material developed for use in every Canadian province and territory by the non-profit Joint Fire Prevention Publicity Committee, Inc., Toronto.

Municipal fire departments were again encouraged by the OFM to organize and conduct a year-round fire prevention campaign, particularly during Fire Prevention Week, involving as many people as possible in their community. As an incentive, a municipality can enter its program and be eligible for an award in the annual international Fire Prevention Contest. In 1972, 63 contest entries were submitted from Ontario, with 21 being among the 30 top-ranking Canadian entries.

Administrative Statistical Services

In addition to performing administrative services such as maintenance of personnel records and the distribution of mail and supplies, this section of the Office compiles, analyzes and reports fire loss statistics on a province-wide basis. Data is received in the form of reports from municipal fire departments and insurance underwriters operating in Ontario.

While detailed time series and other statistics can be supplied by this section, if required, it publishes and distributes a regular quarterly report and annual statistical review containing comparative data.

Another important service performed by the section is the preparation and distribution of information concerning the location of licensed users of radioactive material in Ontario. Municipal fire chiefs receive these notifications and have their departments conduct inspections of the premises. The department examines and determines the location of the stored material and posts notices in the immediate area. In 1972, 648 notifications were sent to municipal fire chiefs by the section.

Fire Investigation Services

Record of Fire Crime Prosecutions 1968 — 1972

This record relates to investigations into all suspected fire crimes conducted by the Office of the Fire Marshal in cooperation with local police departments.

Charge	1968		1969		1970		1971		1972		Pending
	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	
Arson	144	29	205	50	253	34	188	38	256	34	111
Attempted Arson	1	0	4	0	4	0	2	2	9	1	5
Conspiracy to Commit Arson	0	0	15	0	0	0	2	4	2	0	8
Negligently Causing Fire	6	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	5	1	4
Attempt to Defraud	0	0	5	2	3	5	3	0	2	3	1
Other Fire Crimes	24	0	26	1	22	5	19	3	31	3	15
Totals	175	30	256	53	285	44	214	48	305	42	144

Fire Engineering Services

Record of Building Plans Reviewed 1968 — 1972

Classification	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Schools	1,471	849	757	728	784
Hospitals	279	239	350	301	332
Community and Social Services	137	109	121	173	149
Universities and Colleges	261	207	253	245	250
Ontario Government Buildings	43	62	65	45	33
Hotels	656	802	828	986	809
Totals	2,847	2,268	2,374	2,478	2,357

Municipal Fire Prevention Inspections 1968 — 1972

Occupancies	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Assembly	48,397	36,945	39,677	51,962	26,264
Institutional	3,880	2,950	3,160	4,168	4,947
Residential	181,412	158,982	182,910	183,145	168,433
Business & Personal Service	21,800	22,500	24,700	21,137	24,880
Mercantile	47,000	49,000	53,500	45,356	36,996
Industrial	11,200	11,650	12,800	10,606	32,021
Totals	313,689	282,027	316,747	316,374	293,541

Fire Advisory Services

Emergency Fire Service Annexes and Activations 1967/68 — 1972

Activity	1967-68	1969	1970	1971	1972	TOTALS
Natural Emergency Fire Service Annexes Approved	10	9	1	2	0	22
National Emergency Fire Service Annexes Approved	8	9	1	2	0	20
County and District Mutual Fire Aid Activations	94	38	45	35	27	239

Record of Municipal Fire Protection Surveys 1964/67 — 1972

Surveys	1964-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	TOTALS
Surveys Conducted	47	51	72	130	120	124	544
Recommendations Made	1,001	895	1,221	2,335	2,196	2,112	9,760
Recommendations Accepted	623	518	704	809	643	172*	3,469
Percentage of Acceptances	62%	58%	57%	35%	29%	8%	36%

*All returns not received

Public Information Services

Record of Literature Distribution 1968 — 1972

Type of Literature	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Information	22,025	14,889	8,973	15,048	17,362
Fire Prevention	438,644	223,550	287,600	867,470	1,034,068
Technical	1,287	500	313	5,354	143
Legal	379	207	190	238	1,409
Instructional	198,468	16,270	235,280	2,150	2,068
Totals	660,803	255,416	532,356	890,260	1,055,050

Fire Loss Statistics 1972

Property Fire Record for the Year 1972

Number of fires	26,102
Total fire loss	\$79,237,571
Insured loss	\$69,474,007
Uninsured loss	\$ 9,763,564

Five-Year Average Property Fire Record for Years 1968-72

Number of fires	23,475
Total fire loss	\$70,630,174
Insured loss	\$61,232,592
Uninsured loss	\$ 9,397,182

Fire Deaths

Year	Men	Women	Children	Total	Ontario Fire Death Rate	Canadian Fire Death Rate
1972	113	72	69	254	3.3	*
1971	91	69	65	225	2.9	3.4
1970	99	63	49	211	2.8	2.9
1969	92	40	37	169	2.3	2.9
1968	110	45	70	225	3.1	3.2

Fire Death Rate is the number of fire deaths per 100,000 population per annum.

Fire Incidents

Year	Number of Fires	Ontario Fire Incident Rate	Canadian Fire Incident Rate
1972	26,102	333.6	*
1971	23,435	299.9	335.5
1970	23,291	304.8	316.8
1969	22,534	302.4	308.2
1968	22,007	301.2	311.6

Fire Incident Rate is the number of fires per 100,000 population per annum.

Dollar Loss

Year	Dollar Fire Loss	Ontario Loss Per Capita	Canadian Loss Per Capita
1972	\$79,237,571	\$10.13	\$ *
1971	82,036,837	10.50	10.98
1970	67,911,599	8.89	9.55
1969	66,120,427	8.87	9.35
1968	57,844,479	7.92	8.04

Population figures obtained from Statistics Canada Catalogue 91-201, August 1972.

Canadian fire loss data obtained from the Annual Reports of Fire Losses in Canada of the Dominion Fire Commissioner.

*Data is not available at this time.

Office of the Supervising Coroner

The coroner system in Ontario provides a formal means for investigating and, if required, conducting public enquiries into the circumstances surrounding sudden, unexplained or unexpected deaths.

In addition, the coroner system serves to allow the private and public sectors of the community to identify and implement appropriate measures designed to minimize the incidence of preventable deaths.

Administration of the coroner system, which operated in Ontario in 1972 in accordance with The Coroners Act and other provincial statutes, is the responsibility of the Supervising Coroner, assisted by an administrative staff and local coroners appointed from among legally qualified medical practitioners. The Supervising Coroner is also the General Inspector of Anatomy and is responsible for administering The Anatomy Act.

During 1972, a Deputy Chief Coroner was appointed, reflecting the additional responsibilities placed on the Chief Coroners Office as a result of the introduction of a new Coroners Act in the Legislature during the year.

Statistics compiled by the Coroners Office, based on reports of Coroners' investigations throughout the province, enable the Ministry to identify certain trends.

Some statistics, however, require special interpretation. For example, 1972 figures for suicides would seem to indicate a marked increase in suicidal deaths. However, the latest figures reflect more accurate reporting and are not strictly comparable with earlier years.

There appears to be a trend for more young people to commit suicide with many of these deaths being drug-associated. The majority of traumatic deaths, however, are still attributed to automobile collisions.

The following summary table indicates the growth of services performed by the Coroner's Office in Ontario — 1969 to 1972.

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Investigations	19,000	20,000	22,500	25,000
Post Mortem Examinations	6,800	7,100	7,700	8,500
Inquests	657	588	556	500

Investigations are increasing at a rate of 8 per cent a year while inquests are decreasing at an annual rate of about 9 per cent.

The increase in the number of investigations is a result of an improved system of reporting deaths coupled with a proportionately larger number of deaths occurring in institutions. The latter reflects the fact that more and more elderly persons are spending their declining years in nursing homes and homes for the aged.

The number of post mortem examinations is expected to increase as investigations increase. Inquests are declining in number because more thorough investigations are being performed and those cases that require public scrutiny are being more carefully selected.

The coroner system is vital to law enforcement by initially determining whether deaths are due to natural causes, accident, suicide or homicide. Laxity or omissions in this regard can lead to incorrect conclusions and eventually to a breakdown in the overall administration of justice.

Coroners' investigations are designed to ascertain circumstances relating to a death and such facts as the identity and age of a deceased person. Once determined, relevant facts are on public record and as such serve the general public interest and add to the sum of knowledge in the fields of forensic science, pathology, public safety and public health.

In addition to enquiring into deaths, the investigative function performed by the coroner system is directed toward the protection of certain classes of persons who, because of age, chronic illness, mental retardation or mental disease, may be largely dependent for their health and safety upon the actions of persons.

Since the facts relating to sudden or unusual deaths are presented to a Coroner during his investigation and because a Coroner is an unbiased, independent official and a qualified medical doctor, he can warn the public of hazards they may encounter. Publications of proceedings and findings of coroners' inquests often provide information about hazardous situations, trends or contingencies.

The Coroners Act, 1972, received third reading in the Legislature in June, 1972. Once the Regulations have been approved it is anticipated that the new Act will be proclaimed by the Lieutenant Governor.

The impact of the new statute on the coroners system will be far-reaching. It will considerably add to the specific duties and responsibilities of Coroners, particularly with respect to inquest proceedings.

The statute will afford more protection for witnesses summoned to inquests and will recognize "persons with standing". It will also provide for the appointment of a Coroners' Council; a commissioner to conduct an inquest in place of a Coroner; the appointment of Coroners on an area basis; and, the appointment of regional coroners.

In the event that an inquest is ordered into a death out of which criminal charges have arisen, the new Act provides that the person charged is not compelled to testify at the inquest.

The nature of the verdicts which juries will be permitted to render in any particular case will be closely prescribed by the statute and regulations. Jurors will be permitted to make findings only of fact without drawing any conclusions as to criminal or civil responsibility.

The General Inspector of Anatomy

The revised Anatomy Act, passed in 1967, provides for the dissection of donated as well as unclaimed bodies by designated schools of anatomy.

An adequate supply of bodies is essential to teach medical students the anatomy of the human body in their undergraduate years. Courses in human anatomy are given to many para-medical students including nurses, physiotherapists, physical educationists and others. In addition, advanced courses are given to surgeons to develop new surgical techniques or for research purposes.

Seven schools of anatomy in Ontario have been designated to receive bodies. They are: University of Toronto (Faculty of Medicine); University of Ottawa (Faculty of Medicine); University of Western Ontario, London (Faculty of Medicine); Queen's University, Kingston (Faculty of Medicine); McMaster University, Hamilton (Faculty of Medicine); University of Guelph (Department of Anatomy, Section of Human Anatomy); Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College, Toronto.

All demands for bodies by designated schools were fulfilled in 1972.

The General Inspector of Anatomy maintains an office in Toronto. The 23 local inspectors of anatomy throughout the province carry out the provisions of The Anatomy Act. The majority of local inspectors are located in areas near the designated schools. All inspectors must be Coroners and if there is no local inspector, any Coroner having jurisdiction may carry out the duties outlined in The Anatomy Act.

The General Inspector of Anatomy meets with the heads of the designated schools annually and makes periodic visits to all the schools, inspecting their methods and facilities for handling, preserving, storing, dissecting and disposing of bodies. The General Inspector has the authority to suspend delivery of bodies to a school when necessary standards are not met. No such step was necessary during the past year.

Local inspectors report when bodies are received by a school and how and when such bodies were disposed of following dissection. At the request of a local inspector, a municipality must arrange suitable burial for a body not accepted by a school of anatomy.

The following basic statistics show the number of unclaimed and donated bodies processed under The Anatomy Act in 1972.

I. Number of bodies forwarded to schools of anatomy under Section 4(1) of The Anatomy Act:	
	1971 – 242
	1972 – 251
Estimated	1973 – 275

II. Number of bodies buried by Municipalities under Section 11 of The Anatomy Act:

	1971 – 145
	1972 – 135
Estimated	1973 – 150

III. Number of reported unclaimed bodies, which were re-claimed for burial under Section 5(1) of The Anatomy Act:

	1971 – 23
	1972 – 21
Estimated	1973 – 25

IV. Total number of bodies processed under The Anatomy Act:

	1971 – 410
	1972 – 407
Estimated	1973 – 450

Office of the Supervising Coroner
Statistical Report 1972

Total Investigations	Natural Deaths	Unnatural Deaths
25,217	19,080	6,137
Unnatural Deaths		
Accidents at Home		740
Accidents in Industry		176
Accidents in Mines		21
Motor Vehicle Collisions		2,127
Accidents in Other Places		685
Accidental Drownings		345
Homicides		165
Suicides		1,181
Undetermined		39
Maternal Deaths		16
Crib Deaths		215
Battered Child		6
Selected Hospital Deaths		218
Death in Custody		14
Alcohol		189
Total		<u>6,137</u>
Secondary Causes of Deaths		
Alcohol		950
Drugs		535

Centre of Forensic Sciences

The fundamental role of the Centre of Forensic Sciences is to provide evidence to law enforcement officers, crown attorneys, lawyers, coroners, pathologists and official investigative agencies.

Its role, vital to the effective maintenance of law and order, incorporates scientific examination and analysis as well as the evaluation and interpretation of physical objects and materials.

The Centre also provides educational programs and materials to persons and agencies using its services. In addition, it encourages and conducts research to improve or expand forensic science services.

The province's only forensic laboratory is located at the Centre in Toronto. Services are provided at no cost to all official investigative bodies and to defence counsel in criminal cases. These services include toxicology, biology, chemistry, as well as firearms, toolmarks and document examination.

During 1972, work proceeded on a new building in Toronto which will house the Centre's facilities. Completion is expected in 1974. This new Centre will provide the province with one of the finest forensic laboratory facilities in the world with over 70,000 square feet of working space.

The statistical table illustrates the actual volume of cases and the number of exhibits dealt with by the Centre during 1972 and the previous year.

The significant drop in the number of pathology cases in 1972 is a result of a decision to restructure this section into a separate branch.

The actual increase in the remainder of the Centre's activities was about 7 per cent. The Centre projects a continuing increase of 7 to 10 per cent in the number of cases per year, barring any unforeseen change in the scope of the service which is offered.

The most noticeable trend in the past two years has been the increase in the caseload of the Document and the Toxicology sections.

The increase in the Document section was largely due to improvement and expansion of the fraudulent cheque file. As a result, the percentage of identifications increased to 66 per cent in 1972 from 37 per cent in 1971. The dollar value represented by these cheques was more than \$500,000.

The significant increase in the caseload of the Toxicology section, which began in 1971, was carried over into 1972. The number of cases in 1972 was higher by 655—an increase of 12 per cent over the previous year.

Research

In the field of research, the Centre's staff is closely following the development of techniques in the discrimination of blood sources and methods of adapting these techniques. In addition, a project is underway to determine whether significant amounts of firearm discharge residue remain on the hands of a person firing such a weapon.

Research in the area of marijuana proved somewhat disappointing during the year. Despite an extensive research program, the Centre was unable to detect cannabinoids in the body fluids of marijuana smokers. However, when the necessary equipment becomes available, the Centre hopes to renew this project.

Still under development is a procedure for the rapid screening of blood for some of the more common drugs.

The internal organization of the Centre includes several specialized sections.

Biology Section

This section examines and identifies stains of body fluids found on a wide variety of materials and objects. Hairs and fibres are identified and compared by this section as are botanical materials in the form of wood chips, plants and plant products.

During 1972, the section introduced the Adenylate Kinase (AK) system of blood enzyme identification to the courts in Ontario. This is in addition to the Phosphoglucumutase system which was introduced the previous year.

Chemistry Section

This section analyzes paints, glass, soil, petroleum products, explosives, metals and a wide variety of other materials. In addition, mechanical and engineering studies of mechanical and material failure cases are conducted by this section.

Document Section

The staff of this section examines and compares typewritten, hand-written and machine produced documents. Altered, erased and charred documents are also examined. Written material on forged cheques is classified and examinations are carried out of the various makes of paper, pens, typewriters and pencils.

Firearms Section

This section examines fired bullets, cartridge cases and firearms of every description. It also receives tissue and clothing for the purpose of determining the presence of gunshot residue. Tool mark examination of lock plates, jimmy bars, screwdrivers, wire cutters, and other implements is another function of the section.

Toxicology Section

The staff of this section conducts tests for alcohol, drugs and chemical poisons in biological and other specimens arising from investigations of a medico-legal or criminal nature. In addition, certain personnel in the section are responsible for acquisition and maintenance of breathalyzers and the training of operators.

Photography Section

The duties of this section include the search for physical matches and comparisons that are not visible to the naked eye. Photographing exhibits received by other sections is also an important function performed by this specialized group.

Programs

The Centre's educational program included giving lectures at the Ontario Police College, the Ontario Provincial Police College, the Metro Toronto Police College, and to groups at other locations.

Four two-week breathalyzer operator courses were held during the year and a total of 145 students from the OPP and municipal forces attended.

The Centre's staff participated in some 20 conferences, dealing directly with matters of interest to the Centre, as a means of improving staff capabilities. Several staff members took university courses and civil service courses.

D. M. Lucas, director of the Centre, served as President of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences while Mrs. Rita Charlebois of the Toxicology Section was a Vice-President of the Canadian Society of Forensic Sciences. Miss Donna Deaken became the Chairman of the Toronto-Hamilton Section of the Spectroscopy Society of Canada.

A total of nine papers were produced by members of the staff and published in various technical and scientific journals.

Centre of Forensic Sciences

Cases and Exhibits 1971-1972

Section	Source	Cases		Exhibits	
		1971	1972	1971	1972
Pathology	Metro	7	-	7	-
	O P P	30	3	36	7
	Municipal	14	3	16	3
	Other	10	3	11	3
	Total	61	9	70	13
Biology	Metro	211	197	1675	1922
	O P P	206	191	2295	2180
	Municipal	228	264	2007	2479
	Other	18	28	77	98
	Total	663	680	6054	6679
Toxicology	Metro	133	201	270	354
	O P P	774	673	1285	1027
	Municipal	463	437	965	755
	Other	1971	2421	4593	5374
	Total	3341	3732	7113	7510
Firearms	Metro	87	83	349	573
	O P P	115	127	630	1743
	Municipal	155	131	629	1583
	Other	9	7	32	47
	Total	366	348	1640	3946
Chemistry	Metro	99	133	394	623
	O P P	309	299	1406	1476
	Municipal	314	313	1423	1448
	Other	129	157	493	589
	Total	851	902	3716	4133
Documents	Metro	373	1491	3290	5169
	O P P	524	594	3994	4267
	Municipal	746	1285	7119	6829
	Other	55	60	867	1229
	Total	1698	3430	15270	17494
Photography	Metro	5	14	8	78
	O P P	11	11	25	41
	Municipal	7	6	12	23
	Other	1	1	1	1
	Total	24	32	46	143
TOTAL Centre	Metro	915	2119	5993	8719
	O P P	1969	1898	9671	10791
	Municipal	1927	2439	12171	13120
	Other	2193	2677	6074	7338
	Total	7004	9133	33909	39968

Emergency Measures Branch

The threat of nuclear war has been assessed as real but remote. As a result, all levels of government have placed increased emphasis on plans and preparations to meet peacetime emergency situations as well as wartime emergencies.

This emphasis is reflected in virtually all the current planning done by Ontario's Emergency Measures Branch.

Peacetime emergencies are not usually national or provincial in scope. Almost invariably, their impact is on a local community. Consequently, preparedness for local emergencies is determined primarily by the needs, present and potential, of local governments. It thus becomes the task of provincial and federal governments to provide the appropriate support in emergency situations.

The role of Ontario's Emergency Measures Branch is to assist in the development of plans and preparations so that the people of Ontario are better able to survive and recover from emergencies.

The responsibilities of the EMB include coordinating and assisting in the development and operation of emergency plans for all provincial government ministries, boards and commissions and municipal governments. These plans are designed to:

- a) Protect and preserve life and property in the province by adopting measures which will assist the population in surviving peacetime disasters and/or wartime emergencies;
- b) Maintain the structure of civil government at municipal and provincial levels in order to preserve civilian leadership and authority and strengthen its capability to direct, operate and maintain its essential services in emergencies;
- c) Ensure, to the degree possible, the conservation and utilization of all provincial resources, physical and human, necessary for an orderly and economic recovery from a peacetime disaster or a wartime emergency.

The province of Ontario, together with the other nine provinces, cooperates with the federal government in the national defence of Canada through the Emergency Measures program—particularly in those activities which are of primary provincial concern. These include such things as the maintenance of law and order, the provision of fire services, emergency health, emergency welfare and the maintenance of highways.

Constitutionally, national defence is the responsibility of the federal government; whatever is done in a wartime emergency, preparedness at the provincial and municipal level is done in support of the national defence effort. Currently, \$3 million is allocated to the 10 provinces to encourage their support. This compares with the \$2 billion which is allocated for military defence purposes.

In August, 1971, the Emergency Measures Branch published a Guide to Effective Planning for Peacetime Emergencies which was subsequently distributed to all key municipal officials to assist them in effective planning and preparation. As a result of the publication and the assistance of provincial and municipal emergency measures personnel, some 75 plans were drawn up in 1972—most of which have since been adopted by municipal by-laws. The EMB anticipates continuing progress for this program.

The value of these advance preparations was demonstrated in December, 1972, with the implementation of the Niagara Region's emergency plan. The plan was implemented by the regional police force, public works and the local emergency measures coordinator, working together with the Pelham Township volunteer fire service, to deal with a massive sulphuric acid spill which resulted from a derailment of 20 freight cars.

Discussions have been going on for some time with representatives of major railways who are now fully aware of the value of the emergency measures program and the coordinated response that can be made available where train wrecks may have serious effects on a community. Since cargoes of hazardous materials are being transported in all areas of the province, emergency measures coordinators have been advised to meet with appropriate railway officials in their area to discuss emergency measures that can be adopted as a response to an incident.

Municipal Organization

In order to carry out the emergency measures program and activities at the municipal level, 47 emergency measures organizations are operating throughout the province. Together they effectively cover the needs of more than seven million people or 98 per cent of the population.

These organizations are in effect municipal governments grouped together. They combine with non-governmental community agencies to coordinate manpower and other resources and deal effectively with emergency situations in their communities.

Through the emergency measures program, financial assistance is given to these municipal government organizations. Together with their own financial contribution, the services of a municipal emergency measures coordinator or planning officer are retained. Funds are also provided for the use of emergency measures equipment such as auxiliary power generators and lighting and equipment used for rescue and communications purposes.

In addition, direct provincial assistance and guidance is given by seven EMB staff members located in Thunder Bay, Sudbury, Barrie, Guelph, London, Peterborough and Brockville and by Branch staff in Toronto.

Emergencies

Emergency measures personnel were involved in several emergency situations during the year. They included:

- a) Coordinating measures to deal with a major flood threat in the Ottawa/Rideau river area;
- b) Coordinating measures to deal with dangerously rising water levels in the Grand River area of south-western Ontario;
- c) Coordinating dam control information in the Sudbury and Cochrane areas;
- d) Coordinating Essex County emergency measures when the area was severely hit by flood waters in November;
- e) Coordinating emergency activities in a sulphuric acid spill in Pelham Township.

In addition, a plan was set up to meet a potential emergency at the Bruce Heavy Water Plant at Douglas Point. This included installing a warning system at the plant and the preparation and distribution of an informative pamphlet to local Bruce County residents.

Hospital Disaster Exercises

The emergency health services of the Ministry of Health sponsor disaster exercises designed to test a hospital's staff and organization when confronted with a sudden influx of casualties. In these exercises, local emergency measures coordinators play a major role in arranging for and coordinating the response of external agencies in the community such as police, transportation and communications authorities. These are considered vital emergency measures exercises.

Fallout Shelters

Canada has no policy to provide fallout shelters for its people. There is, however, a great deal of useful information available about buildings which offer potential shelter throughout Canada.

Inspection of such buildings was carried out in Ontario during 1971-72 by municipal emergency measures coordinators. A major contribution to this work was made in the summer months by the Department of Emergency Services of Metro Toronto and 84 students employed under the federal government's summer employment program.

Based on this fund of information, tentative contingency plans for the utilization of this shelter on a crisis basis are being made by the municipalities. The development of an operational fallout shelter system will depend on a policy decision by the federal government.

Radiological Service

A four-year cyclical servicing program of all radiological instruments was completed in 1972. This involved the handling of more than 2,500 instruments with a replacement value of \$350,000.

The radiological defence service is a municipal service operated by and for each municipality to evaluate radiation dangers during wartime. The service has three facets: monitoring, evaluating and supplying radiological equipment and/or services as required.

The Municipal Radiological Defence Service will provide the information to be used as a basis for emergency operations by municipal emergency governments in wartime fallout conditions and is designed to provide the detailed information which the Department of National Defence will be unable to provide. All the radiological defence instruments needed to carry out these plans are obtained on loan from the Emergency Measures Branch.

Communications

A communications network has been established in Ontario primarily as a back-up system for a national emergency. It can be used, however, for emergency measures purposes in peacetime emergencies if normal communications break down or become overloaded. The network has been built

up over a period of years and consists of 286 municipal radio stations, 52 provincial EMB stations plus 212 municipal and 14 provincial mobile units installed in vehicles.

This back-up system is manned largely by volunteers who are given training necessary to obtain licences to operate the equipment.

Public Information

The EMB provides a film service to municipal organizations for orientation and training purposes. Typical of the films in greatest demand is a 25-minute film with the title *About Fallout* which is used to educate the public and dispel many of the myths and fallacies surrounding radioactive fallout.

Because the news media is an integral and vital factor in the success of the emergency measures program, local coordinators maintain sound working relations with the press.

Finance and Administration

The emergency measures program operates on a shared-cost basis involving federal financial support to the province of Ontario and its municipalities.

In the calendar year ended December 31, 1972, total direct expenditures for approved provincial and municipal emergency measures projects amounted to approximately \$1.4 million. To finance these projects, the government of Canada and the province of Ontario contributed a total of approximately \$1.3 million. The remaining \$94,000 was contributed by municipal emergency measures authorities.

Emergency measures activities in 1972 reflected a small increase of one per cent in gross project expenditures over 1971. Approximately 67 per cent of the funds expended under the emergency measures program for 1972 were utilized at the municipal level.

Task Force on Policing in Ontario

In 1972, the Ministry established a Task Force on Policing, the first study of policing in the province in 10 years.

Fundamentally, the task force is examining the state of policing throughout the province, including the organization, administration and efficiency of police forces.

It will analyze present and future law enforcement needs, examine alternative approaches to meet these needs and make recommendations to the Solicitor General.

The Chairman of the task force is E. B. Hale of Waterloo. Members include: Miss Marva Jemmott, Mrs. S. G. Isserstedt, Mr. O. DesLauriers, Mr. E. V. Swain, Mr. A. J. Pianosi, Councillor D. Pitt, Reeve A. Masson, Mr. O. W. Larry, Alderman William Archer, Mr. J. L. McIntyre, Chief of Police Edward Tschirhart, Mr. D. F. MacDonald, Constable Sydney Brown, Mr. E. M. Pollock, Mr. J. R. Picherack, Judge T. J. Graham, and Chief Superintendent J. L. Erskine.

Terms of Reference

The terms of reference for the task force include:

- The extent and nature of future policing needs in the province in the 1970's.
- The division of policing responsibility among the Ontario Provincial Police, regional and municipal police forces and their relationships and jurisdictions with respect to other police forces—both geographically and in respect of services provided. This will also include examination of the division of responsibility in such areas as criminal intelligence services, the enforcement of traffic by-laws, the King's Highways and provincial parks.
- The financing of police services in Ontario.
- The process of designation of municipalities, including the amalgamation of forces and alternate means of designation.
- Police manpower planning and development, including recruitment; manpower utilization; promotional qualifications and procedures; and management development, training and standards.
- The administration of police forces, including the concept of boards of commissioners of police and other governing bodies, as well as their make-up.
- The functions and role of the Ontario Police Commission and the relationship between the Commission and the Ontario Provincial Police.
- The relationship between the police and the public in the light of changing social attitudes and expectations.

Ministry Organization

<div>Solicitor General</div> <div>Deputy Solicitor General</div>	<div>The Honourable John Yaremko, Q.C., LL.D.</div> <div>R. Michael Warren</div>
<div>Ministry Secretariat</div>	<div>M. A. Brown, Planning & Evaluation Advisor</div> <div>P. F. L. Gow, Management Services Advisor</div> <div>D. D. Higley, Policy Development Co-ordinator</div>
<div>Ontario Police Commission</div> <div>Police Service Advisors</div> <div>Intelligence Services</div> <div>Planning and Research</div> <div>Ontario Police College</div>	<div>Chairman: E. D. Bell, Q.C.</div> <div>Members: His Honour Judge T. J. Graham</div> <div>Major General H. A. Sparling</div>
<div>Ontario Provincial Police</div> <div>Administration; Personnel</div> <div>Staff Services</div> <div>Special Services</div> <div>Field Operations; Traffic Operations</div>	<div>Commissioner: E. H. Silk, Q.C.</div> <div>Deputy Commissioner: H. H. Graham</div>
<div>Public Safety Division</div> <div>Assistant Deputy Minister</div> <div>Fire Marshal</div> <div>Supervising Coroner</div> <div>Centre of Forensic Sciences</div> <div>Emergency Measures Branch</div>	<div>F. L. Wilson, Q.C.</div> <div>M. S. Hurst</div> <div>Dr. H. B. Cotnam</div> <div>D. M. Lucas, Director</div> <div>N. W. Timmerman, Director</div>

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Government
Publications

Ministry of the
Solicitor
General



ANNUAL REPORT 1973

Ontario Police Commission
Ontario Provincial Police
Public Safety Division:

Fire Marshal
Chief Coroner's Office
Forensic Pathology
Centre of Forensic Sciences
Emergency Measures Branch

**Annual Report
of
The Ministry of the Solicitor General**

Year ending December 31, 1973

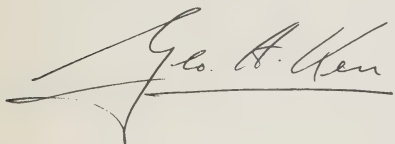
**The Honourable George A. Kerr, Q.C.,
Solicitor General**

**A.A. Russell, Q.C.,
Deputy Solicitor General**

To Her Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

It is my pleasure to present to your Honour
the second annual report of the Ministry of
the Solicitor General.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Geo. A. Kerr". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal line extending from the end of the name.

The Honourable George A. Kerr, Q.C.,
Solicitor General

Annual Report, 1973

Ministry of the Solicitor General

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The Ministry of the Solicitor General Act, 1972

The Anatomy Act

The Coroners Act, 1972

The Emergency Measures Act

The Fire Accidents Act

The Fire Departments Act

The Fire Fighters Exemption Act

The Fire Marshals Act

The Hotel Fire Safety Act, 1971

The Lightning Rods Act

The Police Act

The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act

The Public Works Protection Act

**The Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty
to Animals Act, 1955**

The Ontario Police Commission

In accordance with provisions contained in The Police Act, the Ontario Police Commission provides assistance in coordinating the work and training of police forces throughout the province. It also operates the Ontario Police College in Aylmer, and a criminal intelligence service.

The Commission has a chairman, full-time members and part-time members, as well as permanent staff.

As provided for by statute and regulations, the Commission has quasi-judicial, regulatory, and investigative powers throughout the province.

The Commission's staff maintains a system of statistical records and conducts research studies of criminal activities and related matters to aid law enforcement by police forces in Ontario.

The staff also consults with and advises boards of commissioners of police, police committees of municipal councils, other police authorities and chiefs of police on all matters relating to policing.

OPC staff is divided into several basic sections including: advisors on police services; intelligence; systems planning and research; support staff, and the Police College in Aylmer.

Advisory Branch on Police Services

At the beginning of the year, there were four advisors, and towards the end of the year two additional advisors joined the staff. All the advisors were former senior officers and have extensive police experience.

The Province has been divided into geographic areas, with each advisor being responsible for the supervision, inspection, and advice to Police Forces in his assigned area. The advisors also act as the eyes and ears of the Commission, reporting any deficiencies to the Commission to enable it to take the appropriate action.

In 1973, the advisors were called upon to render extra-ordinary assistance in connection with the formation of four new Regional municipalities, where problems arose relating to the unification of the police forces and the restructuring of the police organization.

During the year, the advisors were called upon to make in-depth studies of police organization, structure, and manpower requirements in two large municipalities, to assist in improving the efficiency of these Forces.

The advisors were requested to screen the qualifications of applicants for senior police appointments to assist Boards of Commissioners of Police and Committees of Council in making the appointments. In the course of this assistance, advisors set up Committees of Chiefs of Police in their respective areas to interview applicants and to make recommendations to the Governing Authorities. The advisors supervised promotional examinations throughout the Province. In addition, they lectured at the Ontario Police College, and other police oriented organizations, seminars, and institutions of learning.

Because of the increased training facilities which will be available with the construction of the new Police College, a complete study is being made of the training of all police officers. The Advisory Committee has set up a sub-committee to direct these studies. They in turn have appointed a task force consisting of a criminologist, seconded senior personnel from the Ontario Provincial Police, Metropolitan Toronto Police, Hamilton-Wentworth Police, and one of the Commission's advisors, to pursue this matter. It is hoped that this group's report will be available towards the end of 1974.

Criminal Intelligence Branch

Function

This Branch is operated for the purposes of:

- stimulating the criminal intelligence gathering processes of police forces and related agencies within Ontario, and promoting the free exchange of intelligence between these forces.
- training of police personnel in the various aspects of organized crime and the criminal intelligence process.
- maintaining a permanent repository for criminal intelligence, to provide the facilities for the analysis, collation, evaluation, and dissemination of such intelligence.
- maintaining liaison with all police forces and law enforcement agencies in Ontario, as well as those located in key centres elsewhere, both domestic and foreign.
- keeping the Commission and through the Commission, the Minister, informed of the current state of organized crime.
- designing programs to create public awareness of the existence of organized crime in our society.

Organization

The Branch is staffed with four qualified Intelligence Officers, and support clerical staff. During the year, two new file reviewer positions were created to provide a more complete analytical capability. All Branch personnel work within a secure section of the Commission premises. The staff is non-operational; they do not investigate crime but act as a support service to police forces in the Province. They endeavour to serve as a catalyst in the fight against organized crime, as well as a coordinating unit as required by the Police Act.

Activities

Branch activities fall within five categories:

(a) Training:

Two Criminal Intelligence Seminars for Ontario Police Officers were sponsored by the Commission at the Ontario Police College during the year. These were designed to stimulate the awareness of the extent of organized crime in the Province and of the approved methods for dealing with the problem. The Seminars were planned and co-ordinated by the Intelligence Branch. A total of 81 specially selected police officers benefited from this training. Members of the Intelligence Branch also participated as resource personnel in training courses developed for particular aspects of organized crime activity in narcotics distribution and illegal gambling. They also lectured on the subject of organized crime to all training classes held at the Ontario Police College during the year, and spoke to the Annual Conference of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police. They have also acted as resource personnel in training courses operated by the R.C.M.P. for major police forces throughout Canada.

(b) Liaison:

The interprovincial and international aspects of organized crime necessitates continuing liaison and intelligence exchange with other similar special units throughout Canada, the U.S.A. and certain other foreign countries. The Branch holds membership in the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (L.E.I.U.), a large association of state and municipal agencies, mainly from the U.S.A., but with some Canadian participation. They attended annual and semi-annual conferences of this organization in Detroit and Atlanta. Members of the Branch attended other conferences and meetings dealing with organized crime during the year at New Orleans, Vancouver, Montreal, and Buffalo. These activities have helped maintain effective liaison with authorities outside Ontario.

(c) Criminal Intelligence Services-Ontario (CISO) and the Central Repository for Criminal Intelligence in Ontario:

C.I.S.O. is an association of Intelligence Officers from the major Urban Police Forces in Ontario, from the Ontario Provincial Police and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the staff of the Commission's Intelligence Branch. During 1973, its membership was 43, comprised of memberships from these forces together with affiliate members from selected non-police agencies concerned with some aspects of organized crime. The organization works to collect, analyze and share criminal intelligence. Its members have now acquired a high degree of expertise in this field. Members of this Commission, along with the heads of the Police Forces involved, constitute the governing authority which provides policy, control, and direction for the organization.

The Central Repository for intelligence in Ontario is maintained by our Intelligence Branch within the Commission's premises. Here, raw intelligence, gathered by police forces and other agencies is analysed, evaluated and disseminated on a need-to-know basis to the police forces of Ontario. The organization also serves as a link in the national system. Criminal Intelligence Services-Canada (CISC), located in Ottawa, is operated by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under the direction of a multi-force Executive Committee. C.I.S.C. is comprised of C.I.S.O. and similar organizations in each of the other provinces.

(d) Joint Forces Operations:

Experience has shown that in certain organized crime situations no single police force possesses adequate personnel or resources to perform an effective long term intelligence probe. To correct this situation, the Commission has developed a program of Joint Forces Operations, each comprised of two or more forces who are prepared to commit their personnel and resources to a common target. The Commission supports these operations by supplying specialized resources, co-ordination, and an analytical capability.

These operations have proven successful. During the year, the O.P.C. has supported and co-ordinated six such operations in various parts of the province. Much valuable strategic intelligence, as well as successful criminal prosecutions and meaningful crime prevention activities have been the result.

(e) Public Relations:

A good measure of public confidence and support is requisite if any program for combatting organized crime is to be effective. This is particularly applicable within the business community, the academic field, and within the labour unions. A program has been designed to ensure continuing liaison within these areas. Speakers are made available to various service organizations, as well as to selected meetings within the commercial, industrial and academic communities to deal with the broad subject of organized crime and its effects upon society.

In certain North American jurisdictions, organized crime has acquired a frightening strength, not only within criminal circles but within the political, commercial and industrial communities as well. Fortunately, the situation was recognized and assessed in Ontario in sufficient time to develop the resources for effective containment. The O.P.C. is optimistic that the current programs being pursued in this Province will be adequate to deal with the existing problem.

Crime Statistics

Combined Totals of Municipal Police Forces
and Ontario Provincial Police
and Municipalities under Contract

Criminal Offences

	1972	1973	Increase	Percent Increase
Offences	520,707	548,367	27,660	5.3%

Offences Cleared

	1972	1973	Increase	Percent Increase
Cleared by Charge	155,959	174,472	18,513	11.9%
Cleared Otherwise	72,476	79,764	7,288	10.1%
	228,435	254,236	25,801	11.3%

Four Allied Offences of Robbery, Break and Enter, Theft Motor Vehicle, Theft Over \$200.00 Which are Indicative of State of Crime in Ontario in 1973

Offences	Municipal	O.P.P.	Total
Robbery	2,940	127	3,067
Break & Enter	44,417	13,884	58,301
Theft Motor Vehicle	22,149	2,202	24,351
Theft over \$200.00*	17,434	2,906	20,340
Total 1973	86,940	19,119	106,059
Total 1972			135,204

Decrease 1973 compared 1972 — 29,145 — 21.6%

*Note: Theft over \$200.00 - previously - Theft over \$50.00.

The change of "Theft over \$50." to "Theft over \$200." resulted in a considerable decrease in the number of offences. However, "Theft under \$200." increased considerably compared to "Theft \$50.00 and under."

Crime Trends — 5 Years

Showing Comparative Figures of Total Offences and Offences Cleared, reported by Municipal Police Forces and Ontario Provincial Police

Year	Number of Offences	Percentage Increase over Previous Year	Number Cleared	Percent Cleared
1969.....	409,108	11.4%	182,277	44.6%
1970.....	469,784	14.8%	214,354	45.6%
1971.....	509,378	8.4%	216,685	42.5%
1972.....	520,707	2.2%	228,435	43.9%
1973.....	548,367	5.3%	254,236	46.4%

Showing Totals of the Four Allied Offences of Robbery, Break and Enter, Theft Motor Vehicle and Theft over \$50.00 reported by Municipal Police Forces and Ontario Provincial Police

Offences	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Robbery.....	2,476	2,625	2,833	3,105	3,067
Break & Enter.....	54,789	60,372	63,265	61,021	58,301
Theft M/V.....	21,397	23,346	25,298	25,005	24,351
*Theft over \$50.....	41,249	52,901	61,495	46,073	20,340
Totals.....	119,911	139,244	152,891	135,204	106,059

*Note: 1969 through to 1972 figures shown are for Theft over \$50.00
1973 figures shown are for Theft over \$200.00.

Criminal Occurrences 1972 — 1973

Grand Totals

	Actual	1973 Cleared by Charge	Cleared Otherwise	Actual	1972 Cleared by Charge	Cleared Otherwise
Municipal Police Forces Ontario Provincial Police and Municipalities under contract	460,101	143,665	63,203	437,555	127,454	58,288
Totals	548,367	174,472	79,764	520,707	155,959	72,476

Note: The increase in crime in 1973 over 1972 was 5.3%

**Criminal Occurrences — Recapitulation
Municipal Police Forces**

	1973			1972		
	Actual	Cleared by Charge	Cleared Otherwise	Actual	Cleared by Charge	Cleared Otherwise
Murder	93	74	8	84	66	12
Attempted Murder	112	101	3	89	78	5
Manslaughter	14	14	—	8	8	—
Rape	391	155	108	336	129	86
Other Sexual Offences	3,201	1,061	759	2,874	1,053	614
Wounding	678	381	152	682	351	142
Assaults (Not Indecent)	28,594	9,825	13,338	28,096	9,213	13,490
Robbery	2,940	1,005	378	2,944	1,002	257
Breaking and Entering	44,417	7,533	5,221	46,844	7,686	4,587
Theft — Motor Vehicle	22,149	3,712	1,676	22,618	3,397	1,093
*Theft — Over \$50	17,434	1,905	1,265	41,309	3,864	2,997
*Theft — \$50 and Under	144,907	21,216	18,465	121,970	19,081	15,475
Have Stolen Goods	6,792	6,287	851	6,234	5,836	311
Frauds	24,854	12,284	3,359	25,170	11,956	3,125
Prostitution	1,914	1,815	54	1,099	1,059	19
Gaming and Betting	1,955	1,754	50	2,115	1,940	21
Offensive Weapons	3,271	2,614	357	2,579	2,118	230
Other Criminal Code (Except Traffic)	101,281	32,242	13,915	83,891	23,816	12,808
Criminal Negligence (Causing Death)	33	32	—	23	23	—
Criminal Negligence (Causing Bodily Harm)	30	30	—	21	21	—
Criminal Negligence (Operating Motor Vehicle)	244	211	1	212	196	—
Fail to Stop at Scene of Accident	19,614	4,514	3,049	17,548	3,936	2,867
Dangerous Driving	2,173	2,151	11	1,839	1,825	11
Fail or Refuse to Provide a Sample of Breath	2,824	2,805	11	2,784	2,763	11
Driving while Impaired	26,018	25,820	146	22,859	22,733	106
Driving while Disqualified	4,168	4,124	26	3,327	3,304	21
Total	460,101	143,665	63,203	437,555	127,454	58,288

*Theft over \$50. — changed to Theft over \$200. in 1973

*Theft \$50. and Under — changed to Theft \$200. and under in 1973.

**Criminal Occurrences — Recapitulation
Ontario Provincial Police
and Municipalities under Contract**

	1973			1972		
	Actual	Cleared by Charge	Cleared Otherwise	Actual	Cleared by Charge	Cleared Otherwise
Murder	50	40	3	44	37	2
Attempted Murder	27	25	—	23	23	—
Manslaughter	4	3	—	1	1	—
Rape	79	52	10	81	50	10
Other Sexual Offences	441	179	145	506	215	136
Wounding	82	52	18	80	46	21
Assaults (Not Indecent)	8,002	2,078	5,146	7,318	2,033	4,406
Robbery	127	68	3	161	74	9
Breaking and Entering	13,884	2,832	709	14,177	2,678	656
Theft — Motor Vehicle	2,202	705	272	2,387	682	222
*Theft — Over \$50	2,906	339	196	4,764	558	270
*Theft — \$50 and Under	17,936	2,307	2,131	15,015	1,986	1,808
Have Stolen Goods	643	561	69	626	595	37
Frauds	2,284	1,078	673	2,207	1,048	639
Prostitution	2	1	1	2	—	—
Gaming and Betting	33	5	25	5	1	2
Offensive Weapons	657	436	148	538	362	120
Other Criminal Code (Except Traffic)	22,966	4,114	7,003	19,636	3,575	5,814
Criminal Negligence (Causing Death)	30	30	—	31	31	—
Criminal Negligence (Causing Bodily Harm)	4	4	—	—	—	—
Criminal Negligence (Operating Motor Vehicle)	45	45	—	52	52	—
Fail to Stop at Scene of Accident	498	489	9	1,485	445	36
Dangerous Driving	717	717	—	651	651	—
Fail or Refuse to provide a Sample of Breath	1,224	1,224	—	223	223	—
Drive while Impaired	11,341	11,341	—	11,703	11,703	—
Drive while Disqualified	2,082	2,082	—	1,436	1,436	—
Total	88,266	30,807	16,561	83,152	28,505	14,188

*Theft over \$50. — changed to Theft over \$200. in 1973

*Theft \$50. and under — changed to Theft \$200. and under in 1973.

Systems Planning and Research Branch

Systems Planning and Research Branch activities during the past year have continued to focus on the application of information and communications technology in support of police operations. The result of this effort has helped improve the quality of police support services and law enforcement effectiveness.

Information Services Program

Ontario's police forces continued as the major supporters of the Ottawa-based Canadian Police Information Centre (C.P.I.C.) system. This central computerized information service is a valuable aid to more effective law enforcement. More than 150 terminals have now been installed throughout Ontario to provide our operational policemen with almost instantaneous access to the automated information on file at the C.P.I.C. As a result of consolidating police information on central files (e.g., warrants to arrest), and making it readily accessible to operational policemen, the forces have experienced a great improvement in the execution of outstanding warrants. In several forces, this improvement in warrant executions has exceeded 100 per cent.

This change in police effectiveness could in time substantially reduce the court workload associated with these individuals.

Application and control of the automated C.P.I.C. service throughout the province requires that the Branch, supported by assigned police personnel, conduct comprehensive audits of the C.P.I.C.-related record keeping practices of every force in Ontario. This audit program was initiated during the past year and will help ensure that the standard of system application in Ontario satisfies both the police and public interest.

A significant amount of Branch effort during the past year was directed toward improving procedures linking court and police systems and at defining law enforcement needs from the planned automated motor vehicle registration system of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

Integrated Radio Service Program

This program is to assist the police forces of Ontario to upgrade the standard of their communications support services. Under this integrated radio services program, over \$500,000 in capital development grants was made available to a number of municipal police forces in the province for the installation of the latest in police communication systems technology. The program mainly promotes the use of the multi-channel, personal, two-way portable radio concept in police operations. Municipal police forces receiving grants during the past fiscal year included those of Ottawa, London, Windsor, Sarnia, Brantford, Barrie, Guelph, Midland, Lindsay, and Fergus.

The program will continue for the next three years, to completely upgrade the quality of police communications support services throughout Ontario municipalities.

Consulting Services and Research

Branch communications advisors responded to numerous requests from Chiefs of Police and Police Governing Authorities for assistance in the analysis, design, development of procurement specifications, and evaluation of suppliers' proposals relating to communications services. Providing technical support to the police community will continue to remain an important aspect of the Branch's role.

Project commitments were made during the year to work with certain police forces in defining and developing improved management reporting systems, and in assessing the application of mini-computers in police dispatch/information handling operations. These projects represent major research commitments that may well have a significant impact on more effective deployment and utilization of police manpower resources.

Ontario Police Forces' Telex Network (OPFTN)

The police inter-communication service provided by the OPFTN has served Ontario policing interests extremely well since it was established almost ten years ago. The C.P.I.C. system with its enhanced capabilities, together with the radio development program recently introduced through the Commission, will relegate this once essential service to a back-up role in support of police operations. Plans are currently being formulated within the Branch to withdraw the Telex service, except for those forces who wish to retain a limited capability for their own internal use.

Municipal Police Forces Statistical Information

The number of Municipal Police Forces in the Province as of January 1, 1974, is 142. Four Regional Police Forces commenced operations on January 1, resulting in a net reduction of 17 Forces. Three other Municipalities being policed by the O.P.P. namely — Brighton, Essa and Rockland, are no longer considered to have a Municipal Force. This accounts for the reduction of 20 Forces from 162 in 1973 to 142. Twelve other Municipalities contracted under Section 62 (1) of the Police Act for policing to be carried out by the O.P.P.

During the past 12 years, 136 Municipal Forces have disappeared through mergers or other changes in population and policing needs throughout Ontario. However, during the same period the total strength of all Municipal Forces has increased from 6,626 in 1962 to 10,384 as of January 1, 1974.

Tables in the following pages indicate the changes that have taken place in the Municipal Forces, and the efforts of the Commission Staff to assist the Province's forces.

Numerical Strength Of Police Forces, 1962 - 1973

As of January 1, 1974, the total Police strength of all Municipal Police Forces in the Province was 10,384 — an increase of 627 over the preceding year.

1962	6,626
1963	6,629
1964	6,728
1965	6,985
1966	7,198
1967	7,775
1968	8,065
1969	8,434
1970	8,826
1971	9,265
1972	9,757
1973	10,384

The above figures indicate Police strength only, and are exclusive of clerical help or civilian personnel employed by Police forces.

The following figures show the reduction in number of Municipal Police forces 1962 - 1973 inclusive:

December 31, 1962.....	278
December 31, 1963.....	270
December 31, 1964.....	280
December 31, 1965.....	268
December 31, 1966.....	262
December 31, 1967.....	225
December 31, 1968.....	216
December 31, 1969.....	207
December 31, 1970.....	205
December 31, 1971.....	179
December 31, 1972.....	179
December 31, 1973.....	162
January 1, 1974	142

Municipal Police Forces Personnel (December 31, 1973)

Total Strength of Municipal Forces 10,384

Changes — 1973

Hired	1,115
Left Forces	537

Reasons For Leaving

Retired	70
Dismissed	11
Resignation Requested.....	77
Joined Another Force	76
Dissatisfied.....	38
Other Reasons	242
Deceased	23

Total 537

Comparative Tables — Municipalities

	January 1, 1972	January 1, 1973	January 1, 1974
Metropolitan Areas	1	1	1
Regional Areas	2	2	4
Cities	29	26	24
Towns	101	91	76
Townships	23	20	15
Villages	20	19	17
Improvement			
Districts	2	—	—
Counties	1	1	1
	179	162	142
Plus Areas under			
Contract to Ontario			
Provincial Police	12	12	12

Operation Of Police Forces In Ontario, 1973

Force	Police Strength	Police Budget
Municipal Police Forces	10,384	\$185,432,265
Ontario Provincial Police	3,918	76,577,000
Totals	14,302	\$262,009,265
Per Capita Cost (Based on a Population figure of 8,000,000)		\$32.75

Municipal Police Forces

	Municipal Forces (159)	Metro, Regions Cities (31)	Villages, Towns, Etc. (128)
Population served by Municipal Police Forces	6,998,697	5,689,722	1,308,975
Police Budget	185,432,265	157,716,644	27,715,621
Police Strength	10,384	8,769	1,615
Per Capita Cost	\$26.49	27.72	\$21.17
Police Population Index	1/674	1/649	1/811
	1.48 per 1,000	1.55 per 1,000	1.23 per 1,000

Comparative Tables — Municipal Police Strength

	January 1, 1972	January 1, 1973	January 1, 1974
1 Man Forces	11	9	10
2- 5 Man Forces	52	44	37
6- 9 Man Forces	40	38	36
10-14 Man Forces	22	19	12
15-19 Man Forces	5	6	8
20-24 Man Forces	8	6	4
25-49 Man Forces	14	14	10
50-99 Man Forces	14	12	10
100+ Man Forces	13	14	15
	179	162	142

Advisors' Activities

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Regular visits to Municipal Police Forces	182	201	208	118
Special surveys of Municipal Police Forces	18	12	15	6
Complaints involving Police Forces and Police Officers	26	20	37	35
Assistance provided upon request to Police Governing Authorities in appointment of Chiefs of Police and other departmental promotions	15	8	17	14
Assistance and advice to Municipal Councils concerning police operation within their individual Police Forces	45	49	44	28
Assistance and advice to Boards of Commissioners of Police regarding police matters	19	42	36	21
Assistance and advice to Chiefs of Police relative to Police operation and administration	44	116	100	77
Regional study assistance				6
Police Zone meetings attended	26	28	29	26
Surveys conducted — adequacy of Police Forces	8	—	7	4
Surveys conducted — Unification of Police Forces	5	4	1	10
Attendance at Police Meetings and Conferences	8	13	22	35
Attendance at Community Colleges (Advisory)	4	4	2	2
Supervision of Promotional Examinations	3	7	17	16
Preparations of Hearings under The Police Act	1	—	—	1
Attendance at Special Committee Meetings	4	—	—	33
Lectures (R.C.M.P. & Ontario Police College)	—	11	10	12
Lectures — Others	—	—	14	4
Investigation of Police Budget Disputes	—	2	5	2

Ontario Police College

The Commission operates and staffs the Ontario Police College in Aylmer. The College offers two-part recruit training courses, general police training courses dealing with such subjects as criminal investigation, crowd control, traffic law and control, and specialized refresher courses.

In 1973, 979 candidates attended the six-week Part "A" recruit training course and 1005 attended the Part "B" recruit course. The general police training course was given to 81 candidates; 193 attended the supervisory course. Additional refresher courses were given last year.

Three new Specialized Identification Courses were offered at the College in 1973: Identification Refresher Course; Advanced Black & White Photographer Course; Color Photography Course.

A total of 2,930 police personnel took training courses at the Ontario Police College during 1973. For the year, the number of student weeks totaled 15,227.

Future Development

During 1973, considerable progress was made toward building a new Police College. The decision to proceed was made early in the year, and the architectural consortium proceeded to develop and finalize the plans and working drawing. A contract management firm, Konvey Construction of Markham, were appointed in the Fall of 1973. Construction will start in the Spring of 1974.

The plan of development is to build phase 1, consisting of the classroom modules, resource centre, administration facilities, kitchen, dining hall, service facilities, gymnasium, pool, range, and one dormitory, by the end of 1975. Staff will then move into these facilities. The buildings vacated will be torn down to make room for Phase 2, which consists of the second and third residence wings.

The accommodation which will be available after Phase 1 is completed will accommodate 437 students, an increase of about 22%.

When the complex is completed, scheduled for the end of 1976, the new Police College will be able to accommodate 608 students at a time.

Ontario Provincial Police

The Ontario Provincial Police is responsible for policing those areas of Ontario which are not covered by municipal forces; maintaining a Criminal Investigation Branch; providing reserve personnel to municipal forces when needed; maintaining highway traffic patrols, and enforcing the province's liquor laws.

The objective of the OPP is to provide uniform and impartial law enforcement in all areas of the province under its jurisdiction and to render aid and services, upon request, to other law enforcement agencies.

The volume of provincial statute enforcement work decreased by 15,762 cases or 4.5 per cent to a total of 334,029 cases reported. Traffic and liquor cases accounted for over 97 per cent of the work in this category.

Investigations relating to offences under Federal Statutes other than the Criminal Code totalled 2,045 compared to 1,475 in 1972. Cases under the Narcotic Control Act, the Canada Shipping Act and Lord's Day Act accounted for the majority.

A major undertaking for the OPP during the year was the visit to Ontario of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh. The total manpower commitment for the seven-day visit was 2,388 members.

On February 28, 1973, Commissioner E. H. Silk, Q.C., retired from active duty with the OPP, to be succeeded by Harold H. Graham, formerly Deputy Commissioner, Operations.

Operations

(a) Field

Field personnel carry out law enforcement duties in all areas of the province where policing is the direct responsibility of the Force. Generally, this includes traffic, crime, liquor and the enforcement of certain federal and provincial statutes. Management of the traffic law enforcement program is the responsibility of the Traffic Division. Where necessary, special investigative assistance is provided in all areas of activity by the Special Services Division.

District Identification Units

District identification personnel attended at the scene of 5,947 criminal occurrences and 5,412 traffic and miscellaneous occurrences. A total of 4,271 latent fingerprints were found at scenes of crime, resulting in the subsequent identification of 528 persons.

Personnel responded in 211 cases requiring neutralization of explosives. They made successful comparison of footwear and tire impressions, broken glass, metal and torn paper exhibits in 127 instances.

A total of 3,884 persons were fingerprinted and 3,812 photographed for police record purposes. In addition, 1,919 individuals were fingerprinted in connection with visa and employment applications. Photographic prints prepared by identification personnel totalled 193,374. There were 625 charts and crime scene drawings made for presentation in the courts.

Bomb Disposal Squads

Each district identification unit is responsible for investigating reports of bombs or infernal devices and their subsequent disposal.

In 1973 the OPP agreed to participate in the establishment of a Canadian Bomb Data Centre formed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and which will be operational in January, 1974. The use by terrorists of letter bombs, has emphasized the need for such a technical centre.

Underwater Search and Recovery

The OPP underwater recovery teams, located in all 17 districts, consist of 50 equipped members. During the past year, they were required on 162 occasions, primarily in the recovery of drowning victims and the locating of evidence for use in criminal prosecutions.

Motorcycle Gang Activities

The larger major gatherings of motorcycle gangs appear to have lessened considerably over the past years. During 1973, the activities of the gangs have been directed toward the distribution of illicit drugs, and physical violence was more prevalent as a means of exercising control.

A special squad was formed by the OPP during the year to co-ordinate investigative activity. As a result, numerous members of various gangs face charges of trafficking in drugs and offences relating to the assault and intimidation of witnesses.

Canine Search and Rescue Teams

The OPP has 11 Canine Search and Rescue Teams, one each at Thunder Bay, London, Oakville, Mount Forest, Barrie, Belleville, Kemptville, North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Cochrane and Dryden.

Each team has inter-district responsibility and is utilized in searches for wanted or missing persons and caches of stolen property. Nine of the teams are also used in narcotics detection. Other types of specialization include bomb and firearm detection.

OPP Auxiliary Police

The total complement of the OPP Auxiliary is 544. There are 17 units of 32 members each, located in districts 1 to 12. Each unit is under the direction of a regular Force member and auxiliary personnel receive training which covers all aspects of the police function. During 1973, auxiliary members served a total of 50,000 hours assisting regular members of the Force.

(b) Special Services

The OPP has six branches organized into a Special Services Division which are staffed with personnel specially trained in specific areas of crime detection and investigative techniques. They provide assistance to members of the Force and municipal police forces.

Anti-Rackets

"White collar" crimes including diversified rackets, fraudulent schemes, and the manufacture and distribution throughout Ontario of counterfeit and forged instruments such as payroll cheques, money orders, bonds and currency are investigated by Anti-Rackets personnel.

(i) General Assignment

138 investigations were conducted during the year. Some investigations were very complex and required almost a year to complete. These resulted in 292 charges covering 4,119 actual offences, against 127 persons. Total loss to victims was \$3,897,265.48.

(ii) Counterfeit and Forgery

110 investigations were conducted, resulting in 1,180 charges against 110 persons. Estimated loss to victims was \$607,481. Counterfeit currency seized in Ontario amounted to \$270,338.30 compared to \$23,900 in 1972.

Auto-Theft

Expert assistance is provided to all Ontario police forces in the investigation of organized vehicle theft rings and the identification of vehicles, the particulars of which may be in doubt.

During 1973, 83 investigations relating to vehicles and 895 miscellaneous investigations were commenced which resulted in 65 prosecutions and the recovery of stolen property worth \$260,890.

Intelligence

The objective of this function is to correlate information with similar units operated by the Ontario Police Commission, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and municipal police forces in Ontario. Personnel compile information on organized crime to provide investigators in the field with information which may not be otherwise readily available. A total of 638 investigations were conducted in 1973.

Criminal Investigation

Inspectors of the Criminal Investigation Branch investigate the more serious types of crime such as murder, kidnapping, rape, and bank robbery. They were detailed to 410 assignments during the year including the investigation of 54 murders, 3 of which were committed in municipal police jurisdictions.

Security

This function, previously named Security Intelligence, was established to provide protection from subversive elements in the maintenance of public order. In addition, the branch is responsible for providing appropriate security for ranking officials of government and other persons.

During 1973, a security corps known as the "Ontario Government Protective Service" was instituted within the OPP. The initial responsibility of the corps is the protection of government property and to preserve the peace in government buildings. At the time of its inception, the corps was composed of eighty special constables.

Special Investigations Branch

This function is new by name only. It encompasses the previously identified functions of Anti-Gambling, Liquor Laws Enforcement, and Drug Enforcement.

(i) Drug Enforcement Section

The role of the O.P.P. in drug enforcement is to co-operate with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by investigation routine drug occurrences. Members of this section have been assigned to full-time drug enforcement duties in Joint-Forces operations in various areas of the province. During the year, 840 charges were laid relating to the seizure of drugs valued "on the street" at \$7,240,000.

(ii) Anti-Gambling Section

This section investigates illegal acts involving gambling throughout the province. It assists in the investigation of disorderly houses, cases involving pornography and lotteries, and in keeping gambling under control. In 1973, 78 investigations were conducted into disorderly houses and related offences.

Files are maintained on all lotteries licensed by the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations and municipalities throughout the province.

(iii) Liquor Laws Enforcement Section

Specially trained investigators in the Liquor Laws enforcement section respond to requests for investigations initiated by the Liquor Control Board, the Liquor Licence Board, municipal police departments, crown attorneys, or from Force personnel. There were 571 investigations in 1973.

(c) Traffic

The Traffic Division is responsible for developing, co-ordinating and implementing various enforcement programs, such as selective enforcement through the use of regular patrols, regular traffic patrols, radar, aircraft and special traffic enforcement vehicles. These methods are programmed in an effort to control the level of motor vehicle collisions in all areas, with emphasis being placed on areas experiencing a high rate of collisions.

Motor Vehicle Collisions - Highways

In 1973, OPP personnel investigated a total of 77,092 collisions. Of that number, 36,851 were of the reportable property damage type (damage in excess of \$200), 23,210 involved injury to 38,360 persons and 1,061 were fatal collisions resulting in the deaths of 1,340 persons.

The total of 77,092 collisions is 158 more than the 1972 total of 76,934. The number of personal injury accidents is an increase of 862 over the 1972 figure of 22,348, and the number of fatal accidents is a decrease of 37 from the 1972 total of 1,098. The number of persons injured is an increase of 1,424 over the 1972 figure of 36,938 and the 1,340 persons killed is 8 more than the 1972 total of 1,332.

The monetary value of property damaged in 1973 totalled \$69,661,000, compared to \$64,966,331 in 1972.

Motor Vehicle Collisions - Private Property

In addition to its responsibilities on the Highways of the province, the OPP also investigate motor vehicle collisions on private property of which there were 4,809 in 1973. Of that number, 4 were property damage collisions with damage over \$200; 4,190 were collisions in which damage was less than \$200; 603 involved personal injury to 720 persons and 12 were fatal collisions resulting in the deaths of 13 persons.

Highway Traffic Enforcement - General

In 1973, a total of 327,481 charges were laid by the Force under the provisions of the Highway Traffic Act and those sections of the Criminal Code dealing with driving offences. Warnings issued totalled 346,839.

Charges under the Criminal Code relating to condition of drivers through use of intoxicants accounted for 18,689 of the total number of charges, down 285 from 1972.

There were 301,556 cases processed through the courts in 1973 (this figure includes cases not disposed of in 1972) resulting in 271,476 convictions. This reflects a conviction rate of 90 per cent and indicates that the charges were of good quality and were properly prepared and presented to the courts.

To assist in controlling high-speed driving on our highways during the year, members of the Force operated 57 radar units on a selective basis for a total of 22,932 hours.

A total of 392 members of the Force have been appointed as qualified technicians to operate 77 breathalyzer units located at strategic points throughout the province.

Highway Traffic Enforcement - Air Patrol

The OPP operate six aircraft on a charter basis out of London, Burlington, Downsview, Belleville, Ottawa and Sudbury. This provides for aerial surveillance of 1,759 miles of provincial highway which is specially marked for this type of enforcement.

Enforcement from the air in 1973 resulted in 20,843 hazardous moving driving charges being laid and 2,431 warnings issued. Contact was made with a motorist on an average of once every nine minutes of patrol. In addition to this activity, the aircraft patrol rendered assistance in 50 investigations of various nature.

Snow Vehicle Collisions

The number of collisions involving snow vehicles decreased in 1973, 643 compared to 843 in 1972. However, the number of persons killed in snow vehicle mishaps increased to 46 from 34 the previous year. Persons injured decreased, 463 in 1973 compared to 700 in 1972. A total of 2,129 charges were laid resulting from violations in the use of snow vehicles.

Administration Services

Staff Inspections

A system of staff inspections throughout the various districts and detachments ensures that OPP personnel adhere to Force policy. Staff inspections personnel also undertake special assignments on direction. In 1973, 4,557 uniformed and civilian personnel were interviewed, 65 staff complaints were investigated and 25 special studies were conducted.

Financial Management

This activity provides services relating to Payroll, General Accounting, Revenue, Budgetary Preparation and Control, and purchasing for all departments of the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

Planning and Research

This function provides effective development and communications to the Force of the policies, procedures and methods necessary to achieve overall organizational objectives. This function is also responsible for the Records Management program as prescribed by Ontario Regulation 350/71.

During the year, directives were developed for the drug enforcement program; a manual was written for the use of the Ontario Government Protective Service, and a revised Crowd Control Manual was completed.

A major undertaking has been the development of a plan for a four day - 40 hour work week. The plan will be tested in five detachments.

Program Analysis

The program analysis function is to develop and assist management in adopting, on a continuing basis, a decision making process for the programs, activities and operations of the Force. Analysts work in the two principal areas of field operations and service activities.

Areas of involvement are multi-year forecasts, goals and objectives, and research into similar organizations for new ideas and concepts.

Properties

The Properties function, formerly Properties and Information, became a part of the Administrative Support Services to The Ministry of the Solicitor General during 1973. This now enlarges responsibility to provide co-ordinating services to all agencies within the Ministry for buildings, properties, leasing, parking and telephone requirements.

New leased detachment premises were occupied at Mattawa, Markdale, Lucan and Cayuga. The detachment building at Maxville, destroyed by fire in 1972, was reconstructed on the former site. Two housing units were constructed during the year, one at Warren and one at Minaki.

Registration

(a) Private Investigators and Security Guards

The OPP has a responsibility to investigate and license all persons who are employed in Ontario as private investigators and security guards. The responsibility includes the licensing of agencies by whom they are employed.

Eleven additional agencies were licensed during the year, bringing the total number to 202. Licences issued to individuals totalled 22,819. Fees collected totalled \$221,502.75.

(b) Firearms

The OPP controls the issuing of firearm permits for handguns in certain areas of the province in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code.

A total of 20,788 firearm registrations were processed. Permits issued to carry a restricted firearm totalled 5,899. Permits issued to minors numbered 3,293, while permits to sell at retail numbered 37.

Seven new shooting clubs were approved, bringing the total in Ontario to 429.

Personnel Services

During 1973, the Force had a complement of 3,918 uniformed members and 1,228 civilian personnel. As of December 31, 1973 there were 3,778 uniformed members and 1,196 civilian personnel on staff.

The rate of turnover during 1973 resulting from resignations, dismissals, superannuations, deaths, and transfers to other Ministries amounted to 191, or 4.8 per cent in the case of uniformed members, and 230 or 18.7 per cent in the case of civilian staff.

Sixty-eight members were presented with the OPP "Long Service and Good Conduct Medal", and 14 were commended for the thorough and exceptional manner in which they performed their duty. Two members of the Force were awarded the Commissioner's Certificate of Valour.

Civilian Personnel

Personnel Services takes care of the recruitment, training, and development of civilian personnel, and maintains personnel records of all employees of the Force. It also provides liaison between the Civil Service Commission and other branches of the Ministry of the Solicitor General in matters relating to personnel administration.

During 1973, the sphere of Personnel Services activity was extended to include all departments within the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

Uniformed Personnel

This activity is responsible for the recruitment of uniformed members and the operation of the Force "Promotional Process".

A total of 128 members of the Force were promoted to higher rank during the year.

Applications received during the year for appointment to the Force numbered 1,363.

The OPP Training and Development Centre at 291 Sherbourne Street, Toronto, provides the initial training of recruits to the Force and the training of members of the OPP in specialized responsibilities. A continuing program of in-service training in all aspects of policing is also an important function. Arrangements for training at the Ontario Police College at Aylmer, as well as training beyond the scope of OPP facilities, is arranged. The latter refers to training provided by the Civil Service Commission, schools, colleges and other types of on-the-job training provided by police departments and various associations.

Staff Services

Records

The objective of this activity is to maintain records for the determination of policy and in the direction and control of the police effort.

This includes providing data for application of the OPP selective enforcement program, preparing statistical information, supplying photographic and identification equipment to district headquarters and detachments throughout the province, and procuring, supplying, and maintaining radio communications and radar equipment in use by the Force.

Also included are technical and specialized services relating to criminal identification, such as fingerprint comparison, drafting and crime scene drawing and photography. Services are provided for forms design, printing, and mailing.

A total of 2,141,352 inquiries were made to various central registries.

Data Processing

The purpose of this activity is to record and process operational and administrative data to identify criminals, or aid management in making decisions in the control and deployment of resources.

Telecommunications

The objective of this activity is to provide instant transmittal of information essential for police operations. To accomplish this, the OPP has a radio system of 101 fixed stations, nine transportable stations, eight automatic repeater stations, and 1,378 mobile stations installed in automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, boats and aircraft. In addition, 94 portable transceivers and 86 monitor receivers are located across the province. The radio system logged a total of 5,101,043 messages in 1973.

Four existing fixed stations were replaced in 1973, and an additional fixed station was established at Geraldton detachment.

The Ontario Police Forces Teletype Network provide teletype service to 62 municipal police and 97 OPP locations. The OPP portion of the network handled 1,117,517 point-to-point messages in 1973. This is in addition to broadcast-type pre-empt messages handled on an hourly basis each day.

A vehicle licence information service for all network users is provided by OPP headquarters. Approximately 15,000 inquiries were handled each month.

Quartermaster Stores procure, stock, and distribute uniforms and equipment to members of the Force. The stores are also responsible for procuring and issuing office supplies and stationery needs, and maintaining a repository of seized offensive weapons.

Transport

The Transport activity is responsible for providing and maintaining mobile and related equipment to meet the transportation needs of the Force.

The Force operated 1,734 transport units that included automobiles, trucks, buses, snow vehicles, motorcycles, and watercraft. They travelled 69.4 million miles in 1973.

The acquisition of vehicles by tender, and the subsequent disposal of them, is the responsibility of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

Safety and Information

On April 1, 1973, a number of related activities performed by various divisions of the Force were amalgamated to form the Safety and Information Branch.

The objectives are to attempt to install in the minds of the public correct attitudes toward safety; to project an awareness of the Force through the preparation and dissemination of information about Force activities; and to maintain effective police-media-community relations.

Ontario Provincial Police

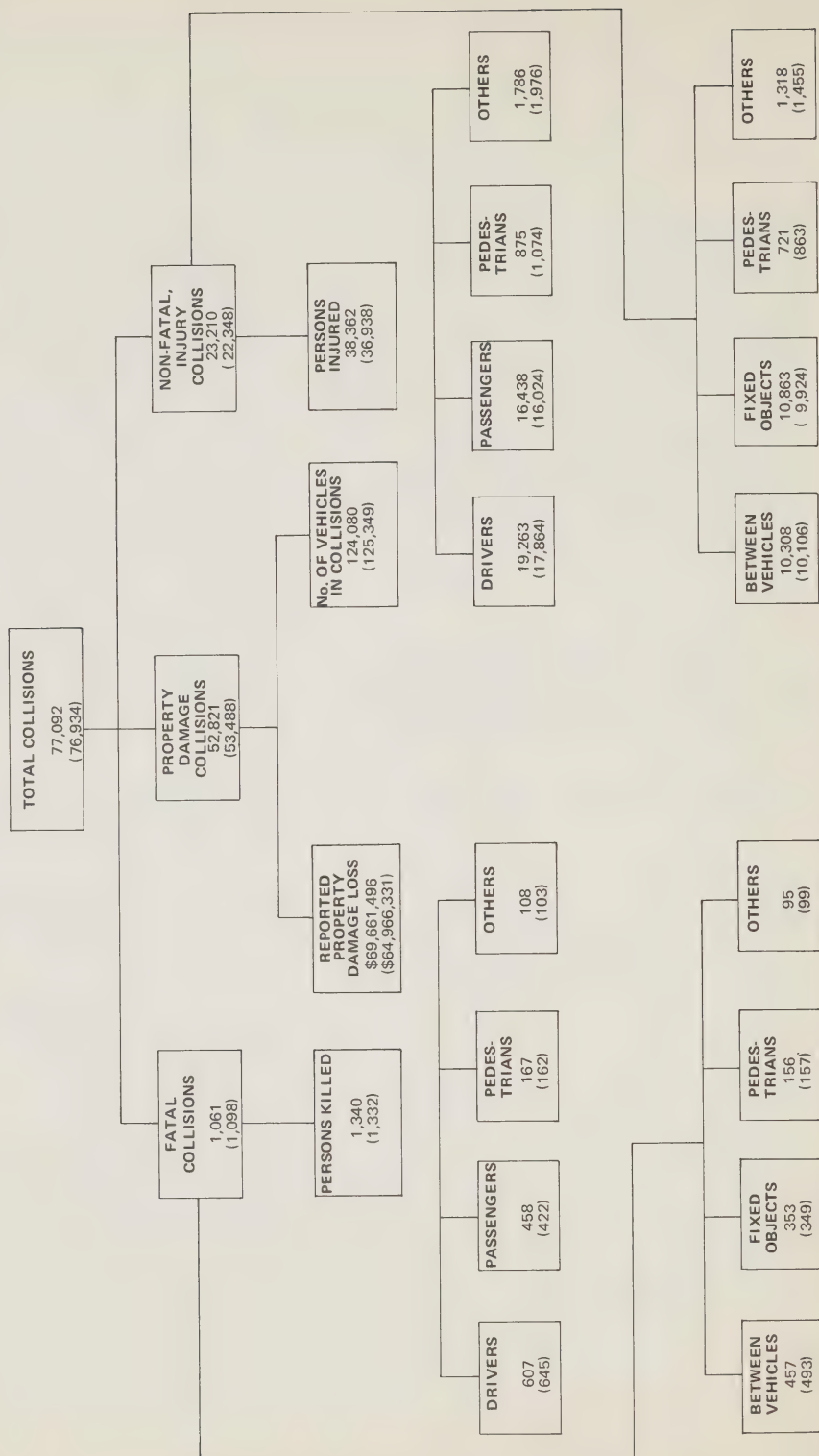
Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions

By Nature, General Location, Class of Victim and Type

Location: Ontario - General

Period: January - December, 1973

January - December, 1972 (In brackets)



Motor Vehicle Traffic Violations, Prosecutions and Dispositions

Location: Ontario - General

Period: January - December, 1973

January - December, 1972

(In brackets)



Criminal Code Prosecutions

Offence	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Abandoning Child	2			2	
Abduction	22	6	13	3	
Accept Duel	3	2	1		
Arson	87	47	19	19	2
Setting Fire By Negligence	5	3	1	1	
Assault					
—Bodily Harm	625	355	143	117	10
—Common	1,335	767	359	186	23
—Indecent on Female	101	54	24	18	5
—Indecent on Male	31	17	10	4	
—With Intent	10	9	1		
—Peace Officer	223	170	37	16	
Bigamy	2	2			
Break, Enter & Theft	5,112	3,947	662	255	248
—Attempts	151	116	18	13	4
Burglary Instruments	16	5	11		
Causing Disturbance	1,111	801	184	118	8
Conspiracy to Commit	43	18	18	7	
Contempt of Court	8	6	2		
Corrupting Morals	9	8	1		
Counterfeit Money	26	16	10		
Criminal Negligence	8	4	3	1	
Cruelty to Animals	42	27	7	8	
Damage to Property	1,879	1,325	303	161	90
Disguised to Commit Offence	12	2	9	1	
Disobey Court Order	5	3	2		
Escape, Unlawfully at Large or Skip Bail	405	307	80	18	
—Aid EscapeCustody	4	3		1	
Explosives, Possession of	7	4	2	1	
Fail to Appear	338	227	81	27	3
Fail to Provide	4	2	1	1	
False Fire Alarm	11	10			1
False Pretences	586	422	122	41	1
Forcible Entry	2	1		1	
Forgery	87	70	14	3	
—Uttering	234	178	53	3	
Fraud	262	177	55	25	5
—Upon Government	13		4	9	

Criminal Code Prosecutions

Offence	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Gambling					
—Keep Betting House	12	7	4	1	
—Betting, Pool Selling, etc.	43	16	26	1	
—Lotteries	28	28			
Habitual Criminals	3	3			
Immoral Performance	10	3	4	3	
Impersonating Police Officer	7	4	1	2	
Intimidating	25	8	13	4	
—Legislature	2	2			
Kidnapping	39	11	23	5	
Loitering	3	2	1		
Manslaughter	20	18		2	
Mischief, Public	235	170	45	20	
Murder	25	9	3	11	2
—Accessory	1		1		
Nudity	2		2		
Obscene Matter	1	1			
Obstructing Justice	26	14	9	3	
Obstructing Police Officer	322	225	66	31	
Offensive Weapons					
—Carry Concealed	15	8	4	3	
—Possession of	204	110	65	25	4
—Possess Prohibited	42	29	11	2	
—Unregistered Restricted	128	96	21	11	
—Dangerous Use Firearm	250	144	54	46	6
—Other	7	6		1	
Offensive Volatile	7	4	1	2	
Order to Keep Peace	85	40	33	11	1
Perjury	20	6	9	5	
Procuring Female	1		1		
Recognizance & Probation Breach of	77	59	14	4	
Rioting	9		8	1	
Robbery	125	74	31	19	1

Criminal Code Prosecutions

Offence	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Sexual Offences					
—Bestiality	8	5	3		
—Gross Indecency	3	2	1		
—Incest	13	11	2		
—Intercourse with Female Under 14	21	8	8	5	
—Intercourse with Feeble Minded Person	1		1		
—Indecent Act	35	27	6	2	
—Rape	77	27	22	26	2
—Rape, Attempted	17	6	8	3	
Stolen Property					
—Possession of	1,716	1,026	453	203	34
Telephone Calls, Harassing Indecent, etc.	24	15	4	4	1
Theft					
—Over \$200	1,040	716	203	82	39
—\$200 & Under	2,994	2,312	353	187	142
—Take Auto Without Consent	403	317	47	22	17
—Person Required to Account	7	4		3	
—From Mails	11	9	2		
Threatening	58	23	22	12	1
Trespassing at Night	71	37	27	6	1
Vagrancy	1		1		
Vessels, Dangerous Operation of	108	85	14	9	
Other Non-Traffic Criminal Code Prosecutions	51	31	11	9	
Totals	21,254	14,869	3,888	1,846	651

Traffic Prosecutions Under Criminal Code

Offence	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Criminal Negligence					
—Causing Death	20	8	11	1	
—Operating Motor Vehicle	42	21	17	4	
Failure To Stop	450	271	130	48	1
Dangerous Driving	640	372	193	72	3
Failure to Provide Breath Sample	1,178	793	302	73	10
Excess of 80 MGS of Alcohol in Blood	7,553	3,144	4,138	229	42
Drive While Ability Impaired	9,944	6,734	2,717	432	61
Drive While Disqualified	1,707	1,194	340	171	2
Others	270	185	70	14	1
Totals	21,804	12,722	7,918	1,044	120

Highway Traffic Act Prosecutions

Offence	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Registration and Permits					
Part II	6,620	5,838	472	295	15
Licences — Operator, Chauffeur, Driving Instructor, Part III	13,625	11,857	1,276	450	42
Garage and Storage Licences, Part IV	72	39	27	6	
Defective Equipment Part V	13,478	12,269	627	571	11
Weight, Load and Size, Part VI	4,766	3,978	288	498	2
Rate of Speed, Part VII	143,423	140,257	1,512	1,641	13
Rules of the Road, Part VIII	76,440	69,046	3,614	3,706	74
Parking Illegally	2,222	1,942	135	144	1
Careless Driving	12,475	8,096	2,261	2,091	27
Fail to Remain At Scene of Accident	531	314	128	89	
Fail to Report Accident	1,356	912	262	180	2
Miscellaneous	4,744	4,206	253	277	8
Totals	279,752	258,754	10,855	9,948	195

Liquor Control Act Prosecutions

	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Liquor Control Act	19,937	18,483	374	1,059	21
Liquor Licence Act	4	4			
Totals	19,941	18,487	374	1,059	21

Prosecutions Under Other Statutes of Ontario

Statute	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Game and Fisheries Act	138	110	11	13	4
Highway Improvement Act	103	86	7	10	
Master and Servants Act	1,339	1,229	34	69	7
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act	4,112	3,309	258	534	11
Petty Trespass Act	479	349	81	49	
Provincial Parks Act	30	25	3	2	
Public Commercial Vehicles Act	10	9	1		
Public Lands Act	49	39		10	
Public Vehicles Act	4	1		3	
Toll Bridges Act	12	11	1		
Vicious Dogs Act	11	5	2	4	
Other	106	80	10	13	3
Totals	6,393	5,253	408	707	25

Prosecutions Under Other Federal Statutes,

Statute	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Canada Shipping Act	605	558	38	9	
Food and Drug Act	40	24	13	3	
Indian Act	35	26	7	2	
Juvenile Delinquents Act	32	25	3	3	1
—Contributing	91	58	17	12	4
—Incorrigible	1				1
Lord's Day Act	291	192	63	35	1
Narcotic Control Act	930	755	126	46	3
Other	20	13	3	4	
Totals	2,045	1,651	270	114	10

Prosecutions Under Municipal By-Laws

Offence	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Parking	3,510		(NOT AVAILABLE)		
Other	2				
Totals	3,512				

Grand Total Comparisons

Statute	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Criminal Code	21,254	14,869	3,888	1,846	651
Criminal Code — Traffic	21,804	12,722	7,918	1,044	120
Highway Traffic Act	279,752	258,754	10,855	9,948	195
Liquor Control Act	19,937	18,483	374	1,059	21
Other Statutes of Ontario	6,393	5,253	408	707	25
Federal Statutes	2,045	1,651	270	114	10
Municipal By-Laws	3,512	(THESE FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE)			
Totals	354,697	311,732	23,713	14,718	1,022

General Information

Arrests

Arrests With or Without Warrant	16,718
Arrests for Other Forces	8,163

Summonses Served

Summonses to Defendant	336,765
Subpoena To Witness	22,403
Summonses Served For Other Forces.....	33,278

Search Warrants Executed

Criminal Code and Liquor Control and Liquor Licence Acts	1,968
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Value of Property Stolen and Recovered (Excluding Motor Vehicles)

Lost or Stolen	\$4,284,607
Recovered	\$1,048,005
Recovered for Other Forces.....	\$ 855,119

Fines Imposed

Highway Traffic Act	\$6,652,887
Criminal Code – Traffic	\$1,890,861
Other Fines Under Criminal Code, Provincial and Federal Statutes	\$ 530,007

Total	\$9,073,755
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Miscellaneous

Motor Vehicles Stolen	2,212
Motor Vehicles Recovered	1,966
Motor Vehicles Recovered for Forces Other Than O.P.P.....	7,981
Adult Persons Missing	2,327
Adult Persons Located	4,646
Juveniles Missing	3,660
Juveniles Located	3,584
Investigations Involving Mentally Ill Persons	941
Persons Injured In Other Than Motor Vehicle Collisions	1,182
Persons Fingerprinted for Police Records	3,884
Persons Photographed for Police Records	3,812
Persons Given Shelter	358
Premises Found Insecure At Night	5,370

Sudden Deaths Investigated

Homicide	45
Suicide	216
Drowning	303
Motor Vehicle Collisions	1,327
Motor Vehicle Collisions Other Than Highway	13
Natural Causes	796
Snow Vehicle Collisions	63
Other Causes	353

Age of Offenders (Criminal Code Offences Only)

Up to 16 years	3,145
16 to 20 years	10,605
21 to 30 years	13,215
31 to 40 years	6,912
41 to 50 years	5,244
Over 50 years	3,901
Not Stated	36

Total	43,058
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Sex of Offenders (Criminal Code Offences Only)

Male	40,915
Female	2,143

Total	43,058
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Districts And Detachments

Location of Police Districts

- | | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 — Headquarters — Chatham.
Counties of Essex, Lambton and Kent | No. 10 — Headquarters — Perth.
Counties of Grenville, Lanark, Leeds
and Renfrew. |
| No. 2 — Headquarters — London.
Counties of Elgin, Middlesex and Oxford. | No. 11 — Headquarters — Long Sault.
Counties of Carleton, Stormont,
Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott and
Russell. |
| No. 3 — Headquarters — Burlington.
Counties of Brant, Halton, Norfolk and
Wentworth. | No. 12 — Headquarters — North Bay.
Territorial Districts of Parry Sound,
Nipissing and Timiskaming. |
| No. 4 — Headquarters — Niagara Falls.
Counties of Haldimand, Lincoln and
Welland. | No. 13 — Headquarters — Sudbury.
Territorial Districts of Manitoulin
Island and Sudbury. |
| No. 5 — Headquarters — Downsview.
Counties of Ontario, Peel and York. | No. 14 — Headquarters — Sault Ste. Marie.
Territorial District of Algoma. |
| No. 6 — Headquarters — Mount Forest.
Counties of Bruce, Grey, Huron, Perth,
Waterloo and Wellington. | No. 15 — Headquarters — South Porcupine.
Territorial District of Cochrane. |
| No. 7 — Headquarters — Barrie.
Counties of Dufferin, Simcoe and the
District of Muskoka. | No. 16 — Headquarters — Thunder Bay.
Territorial District of Thunder Bay. |
| No. 8 — Headquarters — Peterborough.
Counties of Durham, Haliburton, North-
umberland, Peterborough and Victoria. | No. 17 — Headquarters — Kenora.
Territorial Districts of Kenora,
Rainy River and Patricia. |
| No. 9 — Headquarters — Belleville.
Counties of Frontenac, Prince Edward,
Hastings, and Lennox and Addington. | |

Opening of New Regular Detachments

No new detachments opened in 1973

Closing of Regular Detachments

No detachments closed in 1973

Summer Detachments

Detachment	District	Opened	Closed
Grand Bend	1	May 9	September 13
Long Point Provincial Park	3	June 15	September 15
Peelee Island	1	June 7	September 10
Rondeau Provincial Park	1	May 13	September 4
Sauble Beach	6	May 18	September 9
Sibbald Point Provincial Park	5	June 15	September 4
Tobermory	6	May 15	October 12

Policing Under Contract

As of December 31, 1973 there were in effect, pursuant to the provisions of Section 62 of the Police Act, contracts for the policing of 12 municipalities involving the services of five corporals, 40 constables and 14 automobiles. The municipalities involved are as follows:

Harrow (Town)
Malden (Township)
* Ridgetown (Town)
Rockcliffe Park (Village)
Tecumseh (Town)
Wheatley (Village)

* Locations where municipal and regular detachments are combined.

Acton (Town)
Almonte (Town)
Belle River (Village)
Blenheim (Town)
* Brantford (Township)
Gosfield South (Township)

Departmental Transport Equipment

Transport equipment operated by the Force during 1973 is listed as follows:

Cars	1,200	—	Radio Equipped	1,163
Trucks	24	—	Radio Equipped	21
Buses	3			
Station Wagons	32	—	Radio Equipped	32
4-Wheel Drive Vehicles	15	—	Radio Equipped	12
Snow Vehicles	78			
Motorcycles	114	—	Radio Equipped	109
Motorcycles — Other	4			
Launches	10	—	Radio Equipped	10
Skiffs	60	—	Radio Equipped	29
Outboard Motors	61			
Inboard Motors	10			
In/Outboard Motors	17			
Trailers	98	—	Radio Equipped	2
Snow Vehicle Sleighs	8			
Totals	1,734			1,378

Training Courses

O.P.P. Members Trained at O.P.P. Training and Development Centre

Orientation Course	87
Breathalyzer Course	144
Corporals Advanced Training Course	44
Sergeants Advanced Training Course	131
Techniques of Instruction Course	20
Criminal Investigation Course	41
Drug Investigators Course	48
Ceremonial Unit Course	35
Ontario Government Protective Service Course	84
Mid-Management Course	169
Performance Rating Course	6
Scuba Divers Course	47
Senior Officers Oral Communications Course	18
Management Development Course	40
Total	894

O.P.P. Members Trained in the Field

Refresher Course	27
Marine & Scuba Training Course	194
Motorcycle Training Course	37
Crowd Control	3,353
Firearms Training Program	3,767
First Aid Requalification	1,025
Total	8,403

In-Service Training Lectures

Members attending the series of seven lectures	15,825
Total	15,825

O.P.P. Members Trained at Ontario Police College, Aylmer

Recruit, Part "A"	126
Recruit, Part "B"	150
Criminal Investigation Course	20
Crowd Control Course	12
Identification Course	2
Identification Supervisors Seminar	3
Methods of Instructional Technique Course	1
Senior Officers Seminar	2
Supervisory Course	63
Traffic Law & Collision Investigation Course	17
Traffic Supervisors Course	4
Youthful Offender Course	4
Refresher Course	2
Forensic Laboratory Seminar	3
Identification Refresher Course	4
Advanced Black and White Photography	5
Colour Photography	5
Drug Investigators Course	15

Total 438

Personnel Attending Miscellaneous Courses and Subsidized Programs

	Uniformed	Civilian	
Miscellaneous (Criminal, Traffic, etc.)	344	5	349
Subsidized (Police Science, Criminology, etc.)	57	11	68

Total 417

Members of Other Agencies Given Training

Breathalyzer	71
In-Service Training (seven lectures)	1,276
Crowd Control	162

Total 1,509

Grand Total 27,486

Public Safety Division

Office of the Assistant Deputy Minister

Office of the Fire Marshal

Chief Coroner's Office

Centre of Forensic Sciences

Forensic Pathology

Emergency Measures Branch

Public Safety Division

Office of the Assistant Deputy Minister

The fundamental concern of the Ministry's Public Safety Division is to devise methods of minimizing or eliminating hazards to persons or property.

Included in the division are the programs of the Fire Marshal, the Chief Coroner's Office, the Centre of Forensic Sciences, Forensic Pathology, and the Emergency Measures Branch.

All programs are co-ordinated and directed by an Assistant Deputy Minister. He is also responsible for effective leadership in the development of new programs for public safety.

The objectives of the Ministry's public safety programs are achieved by:

- using specialized and systematic analysis to present facts to the province's judicial system;
- planning for measures against natural and manmade emergencies;
- promoting adequate standards for fire safety services, determining causes of fires, and reviewing the fire safety standards of the building plans.
- determining causes of death in unnatural circumstances to help prevent or minimize any future loss of life;
- providing services and expertise in forensic pathology;
- providing designated schools of anatomy with sufficient materials for teaching purposes.

Office of the Fire Marshal

The objective of the Office of the Fire Marshal is to assist in preventing or minimizing the loss of life and property from fire. The Fire Marshal of Ontario is responsible for co-ordinating, directing and advising on virtually every aspect of fire prevention fire fighting and fire investigation, as prescribed under The Fire Marshals Act and other provincial statutes.

A major function of the organization is the investigation of the causes of fire. It is also engaged in supporting, encouraging, and advising local governments and other groups devoted to fire service matters.

In carrying out its task, the Office depends on co-operation from all levels of government, from fire departments, industry, insurance companies, testing laboratories, and other organizations with interests allied to fire prevention and protection.

The six major services provided by the staff of 109 include:

- Fire Investigation
- Fire Engineering
- Public Information
- Fire Advisory
- Fire Training
- Administrative Statistical

Fire Investigation Services

The investigations into fires not only lead to criminal prosecutions but also disclose weaknesses that may exist in fire prevention and protection measures. Public disclosure of investigation reports by the OFM often contain recommendations which local governments, fire departments, building designers, and others can adopt to minimize fire hazards.

A staff of specially trained investigators and engineers conduct investigations into suspected incendiary fires, losses of \$250,000 and over, fatal fires, and gaseous explosions.

In 1973, investigations of 1,639 fires were completed by the OFM. This total compares with 1,823 in 1972 — an overall decrease of 10%.

The decrease, by type of fire, in 1973 over 1972 was 11% for suspicious fires and 14% for fatal fires.

Compared to 1972, there were 100% more large-loss fires and explosions investigated in 1973 — 49 against 25.

The number of fatal fires investigated in 1973 was 171 compared to 198 in 1972.

Of the 1,419 suspicious fires investigated in 1973, 875 were found to be of incendiary origin, 137 were accidental, and 407 were of undetermined cause. Criminal charges laid in 1973 totalled 433.

Fire Advisory Services

The advisory staff of the OFM assists municipalities in improving the effectiveness of their fire prevention and fire fighting services. They also assist in the development of fire prevention and training programs of local fire departments. The advisory service extends to conducting promotional examinations for fire department officers, and providing technical advice and approval for the purchase of fire trucks and equipment.

One of the programs that has expanded in the past 10 years is the conducting of fire protection surveys of municipalities to improve their fire safety services. On the formal request of municipal councils, the advisors examine the fire protection by-laws of the municipalities, their fire department organization, fire trucks and equipment, manpower, station locations, communications, and water supply. Detailed reports of the surveys, including recommendations for improvement, are prepared and submitted to the municipal councils.

Since 1964, there have been 637 municipal fire protection surveys conducted, which have resulted in 11,350 recommendations. To date, 42% or 4,548 of the recommendations have been accepted. The number increases as the municipal councils find the means to implement the advisors' recommendations.

The advisory staff provided further technical assistance to the municipalities: 5 in conducting promotional examinations; 63 in developing training and fire prevention programs; 47 in designing and locating fire stations; 34 in the preparation of by-laws to establish and regulate their fire departments. Also, during 1973 the staff assisted 65 municipalities in preparing specifications for the purchase of fire fighting trucks.

To ensure adequate preparedness of the province's fire service for any large-scale emergencies, 41 regional, county, and district Mutual Fire Aid Systems and an Emergency Fire Service Plan have been developed by the OFM. The staff assists with the preparation of area plans and approves the amendments to such plans.

Fire Engineering Services

The engineers of the staff, together with professional and technical members of the fire research group, perform a number of specialized services for ministries and provincial agencies which are reflected in the development of a safer environment for citizens of the province.

Plans for the construction, renovation or alteration of buildings, proposed by ministries or provincial agencies, are subjected to detailed examination by the staff engineers. Each project requires their prior approval. This ensures that structures such as provincial office buildings, schools, hospitals, homes for the aged, day care centres, college and university buildings provide an environment for their occupants which is as fire-safe as possible.

The OFM plays an important, continuing role in consumer protection. Laboratories that test building materials, fire protection devices and equipment report results to the Office for review and approval prior to listing and labelling of the respective products. The OFM conducts its own product investigations when outside testing facilities are not available. Laboratories at the Ontario Fire College at Gravenhurst are utilized for such work. When the performance or fire safety characteristics of a product are found to be faulty, the manufacturer is advised of necessary improvements.

A program has been established whereby the OFM office carries out inspections of all new lightning rod installations and a periodic check of previously inspected installations. The relatively high percentage of installations which are reported satisfactory, indicates the effectiveness of the OFM's compulsory inspection program.

Staff members are frequently invited to participate on special standard making committees established by major North American fire protection organizations including those sponsored by governments. In 1973, there were 20 members of the staff who shared in the work of 74 different committees.

The staff encourages municipal fire departments to minimize the chance of fire occurring in their communities by conducting fire prevention inspections and advising on remedial measures where hazards are found. In 1973, of the 632 fire departments in the Province, 245 reported conducting 296,576 inspections. Compared with 1972, there was a 5.1% increase in the number of departments participating in the program and a 1% increase in the number of inspections conducted.

Fire Training Services

Year-round training of personnel employed by municipal fire departments ensures that fire fighters throughout the Province are fully conversant with and skilled in the use of the latest equipment and advanced fire fighting techniques.

Some of the larger municipalities in Ontario operate their own training programs for fire service personnel, including the experienced fire fighter and new recruits. A great many municipalities, however, depend on training programs and instructors provided by the OFM.

During 1973, the staff provided training in the basic skills of firemanship in 3-hour units of instruction to 808 fire fighters of newly-organized or re-organized fire departments in their own municipal departments. Compared to 1972, there was a 120% increase in this service in 1973 — 808 against 366.

Regional fire training schools of five-day duration were also conducted by OFM staff in 1973 in Cobourg, Kirkland Lake, Leamington and Walkerton. In these four areas, 145 fire fighters received classroom instruction and practical field training in basic fire fighting and fire prevention inspection techniques, using fire trucks and equipment supplied by the OFM.

At the Ontario Fire College, operated and staffed by the OFM in Gravenhurst, training for officers or potential officers of municipal fire departments continued during the academic year 1973 from January 29 to December 14. During that period, 898 candidates were accommodated while they attended one of the three Units of the Fire Protection Technology Course.

Candidates on course during the year included 868 from 74 fire departments in Ontario and 30 from Ontario Government agencies. The complete 22-week course is offered twice a year. Candidates usually stay for only one Unit and return later, so they are never absent from their home departments for more than two months at a time.

During 1973, there were 109 students who completed course requirements, passed the examinations, and received their diplomas. This brings to 326 the number of officers who have graduated since the Fire Protection Technology Course was first introduced in 1967.

Public Information Services

The public relations staff publicize effective fire prevention by supplying publicity material and educational and technical information. The material, including posters and pamphlets, is distributed to municipal fire departments. They, as local agents for the OFM, place it in schools, public libraries, and other public places - wherever it will help make the public aware of the dangers of fire and what to do to reduce these dangers. A variety of publications, films, and special publicity material is also circulated directly or through fire departments.

The Office releases information and articles to the news media, to promote a better understanding of the work of the OFM and how people of all ages can help keep fire losses in Ontario to a minimum. During 1973, special mailings were again made to fire departments to encourage them to undertake fire prevention inspections. A growing response to this particular program was shown by the number of pamphlets requested by the fire service for the public. The total number supplied in 1973 was 1,052,420. All requests were screened to ensure full and effective use.

During the year, films on fire prevention, fire department training, and life-saving were supplied by the OFM film loan library, screened for more than 6,700 audiences and viewed by an estimated 275,000 people.

The OFM also utilized audio-visual and printed publicity material developed for use by the non-profit Joint Fire Prevention Publicity Committee, Inc., Toronto.

Municipal fire departments were again encouraged by the OFM to organize and conduct a year-round fire prevention campaign, particularly during Fire Prevention Week, involving as many people as possible in their community. As an incentive, a municipality can enter its program and be eligible for an award in the annual international Fire Prevention Contest conducted by the National Fire Protection Association. In 1973, there were 60 contest entries submitted from Ontario, with 17 being among the 30 top-ranking Canadian entries. The Scarborough Fire Department was awarded first place in the All Canada rankings, with 124 communities competing.

Administrative Statistical Services

In addition to performing administrative services, such as maintenance of personnel and financial records and the distribution of mail and supplies, the OFM staff compiles, analyzes and reports fire loss statistics on a province-wide basis. Data is received in the form of reports from municipal fire departments and insurance underwriters operating in Ontario.

While detailed time series and other statistics can be supplied if required, the OFM publishes and distributes a regular quarterly report and annual statistical review containing comparative data.

Another important service provided by the OFM is the preparation and distribution of information concerning the location of licensed users of radioactive material in Ontario. Municipal fire chiefs receive these notifications and have their departments conduct inspections of the premises. The department examines and determines the location of the stored material and posts notices in the immediate area. In 1973, there were 675 notifications sent to municipal fire chiefs.

Fire Investigation Services
Record of Fire Crime Prosecutions

Charge	1969		1970		1971		1972		1973		Pending
	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	
Arson	205	50	253	34	188	38	256	34	271	49	136
Attempted Arson	4	0	4	0	2	2	9	1	2	0	0
Conspiracy to Commit Arson	15	0	0	0	2	4	2	0	6	3	4
Negligently Causing Fire	1	0	3	0	0	1	5	1	7	2	0
Attempt to Defraud	5	2	3	5	3	0	2	3	1	0	0
Other Fire Crimes	26	1	22	5	19	3	31	3	21	1	10
Totals	256	53	285	44	214	48	305	42	308	55	150

Fire Engineering Services
Record of Building Plans Reviewed

Classification	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Schools	849	757	728	784	450
Hospitals	239	350	301	332	360
Community and Social Services	109	121	173	149	129
Universities and Colleges	207	253	245	250	107
Ontario Government Buildings	62	65	45	33	47
Hotels	802	828	986	809	831
Totals	2,268	2,374	2,478	2,357	1,924

Municipal Fire Prevention Inspections

Occupancies	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Assembly	36,945	39,677	51,962	26,264	28,103
Institutional	2,950	3,160	4,168	4,947	6,199
Residential	158,982	182,910	183,145	168,433	166,368
Business & Personal Service	22,500	24,700	21,137	24,880	21,616
Mercantile	49,000	53,500	45,356	36,996	40,607
Industrial	11,650	12,800	10,606	32,021	33,683
Totals	282,027	316,747	316,374	293,541	296,576

Fire Advisory Services

Record of Municipal Fire Protection Surveys

Surveys	1964-68	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	Totals
Surveys Conducted	98	72	130	120	124	93	637
Recommendations Made	1,896	1,221	2,335	2,196	2,112	1,590	11,350
Recommendations Accepted	1,185	752	1,021	817	454	319	4,548
Percentage of Acceptances	63%	61%	44%	41%	22%	20%	42%

Emergency Fire Service Annexes and Activations

Activity	1967-69	1970	1971	1972	1973	Totals
Natural Emergency Fire Service Annexes Approved	19	1	2	0	0	22
National Emergency Fire Service Annexes Approved	17	1	2	0	0	20
County, District and Region Mutual Fire Aid Activations	132	45	35	27	40	279

Public Information Services

Record of Literature Distribution

Type of Literature	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Information	14,889	8,973	15,048	17,362	19,854
Fire Prevention	223,550	287,600	867,470	1,034,068	1,052,420
Technical	500	313	5,354	143	196
Legal	207	190	238	1,409	183
Instructional	16,270	235,280	2,150	2,068	2,880
Totals	255,416	532,356	890,260	1,055,050	1,075,533

Fire Loss Statistics 1973

Property Fire Record for the year 1973

Number of fires	24,721
Total fire loss	\$114,771,794
Insured loss	\$103,549,131
Uninsured loss	\$ 11,222,663

Five-Year Average Property Fire Record for years 1969-73

Number of fires	24,020
Total fire loss	\$82,015,637
Insured loss	\$71,811,667
Uninsured loss	\$10,203,970

Fire Deaths

Year	Men	Women	Children	Total	Ontario Fire Death Rate	Canadian Fire Death Rate
1973	120	46	46	212	2.7	*
1972	113	72	69	254	3.3	3.8
1971	91	69	65	225	2.9	3.4
1970	99	63	49	211	2.8	2.9
1969	92	40	37	169	2.3	2.9

Fire Death Rate is the number of fire deaths per 100,000 population per annum.

Fire Incidents

Year	Number of Fires	Ontario Fire Incident Rate	Canadian Fire Incident Rate
1973	24,721	315.9	*
1972	26,102	33.6	361.5
1971	23,435	299.9	335.5
1970	23,291	304.8	316.8
1969	22,534	302.4	308.2

Fire Incident Rate is the number of fires per 100,000 population per annum.

Dollar Loss

Year	Dollar Fire Loss	Ontario Loss Per Capita	Canadian Loss Per Capita
1973	\$114,771,792	\$14.67	*
1972	79,237,571	10.13	\$11.65
1971	82,036,837	10.50	10.98
1970	67,911,599	8.89	9.55
1969	66,120,427	8.87	9.35

Population figures obtained from Statistics Canada Catalogue 91-201, August 1972

Canadian fire loss data obtained from the Annual Reports of Fire Losses in Canada of the Dominion Fire Commissioner.

*Data not available at this time.

Chief Coroner's Office

The Coroners System

The Supervising Coroner's Office was established in 1961 as the result of a Report submitted by a Committee appointed by the Attorney General to study the Coroners System in Ontario. When the Coroners Act 1972 was proclaimed on May 31, 1973, this office was designated as the Chief Coroner's Office. The office was designed to correlate and improve the Coroners System through supervision and education of Coroners, and to act as a central filing system for all Coroner's cases in the Province.

The Coroners System in Ontario is responsible for the investigation of all deaths reportable to a Coroner as defined in the Statute. This is in order to determine for each case the identity of the deceased and the facts as to how, when, where and by what means the deceased came to his death. The System, therefore, is a vital part of law enforcement in initially determining whether deaths are due to natural causes, accident, suicide, or homicide. Laxity or omissions lead to incorrect conclusions and eventually to a breakdown in the overall Administration of Justice.

Another important aspect of the Coroners System pertains to public safety and the prevention of similar deaths in the future. As all the facts pertaining to sudden or traumatic death become known to the Coroner during his investigation, and because the Coroner is an independent official, he is best qualified to provide warnings to the public of hazards to be encountered during the course of their daily lives. The inquest procedure also provides an excellent medium to disseminate the true circumstances relating to a particular death, providing the public with a warning about a hazardous situation, trend, or contingency. The Coroner's jury is also a good source for recommendations that could prevent similar deaths in the future. It provides Government officials with a guide to current preventive attitudes of the public and the lengths to which the public are prepared to go as regards safety.

At the present time, all Coroners in Ontario are legally qualified medical practitioners. The Province is therefore in the enviable position of having a one hundred per cent medical Coroners System, unlike most other jurisdictions. Experience has shown that a physician is best qualified through education and practice to deal with the problems encountered in investigating sudden and traumatic death.

The Coroners Act 1972 was proclaimed in force on May 31, 1973. The impact of this Statute on the Coroners System has been far-reaching, as it has added considerably to the duties and responsibilities of Coroners, particularly with inquest proceedings.

The new Statute makes redundant that part of the common law that pertains to Coroners, and the Statute law will prevail. The new Statute provides more protection for persons with standing at an inquest and for witnesses summoned to the inquest. There is also provision in the new Statute for the appointment of a Commissioner to conduct an inquest in place of a Coroner, provision for the appointment of Coroners on a new area basis, and provision for the appointment of regional Coroners.

Statistical data gathered in this office is helpful in indicating trends. It would appear from the increase in investigations into deaths in Nursing Homes, Homes for the Aged, etc., that many more elderly people are now residing in this type of facility where formerly they resided at home or with family. From the suicide statistics it would appear as though there is a marked increase in suicidal death. However, it is believed that the largest part of this increase is due to better reporting of such deaths. It is true that there is a trend for more younger people to commit suicide, and many of these deaths are drug associated. Homicide statistics do not reflect the increase in violence that is seen in other jurisdictions. Drug associated deaths, although serious, have not attained the levels many predicted, although this situation should be carefully watched due to the reported increase in the use of hard drugs. The majority of traumatic deaths can still be attributed to automobile collisions.

Recommendations emanating from Coroners' juries have been pursued by this office on a regular basis since its inception. The Coroners Act 1972 has made this procedure mandatory. It is the responsibility of this office to bring such recommendations to the attention of the appropriate persons, agencies, or ministries of Government. Although this office has no authority to force such organizations to implement recommendations, a surprising number are in fact implemented in some way. No doubt this is due to the fact that the organization affected would find itself in a most embarrassing position if a second death occurred without have remedied such situation as led to the jury recommendations. It is extremely difficult to record exact statistics on the number of recommendations that are implemented. There is often a long time lag involved in such step, particularly with those that require amending legislation or the expenditure of large sums of money. However, this office estimates that about 75% of all meaningful recommendations are eventually implemented.

The following table has been prepared to show the growth factor in the Ontario Coroners System;

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Investigations	20,000	22,500	25,000	26,000
Post Mortem Examinations	7,100	7,700	8,500	8,100
Inquests	588	556	500	440

This table indicates that although Coroners' investigations have been increasing at an average annual rate of 10%, it may be that a levelling-off is now taking place as evidenced by the smaller increase from 1972 to 1973. It also indicates that the extremely rapid increase in post mortem examinations has reached its zenith, with 1973 actually showing a decrease from 1972. Inquests are declining in number due to the fact that investigations are becoming more thorough whereby all the facts and circumstances become known without the necessity for a public hearing. In addition, Coroners are becoming more careful in selecting those cases that require public scrutiny, due to the complexity and length of inquests under the new rules.

The General Inspector of Anatomy

The revised Anatomy Act, passed in 1967, provides for the dissection of donated as well as unclaimed bodies by designated schools of anatomy.

An adequate supply of bodies is essential to teach medical students the anatomy of the human body in their undergraduate years. Courses in human anatomy are given to many para-medical students, including nurses, physiotherapists, physical educationists, and others. In addition, advanced courses are given to surgeons to develop new surgical techniques, or for research purposes.

All the demands for bodies by the schools have been fulfilled.

The following schools of anatomy have been designated to receive bodies:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| (1) University of Toronto | Dept. of Anatomy |
| (2) University of Ottawa | Dept. of Anatomy |
| (3) University of Western Ontario (London, Ontario) | Dept. of Anatomy |
| (4) Queen's University (Kingston, Ontario) | Dept. of Anatomy |
| (5) McMaster University (Hamilton, Ontario) | Dept. of Anatomy |
| (6) University of Guelph | Section of Human Anatomy |
| (7) Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College (Toronto, Ontario). | Dept. of Anatomy |

There is one General Inspector of Anatomy in Toronto and twenty-two Local Inspectors of Anatomy appointed throughout the Province to carry out the provisions of The Anatomy Act. Most local inspectors are in the areas near the schools. All Inspectors must be also Coroners. Where there is no Local Inspector, any Coroner having jurisdiction may carry out the duties outlined in The Anatomy Act.

Lectures on The Anatomy Act are included in the Instructional Courses for Coroners each year.

An Annual meeting is held in Toronto by the General Inspector of Anatomy with all the heads of the schools of anatomy, to discuss mutual problems. The last meeting was held on January 25, 1974, with representation from all the schools. Throughout the remainder of the year, the General Inspector makes periodic visits to all the schools and inspects their methods and facilities for handling, preserving, storing, dissecting and disposing of bodies. The General Inspector has the authority to suspend delivery of bodies to a school if required standards are not met. No such action was necessary during 1973.

A report must be filed by the Local Inspector and the school receiving each body with the General Inspector, who maintains a Master register. This registers particulars of all bodies at all schools in the Province, when they were received, and how and when they were disposed of following dissection.

Under The Anatomy Act, it is the duty of the Municipality, at the request of Local Inspector, to dispose of unclaimed bodies, which are unsuitable for dissection or cannot be used.

Following are some basic statistics which show the numbers of unclaimed and donated bodies processed under The Anatomy Act in 1973, compared with 1972.

I. Number of bodies forwarded to schools of Anatomy.

1972 — 251
1973 — 286

II. Number of bodies disposed of other than to schools of anatomy.

1972 — 135
1973 — 127

(Buried by Municipalities — Section 11 of The Anatomy Act)

III. Number of reported unclaimed bodies, which were re-claimed for burial.

1972 — 21
1973 — 19

(Section 5 (1) Of The Anatomy Act)

IV. Total Number of bodies processed under The Anatomy Act.

1972 — 407
1973 — 432

Statistical Report — 1973

No. Of Investigations	Natural	Unnatural
25,773	19,603	6,170
Unnatural		
Accidents at Home		650
Accidents in Industry		205
Accidents in Mines		16
Motor Vehicle Collisions		2,053
Accidents in Other Places		677
Accidental Drownings		419
Homicides		174
Suicides		1,078
Undetermined		86
Maternal Deaths		14
Crib Deaths		202
Battered Child		6
Selected Hospital Deaths		446
Death in Custody		12
Alcohol		132
	Total	<u>6,170</u>
Secondary Cause		
Alcohol		1,131
Drugs		510

Centre of Forensic Sciences

The fundamental role of the Centre of Forensic Sciences is to provide evidence to law enforcement officers, crown attorneys, lawyers, coroners, pathologists, and official investigative agencies.

Its role is vital to the effective maintenance of law and order, and this incorporates scientific examination and analysis, as well as the evaluation and interpretation of physical objects and materials.

The Centre provides educational programs and materials to persons and agencies using its services. It also encourages and conducts research to improve or expand forensic science services.

The province's only forensic laboratory is located at the Centre in Toronto. Services are provided at no cost to all official investigative bodies and to defence counsel in criminal cases. These services include toxicology, biology, chemistry, as well as firearms, toolmarks and document examination, and specialized photography.

During 1973, work continued on a new building in Toronto which will house the Centre's facilities. Completion is expected in 1974. This new Centre will provide the province with one of the finest forensic laboratory facilities in the world, with over 70,000 square feet of working space.

The internal organization of the Centre includes several specialized sections:

Biology Section

This section examines and identifies stains of body fluids found on a wide variety of materials and objects. Hairs and fibres are identified and compared by this section, as are botanical materials in the form of wood chips, plants, and plant products.

Chemistry Section

This section analyzes paints, glass, soil, petroleum products, explosives, metals and a wide variety of other materials. In addition, mechanical and engineering studies of mechanical and material failure cases are conducted by this section.

Document Section

The staff of this section examines and compares typewritten, hand-written, and machine produced documents. Altered, erased, and charred documents are also examined. Written material on forged cheques is classified, and examinations are carried out of the various makes of paper, pens, typewriters, and pencils. The Provincial Fraudulent Cheque File is also maintained by this section.

Firearms Section

This section examines fired bullets, cartridge cases, and firearms of every description. It also receives tissue and clothing for the purpose of determining the presence of gunshot residue. Toolmark examination of lock plates, jimmy bars, screw-drivers, wire cutters, and other implements is another function of the section.

Toxicology Section

The staff of this section conducts tests for alcohol, drugs, and chemical poisons in biological and other specimens arising from investigations of a medico-legal or criminal nature. In addition, personnel in the section are responsible for acquisition and maintenance of Breathalyzers and the training of operators.

Photography Section

The duties of this section include the search for physical matches and comparisons that are not visible to the naked eye. Photographing exhibits received by other sections is also an important function performed by this specialized group.

Although the total number of cases was down from 1972 by 214 (2.4%), all of the decrease was in Photography and Documents and primarily in the Fraudulent Cheque File. All of the other sections showed increases ranging from 1.4% in Chemistry to 5.5% in Toxicology, 12.1% in Firearms and 12.8% in Biology. If the Fraudulent Cheque File cases are ignored, there was an increase of 4.5% in cases overall for 1973 as against 1972. Even with the decrease in Fraudulent Cheques, there was an overall increase of 390 in the number of exhibits examined.

The most noticeable change in 1973 was the sharp increase in cases in the Biology and Firearms Sections. These were associated with a noticeable increase in the proportion of our cases involving "crimes Against Persons." In 1972 these represented 11.8% of our total cases and in 1973 14.2%.

Research

The research project on the detection of firearm discharge residues on hands reached the point of being applied to a few selected cases after it was shown to be effective in blind simulated cases. If no further problems develop in the collection of samples in actual cases, this service will be made available to the police in 1974.

Work on the development of techniques for the determination of additional blood group systems continued. The erythrocyte acid phosphatase (EAP) system was introduced in court in 1973 and the gradient gel system for haptoglobins was brought to the point where it will be introduced in 1974. This will bring the number of systems in use to six — (ABO, MN, PGM, AK, EAP and Hp). A blood stain that could be grouped in all six systems could have originated from only 2.1% of the population for the commonest groups and only one person in several millions for the rarest groups.

The development of a radioimmunoassay technique for LSD in blood began during 1973 and results so far are very encouraging. A new technique for the matching of glass fragments by their ream markings was developed and work continued on the system for the identification of automobile paints by their primer systems.

Eight papers were published in various scientific journals by members of the staff.

Programs

The Centre's educational program included giving lectures at the Ontario Police College, the Ontario Provincial Police College, the Metro Toronto Police College, and to groups at other locations.

Mr. R. Parthesarathy, of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in Bombay, spent six months in the Centre studying forensic applications of neutron activation analysis. He was sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency.

Members of the staffs of forensic laboratories in London, England; Washington, D.C.; Lausanne, Switzerland; Cleveland, Ohio; Atlanta, Georgia; and Rochester, N.Y. visited us for varying periods of time.

Five two-week Breathalyzer operator courses were held during the year. A total of 150 students from the Ontario Provincial Police and municipal forces successfully completed the course.

Members of the staff participated in some 15 conferences, dealing directly with matters of interest to the Centre, as a means of improving staff capabilities. Several staff members took university courses and civil service courses.

D. M. Lucas, director of the Centre, served as Past-President of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Mrs. Rita Charlebois of the Toxicology Section was a Vice-President of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science.

Centre of Forensic Sciences

Cases and Exhibits 1972–1973

Section	Source	Cases		Exhibits	
		1972	1973	1972	1973
Biology	Metro	197	258	1922	2257
	OPP	191	178	2180	2421
	Municipal	264	287	2479	3090
	Pathologists	—	16	—	20
	Other	28	28	98	74
	Total	680	767	6679	7862
Toxicology	Metro	201	210	354	365
	OPP	673	645	1027	957
	Municipal	437	417	755	699
	Pathologists	—	1742	—	3915
	Other	2421	922	5374	2076
	Total	3732	3936	7510	8012
Firearms	Metro	83	112	573	1102
	OPP	127	140	1743	2518
	Municipal	131	125	1583	1364
	Pathologists	—	—	—	—
	Other	7	13	47	178
	Total	348	390	3946	5162
Chemistry	Metro	133	119	623	461
	OPP	299	296	1476	1767
	Municipal	313	349	1448	1672
	Pathologists	—	1	—	3
	Other	157	149	589	618
	Total	902	914	4136	4521
Documents	Metro	118	130	2448	2789
	OPP	155	131	3119	2333
	Municipal	385	348	5037	4673
	Pathologists	—	1	—	1
	Other	50	63	1159	1291
	Total	708	673	11763	11087
Fraudulent Cheques	Metro	1373	625	2721	890
	OPP	439	460	1148	928
	Municipal	900	664	1792	1197
	Pathologists	—	—	—	—
	Other	10	469	70	568
	Total	2722	2218	5731	3583
Photography	Metro	14	5	78	6
	OPP	11	4	41	43
	Municipal	6	10	23	19
	Pathologists	—	—	—	—
	Other	1	2	1	3
	Total	32	21	143	71
Total Centre	Metro	2119	1459	8719	7870
	OPP	1895	1854	10734	10967
	Municipal	2436	2200	13117	12714
	Pathologists	—	1760	—	3939
	Other	2674	1646	7338	4808
	Total	9124	8919	39908	40298

Forensic Pathology

The Forensic Pathology Agency was established on February 5, 1973, and incorporated into the Public Safety Division of the Ministry of the Solicitor General. Dr. J. Hillsdon Smith was appointed as Director of the Agency.

The role of the new Agency is to assist in determining the reason for and the mechanism of death in unusual circumstances through the application of expertise in forensic pathology. This objective can be achieved by:

- (a) providing an advisory service to police, coroners, and pathologists in the Province;
- (b) developing training programs in forensic pathology;
- (c) carrying out forensic pathological examinations in difficult or complex cases.

During the year, 8,055 medicolegal autopsies were performed by approximately 200 pathologists throughout the Province.

In familiarising himself with the problems, the Director travelled widely throughout Ontario, meeting pathologists, delivering lectures on the subject at various centres to pathologists and police officers, and taking part in Coroners Educational Courses. A training program was implemented at the University of Toronto to introduce the subject to residents in training in pathology. In addition, the basis was being prepared for expansion of the Agency so that it could bear a greater workload, particularly in relation to complex cases.

The Director made himself available for any homicide cases in the Province, and in particular to take a major role in the medical investigation of homicides in Toronto and its environs. This resulted in the autopsy of 47 cases of homicide and suspicious deaths, the examination of 24 cases of skeletal remains, and appearance in Courts of Law on 11 occasions. Consultations with other pathologists regarding 'difficult' cases occurred on 15 occasions.

During the latter two months of the year, a program was drawn up for the 1st Forensic Pathology Course scheduled for March, 1974.

Emergency Measures Branch

The role of Ontario's Emergency Measures Branch is to assist in the development of plans and preparations to assist the people of Ontario to be better able to survive and recover from emergencies.

The responsibilities of EMB include coordinating and assisting in the development and operation of emergency plans for all provincial government ministries, boards and commissions and municipal governments. These plans are designed to:

- a) Protect and preserve life and property in the Province by adopting measures which will assist the population in surviving peacetime disasters and/or wartime emergencies;
- b) Maintain the structure of civil government at municipal and provincial levels to preserve civilian leadership and authority and strengthen its capability to direct, operate, and maintain its essential services in emergencies;
- c) Ensure the conservation and utilization of all provincial resources, physical and human, necessary for an orderly and economic recovery from a peacetime disaster or a wartime emergency.

Municipal Planning

Increased emphasis has been placed on the development of plans at the municipal level to deal with peacetime emergencies, as their impact is almost invariably felt there first. The Emergency Measures program is designed to assist municipalities to prepare for these emergencies and provide for a coordinated, effective response from the Ministries of the Provincial government when called on for help.

A Guide to Effective Planning for Peacetime Emergencies prepared by the Emergency Measures Branch has been distributed to all key municipal officials to assist them in developing these plans and preparations. As a result of this publication

and the assistance of Provincial and municipal Emergency Measures personnel, some 200 plans have been drawn up, most of which have been adopted by municipal By-laws. Continuing progress is anticipated for this important aspect of the Emergency Measures program.

Emergency Situations

The value of these advance preparations was demonstrated in the Spring when water levels in the Great Lakes driven by strong winds caused heavy flooding in many areas, especially in Essex, Kent, and Lambton Counties.

Sandbagging operations, the evacuation of people from the flooded areas and the provision of shelter were all coordinated by local EMO Coordinators backed up by Provincial assistance. Aid was provided by the OPP, the Emergency Measures Branch of the Ministry of the Solicitor General, and by agencies of the Ministries of Natural Resources and Transportation and Communications.

When severe windstorms damaged the Village of Chesterville in Eastern Ontario, the Emergency Measures Organization of the United Counties of Stormont-Dundas and Glengarry provided assistance and advice in the recovery operations. Similar windstorms occurred in Brighton and assistance was rendered by the Quinte Area EMO in setting up emergency communications, providing emergency lighting, and assisting generally in the clearance of debris.

A train wreck in the Sudbury Area involved the Sudbury Region EMO in arranging for the pumping out of oil tank cars which posed a hazard.

Other municipal EMOs during the year were involved in various minor incidents and standby alerts. By and large, 1973 was a relatively quiet year apart from the major flooding on the Great Lakes.

Municipal Organization

In order to carry out these emergency measures activities at the municipal level, 47 Emergency Measures Organizations are operating throughout the Province. These organizations are municipal governments grouped together to deal with emergencies. They combine with non-governmental community agencies to coordinate the manpower and other resources to deal effectively with emergency situations in their communities. Together they cover the needs of more than seven million people, or 98 percent of the population of Ontario.

Through the Emergency Measures program, financial assistance is given to municipal government for these plans and preparations. Together with their own financial contribution, the services of a municipal Emergency Measures Planning Officer/Coordinator is retained. Funds are also provided for the provision of emergency measures equipment, such as auxiliary power generators and lighting and radio communications.

In addition, direct Provincial assistance and guidance is given by seven EMB staff members in Thunder Bay, Sudbury, Barrie, Guelph, London, Peterborough, and Kingston, and by Branch staff in Toronto.

Provincial Planning

The Emergency Measures Branch is involved in the financial assistance programs provided by the Province to assist municipalities in flood prevention works as an aftermath of the Great Lakes flooding. This is carried out by membership in the Inter-Ministry Flood Working Group which processes all requests from municipalities for financial assistance as a result of these floods. Engineering assistance is also provided through the Ministries of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for coordinating the efforts of Provincial agencies in the event of oil pollution on the Great Lakes and other hazardous material spills. That Ministry developed a Plan for dealing with such contingencies in cooperation with the Emergency Measures Branch, which assisted in the plan's development.

The train wreck in Pelham Township in December, 1972, resulted in a massive sulphuric acid spill from the derailment of 20 freight cars. This incident activated the Niagara Region Emergency Measures Plan which was backed up by the Ministry of the Environment's emergency plan.

Continuing discussions were carried out by the Branch with Ministry of Health Officials, Ontario Hydro and Regional Durham government in the development of a coordinated contingency plan in the event of an incident at the Pickering Nuclear Generating Plant. Although this contingency is considered to be remote, because of the comprehensive safety measures incorporated in the design of the plant, an Off-Site Contingency Plan is an essential part of the safety precautions required.

The Emergency Health Services of the Ministry of Health sponsor disaster exercises designed to test a hospital staff and organization when confronted with a sudden influx of casualties. In these exercises, municipal Emergency Measures Coordinators arrange for and coordinate the response of external agencies in the community such as police, transportation, and communications authorities. These are considered vital emergency measures exercises which strengthen the capability of a major resource in the community.

Radiological Defence Service

The Municipal Radiological Defence Service is a municipal service operated by and for each municipality to evaluate dangers during wartime. The service has three facets; monitoring, evaluating, and supplying radiological equipment and/or services as required.

The Service will provide the information to be used as a basis for emergency operations by municipal emergency governments in wartime fallout conditions. All the radiological defence instruments needed to carry out these plans are obtained on loan from the Emergency Measures Branch.

Communications

A radio communications network has been established in Ontario primarily as a backup system for a national emergency. The network can be also used for emergency measures purposes in peacetime emergencies, if normal communications break down, as in the Sudbury/Lively windstorm of 1970 and the Brighton windstorm of 1973. The network has been built up over a period of years. It consists of 286 municipal radio stations, 52 Provincial EMB stations, plus 212 municipal and 14 Provincial mobile units installed in vehicles. This backup system is dependent mainly on the services of volunteers who are given the necessary training by Emergency Measures personnel to obtain the licences required by the federal Ministry of Communications to operate this equipment. Amateur radio operators throughout the Province provide an important source of skills and equipment which have proved invaluable in peacetime emergencies.

Public Information

The Emergency Measures Branch provides a film service to municipal organizations. Typical of the films in greatest demand is a 25 minute film entitled "About Fallout". This is used to educate the public, and dispel many of the myths and fallacies surrounding radioactive fallout. Additional films showing the need for coordinated effective plans and preparations before emergencies happen are also provided for the orientation of key municipal officials.

Municipal Coordinators are responsible for maintaining sound working relations with the communications media in their area. They are encouraged to maintain a flow of information about emergency measures activities and to seek their advice in the development of emergency plans in their municipalities.

Finance and Administration

The Emergency Measures program operates on a shared cost basis involving Federal financial support to the Province of Ontario and its municipalities.

In the calendar year ended December 31, 1973, total direct expenditures for approved Provincial and municipal Emergency Measures projects amounted to approximately \$1.5 million. To finance these projects, the Government of Canada and the Province of Ontario contributed approximately \$1.4 million. The remaining \$100,000 was contributed by municipal governments.

Emergency Measures activities in 1973 reflected an increase of 5 percent in gross Project expenditures over 1972. Approximately 68 percent of the funds for 1973 were expended at the municipal level.

The announced Federal cutback of funds on October 1973, has caused a complete reassessment of the program and its funding. It is anticipated that the results of this reassessment will be announced in 1974.

Ministry Organization

Solicitor General
Deputy Solicitor General

The Honourable George A. Kerr, Q.C.
A. A. Russell, Q.C.

Ministry Secretariat

S. Allinson, Communications Advisor
P. G. Boukouris, Special Assistant to the Minister
M. A. Brown, Planning & Evaluation Advisor
G.R.A. Coffin, Executive Co-ordinator
A. W. Goard, Police Liaison Officer
P.F.L. Gow, Management Services Advisor
J. M. Ritchie, Director of Legal Services

Ontario Police Commission
Police Service Advisors
Intelligence Services
Planning and Research
Ontario Police College

Chairman: E. D. Bell, Q.C.
Members: His Honour Judge T. J. Graham
Major General H. A. Sparling

Ontario Provincial Police
Administration: Personnel
Staff Services
Special Services
Field Operations; Traffic Operations

Commissioner: H. H. Graham
Deputy Commissioner, Operations: A. H. Bird
Deputy Commissioner, Services: L. R. Gartner

Public Safety Division
Assistant Deputy Minister
Chief Coroner's Office
Centre of Forensic Sciences
Forensic Pathology
Fire Marshal
Emergency Measures Branch

F. L. Wilson, Q.C.
Dr. H. B. Cotnam
D. M. Lucas, Director
Dr. J. Hillsdon-Smith
M. S. Hurst
N. W. Timmerman, Director

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Ministry of the Solicitor General



Annual Report 1974

Ontario Police Commission
Ontario Provincial Police
Police Arbitration Commission

Public Safety Division:
Fire Marshal
Chief Coroner's Office
Forensic Pathology
Centre of Forensic Sciences
Emergency Measures Branch

Ontario

Annual Report of The Ministry of the Solicitor General

Year ending December 31, 1974

The Honourable John T. Clement, Q.C.
Acting Solicitor General

A. A. Russell, Q.C.
Deputy Solicitor General

To Her Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

It is my pleasure to present to your Honour
the third annual report of the Ministry of
the Solicitor General.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "John T. Clement". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the beginning and a long, sweeping tail.

The Honourable John T. Clement, Q.C.,
Acting Solicitor General

Annual Report, 1974
Ministry of the Solicitor General

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The Anatomy Act

The Coroners Act, 1972

The Emergency Measures Act

The Fire Accidents Act

The Fire Departments Act

The Fire Fighters Exemption Act

The Fire Marshals Act

The Hotel Fire Safety Act, 1971

The Lightning Rods Act

The Police Act

The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act

The Public Works Protection Act

**The Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty
to Animals Act, 1955**

The Egress from Public Buildings Act

Ministry Review

During 1974, the Ministry initiated a wide variety of innovative programs, most of which were concerned with the improvement of policing in Ontario.

The Task Force on Policing in Ontario completed its work early in 1974 and presented some 170 recommendations to the Solicitor General. Implementation of many of these recommendations commenced in 1974. Others are still being studied with a view to implementation in 1975.

Some of the major areas of policing which were discussed by the Task Force and in which there was activity by the Ministry in 1974 were:

- As part of the Ministry's goal to provide police forces with the best technology possible, an information/intercommunications project was implemented. The project, which is designed to encourage municipal forces to make use of modern communications technology, includes:
 - the provision of a common communication capability between all police forces in the Province;
 - the coordination of police radio systems development; and
 - the extension of C.P.I.C. (the Canadian Police Information Centre — a national data bank for police officers)

As part of the project, the Ministry is continuing to provide grants to municipal police forces through the integrated radio services program to improve the level of communications services. In addition, a special grant has been made for a pilot project to test out a new digital communications system.

Efficient police communications facilities are becoming increasingly necessary as police responsibilities grow more complex. This capability will serve as an important key to the managing of the policing function.

- A long term study of police management information systems, conducted by the Ontario Police Commission, will place management information on a common basis and provide essential data on police workload and resource deployment. Based on this data, police managers will be better able to plan their policing strategies to meet community needs.
- Continuing pilot projects on innovative approaches to policing are being carried out in the Barrie and Halton Regional Police Forces.
- The Ministry initiated studies in two important areas of personnel development. When completed, the study of police recruitment will develop new standards for recruiting in Ontario police forces. Another study in police training was undertaken to design a program that will make full use of the new facilities now being constructed at the Ontario Police College. The new program will place greater emphasis on the humanitarian aspects of police work, on "constable oriented" policing, and on developing more management capability.
- Changes were made in the Regulation of the Police Act which govern police hiring practices in Ontario. Height restrictions were removed and amendments were made to the age limits in order to encourage wider recruiting of a more representative cross-section of the community.
- The Ontario Provincial Police launched a program to intensify its presence in Northern Indian communities. The 27 specially selected officers participating in the program attended a two-week training course in Indian culture at Lakehead University.

The first phase of the reserve policing project is in operation on 22 reserves in Northwestern Ontario. It will eventually be expanded into Northeastern Ontario.

Portable O.P.P. offices have been established on or near a number of reserves. In addition, officers using aircraft regularly visit the more remote communities where patrol cabins have been built for temporary stays. This increase in O.P.P. presence in the North will permit a more rapid response to calls for assistance, and more frequent visits to the Reserves. In this way, it is hoped that there will be a closer association and understanding between police and native people.

- Liaison committees were established between each O.P.P. District and the native people in the area. In addition, a full-time Indian-O.P.P. Liaison Officer was appointed.
- During 1974, the Ministry participated in a series of meetings involving Ontario Provincial and municipal police forces, the R.C.M.P., and the federal government. The purpose of the discussions was to make recommendations regarding the appropriate areas of responsibility for the various police forces operating in Ontario.
- The Ontario Provincial Police embarked on a comprehensive program to recruit, train, and employ policewomen. They perform the same type of function as their male counterparts, are paid the same, and have the same opportunities for promotions.
- The Ontario Government Protective Service was formed early in 1974. It performs the security services for major government buildings which were previously provided by a combination of the Ontario Provincial Police, Ministry of Government Services personnel, and private security guard companies.
- The construction of the George Drew Complex continued during 1974. When completed, this twenty-storey building will provide the province with ultra-modern forensic laboratories and research facilities. The benefits of this building will be many in terms of improved services to official investigative and public safety agencies in the fields of toxicology, biology, chemistry, photography, firearms, toolmarks, and document examination.
- Construction was begun on the new Ontario Police College at Aylmer. The larger and more modern College will provide for increased recruit training capability, extension of refresher courses, and facilities for senior police officer training.

The College has already introduced special courses with a greater emphasis on the social sciences. This new curriculum will better equip police officers for their increasingly complex duties.

The Ontario Police Commission

The Ontario Police Commission has had a very challenging year. Many of its responsibilities are ongoing and only vary minimally from year to year. The quasi-judicial function in which the Commission acts as an appellate body was exercised in seventeen cases, and there was one public hearing in respect of the performance of a Police Force which was not concluded during the period. The main effort of the Commission is always directed towards assisting Governing Authorities and the Forces which they control to avoid problems, to solve problems when they arise, to anticipate the future needs of Municipal Police Forces and to provide such guidance as the expertise within the Commission and its staff can provide. These are indicated in sectional detail in this report.

The Task Force Report on Policing has highlighted certain areas which have engaged the attention of the Commission, and which extend beyond the routine duties of the Commission.

Personnel Selection and Training:

A study project in respect of recruitment standards was initiated and a programme devised which, it is hoped, will assist Forces in a meaningful assessment of recruits.

The increased facilities for training at the Police College has necessitated extensive research into new courses of training and a general attempt to keep the College a leader in its field on the Continent. With the assistance of seconded personnel from several of the larger Forces — Metropolitan Toronto, Hamilton-Wentworth and the Ontario Provincial Police, a project in which direction was afforded by the Advisory Committee on Police Education was instituted during the year, the final report of which will be completed in the spring of 1975. This will enable implementation when the new facilities are available. Preparation of detailed training programmes in pursuance of the report is an arduous task and will be completed in the calendar year 1975.

In-service training is an important adjunct to training at the College. Standardization studies in this area were commenced in 1974, and should be completed in 1975.

Police budgets are rising sharply, and this is creating a problem for our municipalities. Your Commission commenced a programme in 1974 to produce standard police budgets with a view to allowing comparative judgements to be made and to assist municipalities in assessing their own budgets.

Record systems vary from municipality to municipality. A record study in 1974 was made with a view to standardization of records, improvement of systems, economy of work-loads and reduction of form requirements. This will be carried forward for implementation in 1975.

New and advanced police methods must constantly be tried and assessed. In 1974 your Commission completed studies leading to the implementation of zone policing in the City of Barrie commencing in 1975. This is an attempt to integrate the Police Officer and the community he serves.

This programme will be a pilot project and will be assessed carefully with a view to its adoption on a wide scale, if successful. An allied programme in Oakville, but somewhat different in application, was also prepared for application in 1975.

The philosophy of the Commission is that the principles of good policing do not change, but methods and applications must forever be reviewed. Ontario, having many Police Forces, make it possible to initiate experiments from which lessons can be learned without involving wholesale committal to projects which may or may not prove wholly successful.

Advisory Branch

During 1974, the Commission introduced an additional facility to the Advisory Branch, with the introduction of Administrative Technology Services. This section will provide a wide range of services primarily directed at police administrative systems and procedures and their exploitation to achieve optimum cost/benefit results.

During 1974, a feature of the Administrative Technology section has been the introduction of a Records Management Programme for the police community of Ontario. By means of a formal and stylised manual of guidelines and procedures the Commission is sponsoring and promoting records management at a specialized and professional level. Some major objectives for 1974/5 will be:

- substantial reductions in the volume of dormant records to conserve valuable space and resources;
- improved methods for the filing and retrieval of active records;
- standard forms for province-wide use;
- overall reductions in the police/clerical effort/cost of maintaining records through the dissemination and promotion of work simplification techniques.

To support these objectives and provide continuity to the Records Management Programme, the Commission is providing a training and development programme at an advanced level. This programme will include a comprehensive certificate-level course in Records Management directed at the more senior levels of police administration. It also assists in establishing Records Management as a career-path potential.

The staff support to this new range of services consists of an Advisory-Administrative Technology; a Records Officer and a clerk typist. This group is supplemented by secondment and/or contract employees and free agency services of the provincial government.

As of December 31st, 1964, there were 280 municipalities in Ontario which were responsible for their own policing and which employed one or more full time officers, while another 36 municipalities were policed by contract with the Ontario Provincial Police.

It is interesting to note that 202 forces consisted of nine (9) men or less, and that of this number sixty-three (63) had a strength of only one man.

Strength	Number
1	63
2 - 5	96
6 - 9	43
10 - 14	21
15 - 19	15
20 - 24	9
25 - 49	13
50 - 99	14
100 +	6
Total	280

In Ontario during 1964 there were 6,728 men employed in municipal police work, plus another 120 Provincial Police officers policing municipalities under contract.

A programme was approved by the Government, in January 1967, relieving the small municipalities of their responsibility for policing of, and maintenance of, law and order in the municipality and for providing and maintaining an adequate police force, in accordance with the police needs of the municipality. All one-man force municipalities were offered the services of the Ontario Provincial Police. Special studies were conducted when small municipalities, through loss of staff and financial difficulties, were unable to provide an adequate police service to the community. In this phase 44 municipalities with one-man police forces were offered the opportunity of relief from policing responsibilities:

1967	1971	1973
44	13	7

Further reductions in the municipal forces were affected when the following Regions were formed:

- Durham Region
- Haldimand-Norfolk Region
- Halton Region
- Hamilton-Wentworth Region
- Niagara Region
- Peel Region
- Sudbury Region
- Waterloo Region
- York Region

During 1974 one Regional Force was implemented — that being the Haldimand-Norfolk area. In forming the Haldimand-Norfolk Regional Force, eight (8) municipal forces were amalgamated with headquarters in Simcoe. This force became operational on April 1st, 1974.

As a result of recommendations in the Task Report and at the request of the County, a study of policing in Huron County was made. An in-depth study was made by the Advisory staff. Four alternative methods of policing the county with reference to cost, efficiency and manpower, were outlined for county officials to consider in order to come to a decision. The report was made available to the County in February 1975 and it is presently under study.

Top priority has been given by the Commission to the strengthening of the municipal police forces and assistance is provided through counselling, administrative assistance, etc. to Chiefs of Police, Boards and Councils.

As of December 31st, 1974, there were 131 municipal police forces plus 13 municipalities policed by the Ontario Provincial Police under contract. The police strength of the 131 forces was 11,095, with a total budget in the amount of \$221,057,815.00.

Strength	Number
1 man forces	7
2 - 5	30
6 - 9	32
10 - 14	12
15 - 19	9
20 - 24	5
25 - 49	9
50 - 99	12
100 +	15
Total	131

Two additional members were added to the Advisory Complement in December, 1973, — a total of six.

In addition to the regular visits to the police forces, as required by the Police Act, the Advisors provided an advisory service to the Boards of Commissioners of Police, Councils and Chiefs of Police. Special surveys and investigations were conducted and Chiefs of Police Zone meetings were attended and addressed by an advisor. It is important that the personal contact be maintained with the police forces and the municipal governing authority.

A complete record of the work of the Advisors is as follows:

Advisors' Activities

	1972	1973	1974
Regular visits to Municipal Police Forces	118	179	227
Special Surveys of Municipal Police Forces	6	8	16
Complaints involving Police Forces and Police Officers	35	13	25
Assistance provided upon request to Police Governing Authorities in appointment of Chiefs of Police and other departmental promotions	14	10	13
Assistance and advice to Municipal Councils concerning police operation within their individual Police Forces	28	18	25
Assistance and advice to Boards of Commissioners of Police regarding police matters	21	15	30
Assistance and advice to Chiefs of Police relative to police operation and administration	77	79	124
Regional study assistance	6	5	7
Police Zone meetings attended	26	26	37
Surveys conducted — adequacy of Police Forces	4	6	5
Surveys conducted — Unification of Police Forces	10	3	3
Attendance at Police Meetings and Conferences	35	21	19
Attendance at Community Colleges (Advisory)	2	2	6
Supervision of Promotional Examinations	16	17	31
Preparations of Hearings under The Police Act	1	—	4
Attendance at Special Committee Meetings	33	23	26
Lectures (R.C.M.P. & Ontario Police College)	12	11	3
Lectures — Others	4	—	3
Investigation of Police Budget Disputes	2	3	—
Visits to Police Training Establishments			27

A comprehensive review of police training in Ontario was already underway when the Task Force Report on Policing was released in February, 1974.

The study was undertaken by a sub-committee of the Commission's Advisory Committee on General Police Training and an Advisor was appointed project co-ordinator for a Working Group composed of 3 senior police officers and 2 research associates from the Centre of Criminology, University of Toronto.

The Working Group researched police training methods in a number of other jurisdictions in addition to the investigation of current techniques in Ontario.

A final report will be completed in time to implement recommendations in the new facilities at the Ontario Police College for the training program commencing in January 1976.

The Community Policing concept is being studied, analysed, and evaluated as a guide to future policing service. The community policing project has been instituted in the City of Barrie and in a section of Halton Region. In this type of policing, officers are assigned to a Zone on a permanent basis with a Sergeant with interest and responsibility in a specific Zone. The officers have a better opportunity to become acquainted with the Zone residents and better understand the needs and special requirements of the area.

A project team comprised of four people with an advisor of the Ontario Police Commission as co-ordinator has been formulated to study the performance of .38 special ammunition used by police officers in Ontario, as set forth in Regulation 679 of the Police Act.

This study was undertaken as a result of information received from the police community that challenged the effectiveness of the ammunition in use. Included in the study will be relevant tests on velocity, sound, recoil, bullet configuration, penetration, the expending of bullet energy and the ricocheting propensities of the bullets used. The study will be carried out using police weapons in actual field tests, supplemented by laboratory tests, where necessary, or of a supporting or corroborative nature.

A report on the findings of this project will be prepared.

Police Force Zone Meetings

Meetings organized by the Commission for the purpose of discussing criminal activities and considering appropriate counter measures in order to increase the efficiency of police forces in Ontario.

26 zone meetings held in 1974, a list of which follows:

Zone 1

Terrace Bay	—	Jan. 11, 1974
Fort Frances	—	March 1, 1974
Kenora	—	June 7, 1974
Thunder Bay	—	Oct. 4, 1974
Fort Frances	—	Nov. 6, 1974

Zone 1-A

Sudbury	—	Feb. 28, 1974
Sault Ste. Marie	—	May 10, 1974
New Liskeard	—	Oct. 18, 1974

Zone 2

Brockville	—	Feb. 15, 1974
Deep River	—	May 8, 1974
Ottawa	—	Oct. 10, 1974
Cornwall	—	Dec. 4, 1974

Zone 3

Toronto	—	Feb. 6, 1974
Toronto	—	May 1, 1974
Toronto	—	Oct. 22, 1974
Base Borden	—	Dec. 11, 1974

Zone 4

Stoney Creek	—	Jan. 30, 1974
St. Catharines	—	May 1, 1974
Dundas	—	Oct. 23, 1974

Zone 5

Harriston	—	Jan. 23, 1974
Seaforth	—	Apr. 24, 1974
Orangeville	—	Oct. 9, 1974

Zone 6

Petrolia	—	Feb. 6, 1974
Aylmer	—	Apr. 10, 1974
Sarnia	—	Oct. 24, 1974
Goderich	—	Dec. 5, 1974

Municipal Police Strength

As of January 1, 1975, the total police strength of all Municipal Police Forces in the Province was 11,095 — an increase of 711 over the preceding year.

Over the past 13 years the numerical strength of the Police Forces has been as follows:

1962 — 6,626	1969 — 8,434
1963 — 6,629	1970 — 8,826
1964 — 6,728	1971 — 9,265
1965 — 6,985	1972 — 9,757
1966 — 7,198	1973 — 10,384
1967 — 7,775	1974 — 11,095
1968 — 8,065	

From 1962 to 1974 the total strength of all Municipal Police Forces has increased from 6,626 to 11,095, an increase of 4,469, or 67%.

The above figures indicate Police strength only and are exclusive of clerical help or civilian personnel employed by Police Forces.

Municipal Police Forces

Over the past 13 years, 147 Municipal Police Forces have disappeared through mergers or other changes in population and policing needs throughout Ontario. The following figures show the reduction in the number of Forces during the years 1962 to 1974, inclusive:

1962 — 278	1969 — 207
1963 — 270	1970 — 205
1964 — 280	1971 — 179
1965 — 268	1972 — 179
1966 — 262	1973 — 162
1967 — 225	1974 — 142 (Jan.)
1968 — 216	131 (Dec.)

During the year 1974 the number of Municipal Police Forces was reduced by 11, from 142 to 131.

The Haldimand Norfolk Regional Police Force commenced operations on April 1, 1974, accounting for a net reduction of 7 Forces; the Municipalities of Port McNicholl, Richmond, Smooth Rock Falls, and McGarry discontinued operating a Municipal Force, accounting for the balance of the total reduction of 11.

McGarry Township contracted with the Ontario Provincial Police, bringing to 13 the number of Municipalities being policed by the O.P.P. under Section 62(1), of the Police Act.

**Municipal Police Forces Personnel
(December 31, 1974)**

Total Strength of Municipal Forces 11,095

Changes — 1974

Hired	1,256
Left Forces	653

Reasons for Leaving

Retired	97
Dismissed	7
Resignation Requested	63
Joined Another Force	104
Dissatisfied	44
Other Reasons	313
Deceased	25
Total	653

Comparative Tables — Municipalities

	Jan. 1, 1973	Jan. 1, 1974	Jan. 1, 1975
Metropolitan Areas	1	1	1
Regional Areas	4	8	9
Cities	26	24	24
Towns	91	76	69
Townships	20	15	14
Villages	19	17	14
Improvement Districts	—	—	—
Counties	1	1	—
	162	142	131
Plus areas under contract to Ontario Provincial Police	12	12	13

Comparative Tables — Municipal Police Strength

	Jan. 1, 1973	Jan. 1, 1974	Jan. 1, 1975
1 Man Forces	9	10	7
2 - 5 Man Forces	44	37	30
6 - 9	38	36	32
10 - 14 Man Forces	19	12	12
15 - 19 Man Forces	6	8	9
20 - 24 Man Forces	6	4	5
25 - 49 Man Forces	14	10	9
50 - 99 Man Forces	12	10	12
100 + Man Forces	14	15	15
	162	142	131

Of the total number of organized Municipal Police Forces in the Province on January 1, 1975, 69 or 52.7 per cent represent forces of nine members or less.

1974
Information Pertaining to
Operation of Police Forces
in the Province of Ontario

Force	Police Strength	Police Budget
Municipal Police Forces	11,095	\$221,057,815.
Ontario Provincial Police	3,978	84,591,000.
Totals	15,073	\$305,648,815.
Per Capita Cost — (Based on Population figure of 8,000,000)		\$38.21

Municipal Police Forces

	Municipal Forces (131)	Metro, Regions, Cities (34)	Villages, Towns, etc. (97)
Population served by Municipal Police Forces	6,536,794	5,900,460	636,334
Police Budget \$	221,057,815.	204,735,542.	16,322,273.
Police Strength	11,095	10,209	886
Per Capita Cost \$	33.82	34.70	25.65
Police Population Index	1/589	1/578	1/718
	or	or	or
	1.70 per 1000	1.72 per 1000	1.39 per 1000

Ontario Police College

The year 1974 proved to be a very busy one for the Ontario Police College.

The volume of Recruit Training increased from about 1,000 in 1973 to 1,200 in 1974. This taxed the facilities of the College beyond their capacity and it was necessary to set priorities on the courses offered and to cancel some of the classes. With the approval of the Ontario Police Commission and the concurrence of the Training Committee of the Ontario Chiefs of Police, the following priorities were agreed upon:

- (1) Recruit Training
- (2) Supervisory Training
- (3) Police Administration Training
- (4) Identification Training
- (5) Other Training

As a result of this decision on priorities we met the demand for training on the Courses in (1), (2), (3), and (4) above but were obliged to cancel the following classes:

General Police Training, January 1974
General Police Training, October 1974
Crowd Control, January 1974
Criminal Investigation, April 1974
Refresher Course, May 1974
Refresher Course, June 1974
Methods of Instruction Course, June 1974

The total number of students enrolled in all courses and seminars for the year totalled 3,231, an increase of 300 over the previous year. The number of student weeks of training also increased from 15,007 to 16,726 or an 11% increment. This increase was partially made possible, when an additional 20 bed dormitory was created from part of a H-Hut which was formerly used for classrooms. The classrooms lost were replaced by four portable classrooms moved in by the construction. In addition, we increase the intake in July and August by 105 students which represented a 4.2% increase in student weeks of training.

The Summary of Training provided during the year at the College is set out in Appendix 1.

Sudbury Training

In addition to the regularly scheduled courses at the College, we trained a further 46 men in two eight week courses at the Coppercliff headquarters of the Sudbury Regional Police Force during 1974.

In early 1974, the serious problem of training approximately 70 men of the Sudbury Regional Police, who had joined the Force when amalgamation took place in January 1973, came to the attention of the College. These men, most of whom had come to the Sudbury Regional Police from the former security and police of Coppercliff and Falconbridge had had no prior formal training but had had considerable experience in the security forces. Since the College had been obliged to cancel the General Police Training Classes during 1974, it seemed appropriate to arrange special General Police Training Courses to be conducted in Sudbury to assist the Sudbury Force. With the assistance of the Ontario Police Commission, arrangements were made to conduct three eight week courses, April - May and October - November 1974 and January - February 1975. The Sudbury Regional Police assumed the financial costs. The Police College organized the courses and provided the instruction with the able assistance of two instructors from Sudbury Regional Police who were first trained for their instructional responsibilities at the College in Aylmer.

From all reports the program was very successful and we were pleased to be of assistance in this emergency training problem.

New Police College Buildings

Konvey Construction, the management contractor moved onto the site in early January 1974 with Mr. Bill Watt as resident manager.

By April, four portable classrooms had been moved into place; demolition of some of the buildings occupying the site of Phase 1 was underway and the installation of the underground services had commenced.

On May 17, 1974 the Solicitor General turned a ceremonial sod to signify the commencement of the new College buildings.

By the end of 1974 Phase 1 of the construction which includes —

- All classrooms and laboratories
- The resource centre
- Administrative offices
- The kitchen, dining room and lounge
- Gymnasium
- Swimming pool
- Firing range
- The drill hall
- Maintenance facilities
- And residence number one,

was well under way and reported to be close to schedule for a completion date at the end of October 1975. Phase 2 which comprises the building of residences 2 and 3 is expected to begin before the completion of Phase 1. Its expected completion is sometime in 1976.

The new buildings will not only bring the standard of accommodation up to a first class level but will provide the space necessary to meet the current heavy demand for training. In addition, it will give an opportunity to expand basic training to a satisfactory level; enable the College to meet the growing needs for specialized training and make possible satisfactory training for senior administrative personnel.

Instructional Staff

A list of instructional staff at the end of 1973 and at the end of 1974 is included as Appendix 2.

The College commenced the year 1974 with a total of twenty-one instructional staff exclusive of the chief instructor and first aid instructors. This total was comprised of:

Instructional Function	Regular		Total
	Staff	Seconded	
General Academic Instructors	13	2	15
Physical Activities	4		4
Identification Instructors	2		2
Totals	19	2	21

In December 1974 the instructional staff had increased to twenty-four personnel plus one man on promotional examinations. The basis of assignment and deployment was as follows:

Instructional Function	Regular			Total
	Staff	Seconded	Contract	
General Academic Instructors	*13	4		17
Physical Activities	2	2	1	5
Identification Instructors	2			2
Totals	17	6	1	24
Plus One Instructor on Promotional Exams	1			1
	18	6	1	25

*Mr. Frank Moore retired effective in January 1975 but since his replacement is already included in the 13 regular general academic instructors, he has not been included.

When we assumed responsibility for the Sudbury Courses and for work on promotional examinations, two additional seconded instructors were added to staff in early 1974 but the costs of one of these instructors was recovered from the Sudbury Regional Police Force.

In March 1974, Mr. David Fairweather, one of the regular staff instructors in physical activities resigned for health reasons and he was replaced by a seconded instructor from the Ontario Provincial Police.

In the Fall of 1974, Mr. George Cole who had been an instructor in physical activities was transferred to the General academic instructors function and his place on the physical activities instruction was taken by another seconded instructor from the Ontario Provincial Police.

We also employed a student from the Physical Health and Education Faculty of Waterloo University who was enrolled in one of the alternate Study and Work, Co-operative Programs, to take charge of the evening program of Intramural sports and assist during the summer instruction in physical activities. This relieved the instructors in physical activities of the responsibility for supervising the evening Intramural sports program. This assignment of one evening a week for each of the four instructors had been a source of irritation to them, although they had been allowed equivalent time off in July and August. In addition with the increased number of classes during July and August of 1974, we did not have sufficient man power to allow the time off. The student generally has worked out quite well. Although we intended to retain the position on a four month rotating basis, with new students taking the place every four months, the one we employed in May 1974 decided to remain with us for a further eight months after his contract terminated in September 1974. He has also trained himself for and assumed responsibility for teaching some of the First Aid classes.

In response to the Ontario Police Commission's request to analyse the need for and set up a more effective system of promotional examinations for Police Forces in Ontario, Instructor John Lukash was assigned to this work in July 1974. He undertook the task energetically and enthusiastically. By the end of 1974 he had analysed the need and prepared a report with recommendations which we expect to implement in 1975.

As Mr. Frank Moore made the decision to retire in January 1975, one of the seconded Instructors, Mr. Clifford Copeland from Hamilton-Wentworth was taken on regular staff to replace him. Mr. Copeland's place was taken by another seconded Instructor from Hamilton-Wentworth Police.

With the prospect of new buildings and anticipated increase in both volume and breadth of instruction, a new complement of staff will be required. A preliminary proposal was prepared by Police College staff and presented to the Ontario Police Commission in July 1974. The Commission have had the needs studies by Wood Gordon, Management Consultants and it is most important that the necessary decisions on staff be made early in 1975 to enable the College to effectively use the new facilities.

Costs of Training

The costs of training per student week rose appreciably in 1974 from \$83.46 in 1973-74 (fiscal year) to an estimated \$99.84 per student week.

This was brought about by the inflationary effects of salary increases which in some categories was over 20% as well as increased costs of major items of purchase such as fuel and food.

The costs per student week for the past five years are set out in Appendix 3.

Ontario Police College Training Statistics — Last 10 Years

*1963 - 1974 Inclusive

Course	No. Men Trained — Calendar Year										*Total
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	
Recruit	326	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1100
Recruit — Part "A"	374	608	715	652	753	967	1026	955	979	1249	8278
Recruit — Part "B"	—	503	656	764	652	935	831	928	1005	1200	7474
Recruit — Metro Branch	—	—	—	305	295	—	—	—	—	—	600
General P/Training "A"	189	190	139	147	125	118	114	105	81	—	1451
General P/Training "B"	—	50	52	67	49	10	—	—	—	—	228
General P/Training "B" (Sudbury Regional PF)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	46
Supervisory	76	75	163	196	218	152	158	153	193	210	1689
Criminal Investigation	37	63	82	83	95	94	95	91	109	75	884
Identification	—	—	—	—	—	12	34	26	21	36	129
Police Administration "A"	34	31	36	32	25	31	25	28	33	30	340
Police Administration "B"	35	27	24	36	30	31	25	29	29	20	286
Police Administration "C"	—	29	23	23	35	34	23	29	27	20	243
Traffic Supervisors)OPC & Traffic Control)	30 27	35 22	40 25	32 19	26 19	20 15	20 21	23 17	25 24	18 33	312 237
Traffic Law & C/Invest.	—	—	—	22	28	28	28	27	29	24	186
Youthful Offender	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	24	18	63
Crowd Control	124	—	—	—	—	—	84	63	39	—	310
Methods Of Instruction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	9	—	25
Lands & Forests (M.N.R.) (Enforcement)	22	18	26	33	—	24	—	—	24	24	193
Seminars:											
Senior Officers	—	—	—	55	39	50	38	36	39	35	389
Detective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
Criminal Intelligence	29	44	46	42	90	100	81	62	41	35	576
Youthful Offender	—	—	—	66	—	37	37	—	—	—	45
Drug Training	—	—	—	—	101	137	157	—	—	—	395
Student/Supervisors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	17	—	35
Forensic Laboratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	10	22
ID-Kit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	24
Technical Surveillance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	27
Refresher Course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	33
Refresher Course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	11	23
B & W Photography	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	24
Colour Photography	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	10	22
Drug Investigation Course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	64	130
Social Courses: Africans	—	—	—	—	24	13	—	—	—	—	37
Totals	1303	1695	2027	2574	2604	2808	2797	2627	2895	3231	26004

Appendix 2 Ontario Police College Instructional Staff

December 1973

Position	Name
D/Director I/C Instruction	H. D. Sears
C/Instructor	T. D. Clark
Academic Gen. Regular Staff	1 J. Driver 2 R. Fruin 3 L. Godfree 4 R. Hill 5 G. Hunsperger 6 H. Knight 7 D. Lagrandeur 8 J. Lukash 9 F. Moore 10 G. Skafffeld 11 A. Smith 12 R. Strawson 13 D. Trask
Academic Gen. Seconded	1 P. Carberry (London) 2 C. Copeland (Hamilton-Wentworth)
Ident Instructors	1 D. Guttman 2 H. Tuthill
Senior Instruc. Physical	1 G. Barber
Physical Inst. Regular	1 G. Cole 2 D. Fairweather 3 R. Prettie
Total Instructors	21

December 1974

Position	Name
D/Director I/C	H. D. Sears
C/Instructor	T. D. Clark
Academic Gen. Regular Staff	1 G. Cole 2 C. Copeland 3 J. Driver 4 R. Fruin 5 L. Godfree 6 R. Hill 7 G. Hunsperger 8 H. Knight 9 D. Lagrandeur 10 G. Skafffeld 11 A. Smith 12 R. Strawson 13 D. Trask F. Moore (Retiring Jan/75)
Academic Gen.	1 C. Ashton (Metro Tor.) 2 P. Carberry (London) 3 C. Paul (Hamilton-Wentworth) 4 B. Peel (Metro Tor.)
Ident Instructors	1 D. Guttman 2 H. Tuthill
Senior Instruc. Physical	1 G. Barber
Physical Inst. Regular	1 R. Prettie
Physical Inst. Seconded	1 R. Brown (OPP) 2 W. McBurnie (OPP)
Recreation Director and F/Aid Instruc. Contract	1 R. Stevenson (University of Waterloo)
Total Instructors	24
Promotional Exams	1 J. Lukash

Appendix 3

*Cost of Training Per Student Week Last Five Years

Year	Student Weeks of Training	Cost Fiscal Year	Cost Per Student Week
1970	14,372	\$ 912,712.00	\$63.51
1971	14,178	\$1,019,037.82	\$71.88
1972	14,123	\$1,153,060.29	\$81.64
1973	15,007	\$1,252,516.00	\$83.46
1974	16,726	\$1,670,000.00 (Est.)	\$99.84

*NOTE

Student weeks based on calendar year. Cost per year based on fiscal year April - March 31st. Thus, 1974 is an estimate.

Criminal Intelligence Branch

Function:—

This Branch is operated for the purposes of:

- stimulating the criminal intelligence gathering processes of police forces and related agencies within Ontario, and promoting the free exchange of intelligence between these forces.
- training of police personnel in the various aspects of organized crime and the criminal intelligence process.
- maintaining a permanent repository for criminal intelligence, to provide the facilities for the analysis, collation, evaluation and dissemination of such intelligence.
- maintaining liaison with all police forces and law enforcement agencies in Ontario, as well as those located in key centres elsewhere, both domestic and foreign.
- keeping the Commission and through the Commission, the Minister, informed of the current state of organized crime.
- designing programs to create public awareness of the existence of organized crime in our society.

Organization:—

The Branch is staffed with four qualified Intelligence Officers and support clerical staff to provide a complete analytical capability to police forces engaged in combatting organized crime. The staff is non-operational, they do not investigate crime but act as a support service to Ontario Police Forces and related Agencies. They endeavour to serve as a catalyst in the fight against organized crime, as well as a co-ordinating unit as required by the Police Act.

Activities:—

Branch activities fall within five categories:

(a) Training:

Two Criminal Intelligence Seminars for Ontario Police Officers were sponsored by the Commission at the Ontario Police College during the year. These were designed to acquaint attendees with the extent of organized crime in the Province and of the approved methods for dealing with the problem. The Seminars were planned and co-ordinated by the Intelligence Branch. A total of 69 specially selected Police Officers were provided with this training. Additionally, Intelligence Branch members lectured on the subject of organized crime and crime intelligence to general training classes held at the Ontario Police College during the year and have also acted as resource personnel at training courses operated by the R.C.M. Police for personnel of the major Police Forces in Canada. The Chief Intelligence Officer addressed the annual meeting of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police concerning the Crime Intelligence programme and acted as a lecturer at a Special Seminar held by the Quebec Police Commission for Senior Justice and Law Enforcement personnel in the Province of Quebec.

With the enactment of the Protection of Privacy Act, it was decided that those Forces who might be involved in the authorized interception of private communications should be given some basic instruction in procedures to be followed. A special training course in this aspect of enforcement was organized and co-ordinated by the Intelligence Branch. Twenty seven members of the larger forces in the province were provided with training. As soon as improved facilities are available in the new Ontario Police College, further attention will be given to this type of training programme. Although we do not envision any great increase in the number of interceptions, it is important that all such activities be highly competent and professional.

(b) Liaison:

The interprovincial and international aspects of organized crime necessitates continuing liaison and intelligence exchange with other similar special units throughout Canada, the U.S.A. and certain other foreign countries. The Branch holds membership in the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (L.E.I.U.), a large association of state and municipal agencies, mainly from the U.S.A., but with some Canadian participation. The Annual Conference of this organization was held in Toronto in 1974, hosted jointly by this Commission, the O.P.P. and the Metropolitan Toronto Police. Some 300 members and guests were in attendance and the L.E.I.U. Executive Board rated the meeting as one of the finest in their nineteen year history. A Branch representative also attended the semi-annual Conference in Wichita, Kansas. Other extra provincial Conferences and Organized Crime meetings were attended by Branch members during the year. These have assisted in maintaining effective liaison with authorities outside Canada.

(c) Criminal Intelligence Services — Ontario (C.I.S.O.) and the Central Repository for Criminal Intelligence in Ontario:

C.I.S.O. is an association of Intelligence Officers from the major Urban Police Forces in Ontario, from the Ontario Provincial Police and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the staff of the Commission's Intelligence Branch. During 1974, its membership was 41, comprised of memberships from these forces together with affiliate members from selected non-police agencies concerned with some aspects of organized crime. The organization works to collect, analyze and share criminal intelligence. Its members have now acquired a high degree of expertise in this field. Members of this Commission, along with the heads of the Police Forces involved, constitute the governing authority which provides policy, control, and direction for the organization.

The Central Repository for intelligence in Ontario is maintained by our Intelligence Branch within the Commission's premises. Here, raw intelligence, gathered by Police Forces and other agencies is analysed, evaluated and disseminated on a need-to-know basis to the police forces in Ontario. The organization also serves as a link in the national system. Criminal Intelligence Services — Canada (C.I.S.C.) located in Ottawa, is operated by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under the direction of a multi-force Executive Committee. C.I.S.C. is comprised of C.I.S.O. and similar organizations in each of the other provinces.

(d) Joint Forces Operations:

Experience has shown that in certain organized crime situations no single police force possesses adequate personnel or resources to perform an effective long term intelligence probe. To correct this situation, the Commission has developed a program of Joint Forces Operations, each comprised of two or more forces who are prepared to commit their personnel and resources to a common target. The Commission supports these operations by supplying specialized resources, co-ordination, and an analytical capability.

These operations have proven successful. During the year, the Commission has supported and co-ordinated seven such operations in various parts of the province. Much valuable strategic intelligence, as well as successful criminal prosecutions and meaningful crime prevention activities have been the result.

(e) Public Relations

Organized crime in the Seventies must be viewed as a business, a highly profitable business — and one with which we will no doubt be dealing for a considerable time. Organized crime is not the sole responsibility of law enforcement and any effective program to combat it must embrace the total justice system, the police, the prosecutors, the courts, corrections, parole services and certain other agencies created by Government to deal with specific aspects of regulation and enforcement. To some extent, the business community and the general public must also become aware and involved.

With our current insight into the structure of organized crime as business, it becomes clear that our programme must encompass a two pronged attack:—

To increase their overhead,

To decrease their profits.

It is in this direction that our program is now progressing.

A good measure of public confidence and support is requisite if any program for combatting organized crime is to be effective. This is particularly applicable within the business community, the academic field and within the labour unions. A program has been designed to ensure continuing liaison within these areas. Speakers are made available to various service organizations, as well as to selected meetings within the commercial, industrial and academic communities to deal with the broad subject of organized crime and its effects upon society.

Systems Planning and Research Branch

Systems Planning and Research Branch activities during the past year have continued to focus on the application of information and communications technology in support of police operations. This effort has helped improve the quality of police support services and law enforcement effectiveness.

Information Services Program

Ontario's police forces continued as the major supporter of the Ottawa-based Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) system. During the year, the Ontario network expanded to some 180 terminals by means of which all of our forces contributed information to, and accessed information from, this invaluable, automated file of dynamic, up-to-date records. As a result of the accessibility of this type of information, our operational policemen have experienced a marked increase in their ability to perform their many duties.

Application and control of the CPIC service throughout the province requires that the Branch, supported by assigned police personnel, maintain a constant presence throughout the police community and be available for advice and assistance. The demand for instruction in new applications, such as the Criminal Record Synopsis file, and the Stolen Property file, as well as our ongoing audits of system usage and CPIC-related record-keeping practices ensure that the system standards are enforced in the best interests of both the police community and the public.

The police inter-communication service provided by the Ontario Police Forces' Telex Network (OPFTN) which served Ontario policing interests so well since its inception some ten years ago, was made largely redundant with the inception of the CPIC system. As a result, the telex network has been phased out over the past year, with a few forces retaining a limited capability for their own internal use.

Integrated Radio Services Program

This program assists the police forces of Ontario to upgrade the standard of their communications support services. In the second year of this four year program, over \$500,000 in capital development grants were made available to a number of municipal police forces bringing the current program total to over one million dollars. The program mainly promotes the use of the multi-channel, personal, two-way portable radio concept in police operations.

Municipal forces receiving grants during the past fiscal year included those of Orillia, Kirkland Lake, Windsor, Kenora, North Bay, Thunder Bay, Chatham and Innisfil Township.

The program will continue for the next two years to completely upgrade the quality of police communications support services through Ontario Municipalities.

Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MTC) System

In addition to liaising with the MTC concerning suspended drivers, the Branch has been actively involved in the MTC Automated Motor Vehicle Registration System. Considerable effort was expended in defining the police requirements of an automated registration system. These requirements were presented to MTC and incorporated in the new system.

The automated system is scheduled for implementation early in 1975. Providing operational policemen with immediate access to registration information is a prime objective of the branch. It is anticipated that eventually each force in Ontario will have immediate access to the registration system via their CPIC terminal.

Until an MTC/CPIC interface is designed, several large forces are being equipped with direct terminal access to the registration system. All forces not equipped with direct terminal access will obtain registration information from the Ontario Provincial Police Communications Headquarters, where a bank of terminals will be installed. Each terminal location will be equipped with a microfilm copy of the registration file for system backup.

Suspended Driver System

During the past year the Branch, with the co-operation of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, developed a system to enable suspended drivers to be added to the CPIC system.

Over the years, although the number of drivers suspended by the province has increased dramatically, the number of charges (and therefore enforcement) has remained relatively static. It is anticipated that by making information concerning suspended drivers available to the police through CPIC, enforcement will increase dramatically and therefore provide support to the provinces highway safety programmes.

Implementation of the system began in September and statistics to date indicate a substantial increase in enforcement.

Computer-Aided Dispatch and Record Entry Program

This program is designed to assist the police forces of the province to add digital and computer technology to their communications capabilities. The Commission's initial effort is concentrated in defining an acceptable standard system with common software which will reduce the present cost of individual systems; a cost which is prohibitive if system acquisitions are attempted by a police force on an individual basis.

A project team, led by a member of the Branch and consisting of six to eight policemen on loan from various municipal forces, is presently engaged in identifying police force requirements in the areas of automation and digital communications. The Commission is also supplying data processing system and technical staff to the project.

The presentation of a functional system specification to the police community will complete phase I of the project. This is expected in the early fall of 1975.

Consulting Services and Research

Branch communications advisors responded to numerous requests from Chiefs of Police and Police Governing Authorities for assistance in the analysis, design, development of procurement specifications, and evaluation of suppliers' proposals relating to communications services. Providing technical support to the police community will continue to remain an important aspect of the Branch's role.

Ontario Provincial Police

The Ontario Provincial Police is responsible for policing those areas of Ontario which are not covered by municipal forces; maintaining a criminal investigation branch; maintaining highway traffic patrols, and enforcing the province's liquor laws.

The objective of the OPP is to provide uniform and impartial law enforcement in all areas of the province under its jurisdiction and to render aid and services, upon request, to other law enforcement agencies.

In 1974 the Force had a complement of 3,978 uniformed members and 1,266 civilian personnel.

The year 1974 saw the first recruitment of women in the 65-year history of the Force. Regular recruitment of women will now permit qualified young persons of both sexes to make a career in a long established police force.

A policy analysis capability, which concluded its first full year of operation in 1974, serves the Commissioner's office in the development of, or response to, policy initiatives in order to assist in a more effective decision-making process.

Structural changes within the Force occurred during the latter part of 1974 with the transfer to the ministry head office, of our financial management and program analysis activities. Our personnel services activity was also transferred with the exception of certain specific functions relating to uniformed members. These moves resulted in the changing of the name of our Administration Division to Management Division, and changing the name of our Personnel Division to Staff Development Division.

During the latter part of 1973 a review was commenced of our organizational structure and development of management personnel. A series of recommendations resulting from the review were tabled in 1974 dealing with the role of the Force, organizational dynamics, organizational structure, and management development with an implementation process for a short and long term program. Approval was subsequently given under appropriate authority in the fall of 1974 to proceed on the short term program and an implementation group was convened for this purpose. The organization changes proposed within the reports have been deferred for the time being. Certain of the changes specially related to the creation of a staff development division, were carried out to complement the management development program.

An Ontario Provincial Police Study Group was established late in 1973 to develop and implement a plan for increasing the effectiveness of policing Indian communities in Northwestern Ontario. After the plan was accepted by Management Board of Cabinet, the Ministry of Treasury, Economics, and Intergovernmental Affairs supplied the necessary funds for implementation in 1974. From August 19 to August 30, 1974, our training and development centre conducted a course of specialized instruction to twenty-seven selected volunteers at the Lakehead University at Thunder Bay. The curriculum included lectures on the social sciences, the psychology and philosophy of the Indian culture as well as subjects related to the application of criminal law and other statutes. Graduates from this program will be stationed at a new detachment to be opened in 1975 adjacent to the reserve at Grassy Narrows, and others will become involved in community policing on the Islington and Shoal Lake reserves.

On October 1, 1974, a Turbo Beaver fixed-wing aircraft was turned over to us by the Ministry of Natural Resources, and which is based at Sioux Lookout. Six members of the Force, two of which are qualified pilots, are involved in this part of the Indian policing program. Members visit reserves north of Sioux Lookout. Their visits are not necessarily complaint oriented.

During the year, a co-ordinator of Indian reserve policing was appointed by the Force. The purpose of this was to establish and maintain liaison between the OPP, reserve officials, grand councils, and government agencies and other organizations concerned with native policing.

Province-wide in 1974 there were 82,733 criminal occurrences reported to the OPP, an increase of 14.3 percent over 1973. The crime of robbery and cases involving offensive weapons showed the largest increases, 53.5 percent and 44.1 percent, respectively. Despite increases in the crime rate, the clearance rate remains fairly constant. In 1974, 42.8 percent of all occurrences were cleared by charge or otherwise compared to 43.6 in 1973.

During 1974, 20,651 criminal charges were laid. In addition, 24,753 charges were laid under the Criminal Code in connection with driving offences.

Prosecutions relating to offences under Federal statutes other than the Criminal Code totalled 3,608. Cases under the Narcotic Control Act, the Canada Shipping Act and the Lord's Day Act accounted for the majority.

The volume of provincial statute enforcement work totalled 362,575 cases. Traffic and liquor cases accounted for over 96 percent of the work in this category.

Dealing with traffic, the number of reportable collisions increased by 2.9 percent; however, collisions involving death and injury decreased. The number of fatal collisions dropped by 7.5 percent and the number of persons killed decreased by 10.9 percent. Personal injury collisions decreased by 11.4 percent, and the number of persons injured dropped by 11.6 percent.

Operations

(a) Field

Field personnel carry out law enforcement duties in all areas of the province where policing is the direct responsibility of the Force. Generally, this includes traffic, crime, liquor and the enforcement of certain federal and provincial statutes. Management of the traffic law enforcement program is the responsibility of the Traffic Division. Where necessary, special investigative assistance is provided in all areas of activity by the Special Services Division.

District Identification Units

District identification personnel attended at the scene of 6,464 criminal occurrences and 3,248 traffic and miscellaneous occurrences. A total of 5,255 latent fingerprints were found at scenes of crime, resulting in the subsequent identification of 1,677 persons.

Each district identification unit is responsible for investigating reports of bombs or infernal devices and their subsequent disposal. Personnel responded in 246 cases requiring neutralization of explosives.

They made successful comparison of footwear and tire impressions, broken glass, metal and torn paper exhibits in 105 instances.

A total of 3,693 persons were fingerprinted and 3,604 photographed for police record purposes. In addition, 2,034 individuals were fingerprinted in connection with visa and employment applications. There were 550 charts and crime scene drawings made for presentation in the courts.

Underwater Search and Recovery

The OPP underwater recovery teams, located in all seventeen districts, consist of forty-three equipped members. The teams were very active during the year, primarily in the recovery of drowning victims and the locating of evidence for use in criminal prosecutions.

Police Helicopter Program

During the year the Force acquired two five-seater helicopters which are presently based in Toronto. Each helicopter is fully equipped and is used in all aspects of law enforcement; search and rescue assignments; and removal of ill or injured persons from isolated areas in emergent situations. The first operational flight was the successful rescue of an Indian family stranded some fifty miles south of Hudson Bay on the Sutton River.

Canine Search and Rescue Teams

The OPP has twelve canine search and rescue teams, one each at London, Burlington, Barrie, Belleville, Morrisburg, North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Cochrane, Thunder Bay and Dryden, and two teams at Mount Forest.

Each team has inter-district responsibility and is utilized in searches for wanted or missing persons and caches of stolen property. Nine of the teams are trained in narcotics detection. Other types of specialization include bomb and firearm detection.

The teams were used on 690 occasions during the year. In addition, because of public interest the teams attended on 215 occasions at fall fairs, exhibitions, and various meetings.

Occupation of Anicinabe Park, Kenora

A major undertaking during the year was our involvement in the occupation of Anicinabe Park at Kenora. The town of Kenora gave the Ojibway Warrior Society exclusive use of the park from Friday, July 19 to midnight of Monday, July 22, 1974, to hold a conference. On the final day of the conference the chairman of the Ojibway Warrior Society advised the mayor that the park belonged to the Indians and that if necessary they were going to hold it by force.

A request for assistance was made by the Kenora town council, with the result that fifty-seven OPP personnel were dispatched. At the peak of the occupation which lasted until September 4, 1974, 105 members were involved.

Industrial Unrest

A labour disruption in Southwestern Ontario involving the Union Gas Company and its employees, caused us considerable concern during the period February 6, 1974 to July 23, 1974. This company supplies natural gas to consumers from Windsor to Oakville and from Lake Erie to Georgian Bay. As the dispute progressed there was interruption of service to consumers on almost a daily basis, caused by persons tampering with control valves on Union gas pipe lines. As a result, it was necessary, in cooperation with thirty-nine other police departments, to physically patrol the pipe lines throughout five of our seventeen districts. At one point we had 105 men from thirty-five detachments assigned on three shifts, to strictly enforce the Criminal Code with respect to vandalism, trespassing or any interference of gas delivery. In all, there was a total of thirty-six occurrences of mischief and damage, and valves were closed on sixty occasions. A total of fourteen criminal charges were laid under various sections of the Criminal Code, and one under the Highway Traffic Act. Five criminal charges were laid on private complaints.

Forest Fires

Our already strained resources were additionally taxed during June and July when hundreds of thousands of acres of bushland in the Vermilion Bay, Dryden and Red Lake areas of the province were ravaged by fire. Because of continual high winds and lack of rain, the fires were often burning out of control and endangering communities in the path of the fires. Our involvement throughout the affected areas was in the form of assistance to the Ministry of Natural Resources and other interested government departments in the evacuation, where necessary, of threatened municipalities and also, where necessary, to prevent looting. We also assisted in the formulation of actual evaluation plans. At the height of an operation to evacuate Vermilion Bay, we had a total of 134 members of the Force from other districts airlifted by Canadian Forces aircraft for special duty in the Dryden-Vermilion Bay fire area.

OPP Auxiliary Police

The total complement of the OPP Auxiliary is 544. There are seventeen units of thirty-two members each, located in districts one to twelve. Each unit is under the direction of a regular Force member and auxiliary personnel receive training which covers all aspects of the police function. During 1974, auxiliary members served a total of 52,880 hours assisting regular members of the Force.

(b) Special Services

The Special Services Division of the OPP is staffed with personnel specially trained in specific areas of crime detection and investigative techniques. Members of six branches within the division provide assistance to members of the force and municipal police forces.

Anti-Rackets

"White collar" crime including diversified rackets, fraudulent schemes, and the manufacture and distribution throughout Ontario of counterfeit and forged instruments such as payroll cheques, money orders, bonds and currency, are investigated by anti-rackets personnel.

(i) General Assignment

215 investigations were conducted during the year, some of which were very complex and time consuming. These resulted in 315 charges covering 1,664 actual offences, against 134 persons. Total loss to victims was \$1,923,961.

(iii) Counterfeit and Forgery

126 investigations were conducted resulting in 703 charges against seventy-seven persons. Estimated loss to victims was \$627,495. Counterfeit currency seized in Ontario amounted to \$235,000 compared to \$270,338 in 1973.

Auto-Theft

Expert assistance is provided to all Ontario police forces in the investigation of organized vehicle theft rings and the identification of vehicles, the particulars of which may be in doubt.

During 1974, 73 investigations relating to vehicles and 603 miscellaneous investigations were commenced which resulted in ninety-two prosecutions and the recovery of stolen property worth \$797,250.

Intelligence

The objective of this function is to correlate information with similar units operated by the Ontario Police Commission, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and municipal police forces in Ontario. Personnel compile information on organized crime to provide investigators in the field with information which may not be otherwise readily available. A total of 669 investigations were conducted in 1974.

Criminal Investigation

Detective inspectors of the Criminal Investigation Branch investigate the more serious types of crime such as murder, kidnapping, rape, and bank robbery. They were detailed to 443 assignments during the year including the investigation of fifty-two murders, seven of which were committed in municipal police jurisdictions.

Security

This function was established to provide protection from subversive elements in the maintenance of public order. The branch is also responsible for providing appropriate security for ranking officials of government and other persons. In addition, the branch has responsibility for administrative supervision of the "Ontario Government Protective Service" whose initial responsibility is protection of government property and preservation of the peace in government buildings.

Special Investigations

The special investigations function includes anti-gambling, liquor laws enforcement, and drug enforcement activities.

(i) Drug Enforcement

The role of the OPP in drug enforcement is to provide assistance to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by having field members investigate routine drug occurrences. Members of this section have been assigned to full-time enforcement duties in joint-forces operations in various areas of the province. During the year, 1,553 investigations were conducted resulting in 1,543 charges.

(ii) Anti-Gambling

This section assists in the investigation of disorderly houses, cases involving pornography, lotteries, and in keeping gambling under control. In 1974, 139 investigations were conducted into disorderly houses and related offences.

(iii) Liquor Laws Enforcement

Specially trained investigators in the liquor laws enforcement field respond to requests for investigations initiated by the Liquor Control Board, the Liquor Licence Board, municipal police departments, crown attorneys, or Force personnel. There were 578 such investigations in 1974.

(c) Traffic

The Traffic Division is responsible for developing, co-ordinating and implementing various enforcement programs, such as selective enforcement through the use of regular patrols, regular traffic patrols, radar, aircraft and special traffic enforcement vehicles. These methods are programmed in an effort to control the level of motor vehicle collisions in all areas, with emphasis being placed on areas experiencing a high ratio of collisions.

Motor Vehicle Collisions — Highways

In 1974, OPP personnel investigated a total of 77,858 collisions. Of that number, 39,076 were of the reportable property damage type (damage in excess of \$200), 14,910 were non-reportable type (damage under \$200), 22,890 involved injury to 37,753 persons and 982 were fatal collisions resulting in the deaths of 1,195 persons.

The total of 77,858 collisions is 766 more than the 1973 total of 77,092. The number of personal injury accidents is a decrease of 320 from the 1973 figure of 23,210 and the number of fatal accidents is a decrease of seventy-nine from the 1973 total of 1,061. The number of persons injured is a decrease of 609 from the 1973 figure of 38,362 and the 1,195 persons killed is 145 less than the 1973 total of 1,340.

The monetary value of property damaged in 1974 totalled \$80,352,119 compared to \$69,661,496 in 1973.

Motor Vehicle Collisions — Private Property

In addition to its responsibilities on the highways of the province, the OPP also investigate motor vehicle collisions on private property of which there were 5,117 in 1974. Of that number, 4,488 were collisions involving property damage; 612 involved personal injury to 757 persons and seventeen were fatal collisions resulting in the deaths of twenty-three persons.

Highway Traffic Enforcement — General

In 1974, a total of 342,361 charges were laid by the Force under the provisions of the Highway Traffic Act and those sections of the Criminal Code dealing with driving offences. Warnings issued totalled 103,586.

Charges under the Criminal Code relating to condition of drivers through use of intoxicants accounted for 20,779 of the total number of charges, up 2,090 from 1973.

There were 252,016 cases processed through the courts in 1974 (this figure includes cases not disposed of in 1973) resulting in 227,961 convictions. This reflects a conviction rate of ninety percent and indicates that the charges were of good quality and were properly prepared and presented to the courts.

To assist in controlling high-speed driving on our highways during the year, members of the Force operated sixty radar units on a selective basis for a total of 26,671 hours.

A total of 384 members of the Force have been appointed as qualified technicians to operate eighty-one breathalyzer units located at strategic points throughout the province.

Highway Traffic Enforcement — Air Patrol

The OPP operate six aircraft on a charter basis out of London, Burlington, Downsview, Barrie, Ottawa, and Sudbury. This provides for aerial surveillance of 1,759 miles of provincial highway which is specially marked for this type of enforcement.

Enforcement from the air in 1974 resulted in 21,734 hazardous moving driving charges being laid and 2,265 warnings issued. Contact was made with a motorist on an average of once every nine minutes of patrol. A hazardous moving violation was preferred every ten minutes. In addition to this activity, the aircraft patrol rendered assistance in thirty-two investigations of various nature.

Snow Vehicle Collisions

The number of collisions involving snow vehicles decreased in 1974, 464 compared to 643 in 1973. The number of persons killed in snow vehicle mishaps decreased to twenty-nine from forty-six the previous year. Persons injured increased, 505 in 1974 compared to 463 in 1973. A total of 2,776 charges were laid resulting from violations in the use of snow vehicles.

Management Services

Staff Inspections

A system of staff inspections throughout the various districts and detachments ensures that OPP personnel adhere to Force policy. Staff inspections personnel also undertake special assignments on direction. In 1974, 3,015 uniformed and civilian personnel were interviewed, and thirty-seven staff complaints investigated. In addition, a number of special studies were conducted.

Planning and Research

This function provides effective development and communication to the Force of the policies, procedures and methods necessary to achieve overall organizational objectives. This function is also responsible for the records management program as prescribed by Ontario Regulation 350/71.

A major undertaking during the year was a study of manpower deployment. There was also a study that will result in the implementation in 1975 of a new combination notebook-diary for use by Force members.

A test of the four-day work week at five detachments was continued throughout 1974. Analysis of test results will be considered by Force management in early 1975.

Properties

The properties function provides co-ordinating services to all agencies within the ministry for buildings, properties, leasing, parking, and telephone requirements.

New leased premises were provided for Norfolk and Smithville detachments. Additional leased space was provided at Casselman, Elliot Lake, Kingston, Picton, Prescott, and Wasaga Beach. Additions were completed to buildings at Brockville and Elk Lake. Construction of a new building to house the Cochrane detachment was commenced in 1974, with the completion date early in 1975.

Three housing units were purchased and occupied during the year, one each at Nipigon, Shabakwa and Marathon.

Renovations to the former Workmen's Compensation Building at 90 Harbour Street, Toronto, are well underway, and it is expected this building will be ready for occupancy by a major portion of the Ontario Provincial Police headquarters operation during the summer of 1975.

Registration

(a) Private Investigators and Security Guards

The OPP has a responsibility to investigate and license all persons who are employed in Ontario as private investigators and security guards. The responsibility includes the licensing of agencies by whom they are employed.

Twenty-two additional agencies were licensed during the year, bringing the total number to 224. Licences issued to individuals totalled 27,230. Fees collected totalled \$257,593.

(b) Firearms

The OPP controls the issuing of firearm permits in certain areas of the province in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code.

A total of 21,718 firearm registrations were processed. Permits issued to carry a restricted firearm totalled 5,166. There were 3,932 permits issued to minors, and thirty-two permits issued to sell at retail.

Seven new shooting clubs were approved, bringing the total in Ontario to 436.

Staff Development

Career Management

This activity is responsible for the recruitment of uniformed members and the operation of the Force "Promotional Process".

Applications processed during the year for appointment to the Force numbered 2,822.

A total of 134 members of the Force were promoted to higher rank during the year.

Manpower Administration

The manpower administration function was formed in 1974 as a result of a recommendation contained in the report of the Organization and Management Development Project.

Its two primary tasks will be the setting up of a manpower inventory system and the defining of positional characteristics for all managerial positions in the Force.

With these two systems in operation it will be possible to match persons to positions, ensuring that such persons have all the required qualifications for the positions to be filled. In order to accomplish this a schedule of management development requirements will be set up.

The other main responsibility of this function will be the forecasting of the manpower requirements of the Force based on the attrition rate, future commitments and other relevant data.

Staff Relations

This function, formed in 1974, provides a labour relations and personal counselling capability for the Force by maintaining continuous liaison with the Ontario Provincial Police Association in labour relations and providing management with answers to grievances and recommendations for changes in the existing Memorandum of Understanding.

It is in the process of developing and monitoring an employee safety program.

Another area of concern is the operation of an employee counselling service to assist the employees with problems, including the implementation of the government program on alcoholism.

Training

The OPP Training and Development Centre at 291 Sherbourne Street, Toronto, provides the initial training of recruits to the Force and the training of members of the OPP in specialized responsibilities. A continuing program of in-service training in all aspects of policing is also an important function. Arrangements for training at the Ontario Police College at Aylmer, as well as training beyond the scope of OPP facilities, is arranged. The latter refers to training provided by the Civil Service Commission, schools, colleges and other types of on-the-job training provided by police departments and various associations.

Honours and Awards

Sixty-two members were presented with the OPP "Long Service and Good Conduct" medal, and thirteen were commended for the thorough and exceptional manner in which they performed their duty. In addition, there was a general commendation directed towards all members who were involved in the occupation during the year of Anicinabe Park, Kenora, by the Ojibway Warriors Society.

Staff Services

Records

The objective of this activity is to maintain records essential in the determination of policy and in the direction and control of the police effort.

This includes providing data for application of the OPP selective enforcement program, supplying photographic and identification equipment to district headquarters and detachments throughout the province, and procuring, supplying and maintaining radio communications and radar equipment in use by the Force.

Also included in the activity are technical and specialized services relating to criminal identification such as fingerprint comparison, drafting and crime scene drawing and photography. Services are provided for forms design, printing, and mailing.

The branch also serves as the Ontario police forces suspension control centre.

A total of 288,703 inquiries were made to various central registries in the records activity.

Data Processing

The purpose of this activity is to record and process operational and administrative data to identify criminals or aid management in making decisions in the control and deployment of resources.

Telecommunications

The objective of this activity is to provide instant transmittal of information essential for police operations. In order to accomplish this, the OPP has a radio system comprised of 100 fixed stations, nine transportable stations, eight automatic repeater stations, and 1,423 mobile stations installed in automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, boats and aircraft. In addition, 114 portable transceivers and eighty-six monitor receivers are located at strategic locations across the province. The radio system logged a total of 5,740,272 messages in 1974.

One existing fixed station was replaced in 1974.

The Ontario Police Forces Teletype Network, the operational headquarters of which was located at OPP headquarters in Toronto, was discontinued during the year. Ontario police forces now utilize the relatively new Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) network as a means of communication. The OPP is also linked to the CPIC network, but we still maintain our own teletype system to district headquarters and many major detachments in the province.

A vehicle licence information service available to police throughout Ontario is provided through OPP headquarters. A total of 331,748 enquiries were handled during 1974.

Quartermaster Stores

Quartermaster Stores procure, stock and distribute uniforms and equipment to members of the Force. The stores are also responsible for procuring and issuing office supplies and stationery needs, and maintaining a repository of seized offensive weapons.

Transport

The transport activity is responsible for providing and maintaining mobile and related equipment to meet the transportation needs of the Force.

The Force operated 1,751 transport units that included automobiles, trucks, buses, snow vehicles, motorcycles, watercraft, and aircraft. The motor vehicles travelled 68.7 million miles in 1974, and our marine and snow equipment logged 17,800 hours.

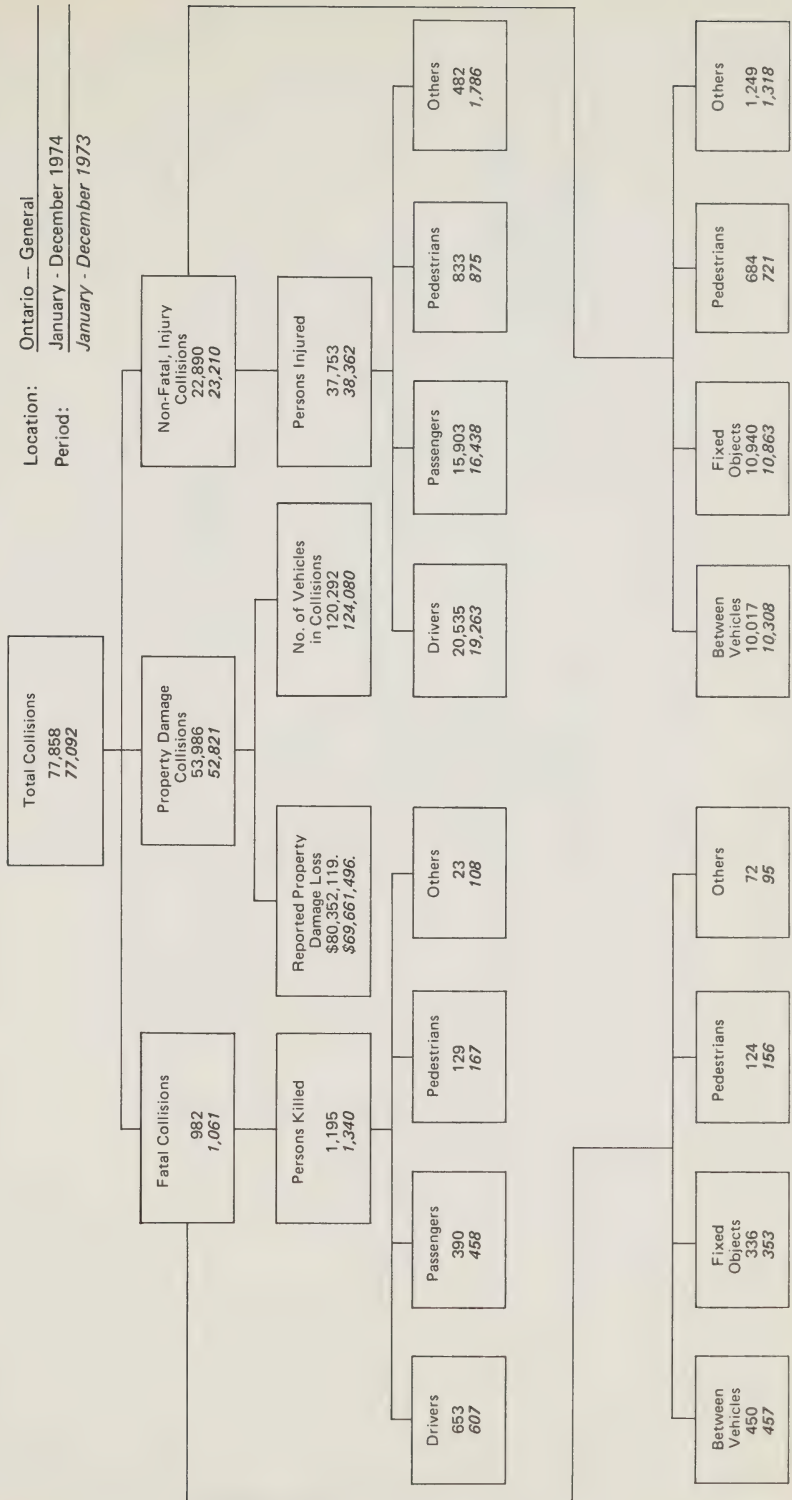
The acquisition of vehicles, on a tender basis, and the subsequent disposal of same is the responsibility of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

Community Services

This activity was previously identified as "Safety and Information", but was renamed "Community Services" during 1974 so that the whole community aspect of its functions would be more accurately reflected.

The objectives here are to attempt to instill in the minds of the public, correct attitudes toward safety; crime prevention; to project an awareness of the Force through the preparation and dissemination of information relating to Force activities, and, to maintain sound and effective police-media-community relations. The branch is also responsible for the administrative processing of all complaints against members and policing services. This is in line with the introduction by the Force on July 1, 1974, of a complaints bureau.

Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions By Nature, General Location, Class of Victim and Type



Motor Vehicle Traffic Violations, Prosecutions and Dispositions

Total Violations		Location: Ontario — General		
342,361 327,481		January - December 1974		
		January - December 1973		
Highway Traffic Act - Moving 264,738 218,710	Highway Traffic Act - Other than Moving 52,870 83,700	Criminal Code Traffic 24,753 25,071		
Total Prosecutions				
342,361 307,566				
Highway Traffic Act - Moving 264,738 234,225	Highway Traffic Act - Other than Moving 52,770 45,527	Criminal Code Traffic 24,753 21,804		
Convictions 308,652 271,476	Withdrawals 11,558 10,992	Dismissals 21,345 18,773	Adjourned 706 315	
Convictions 247,912 218,225	Withdrawals 7,506 7,707	Dismissals 8,965 7,777	Adjourned 355 116	
Convictions 46,128 40,129	Withdrawals 2,817 2,241	Dismissals 3,708 3,078	Adjourned 117 79	
Convictions 14,612 12,722	Withdrawals 1,235 1,044	Dismissals 8,672 7,918	Adjourned 234 120	

Criminal Code Prosecutions

Offence	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Abandon Child	4	2		2	
Abduction	23	11	6	6	
Arson					
—Set Fire by Negligence	125	87	11	23	4
Assault					
—Bodily Harm	51	28	9	12	2
—Common	1,591 ✓	817	264	487	23
—Indecent on Female	105	49	27	27	2
—Indecent on Male	25	17	5	2	1
—With Intent	233	179	13	39	2
Break, Enter & Theft	4,361 ✓	3,415	167	564	215
Burglary Instruments	18	8		9	1
Cause Disturbance	867	636	81	147	3
Conspiracy to Commit	29	12	5	12	
Contempt of Court	92	71	3	17	1
Corrupt Morals	12	8	1	3	
Counterfeit Money	22	18	2	2	
Criminal Negligence	19	9	7	2	1
Cruelty to Animals	52	29	13	10	
Damage to Property	1,075 ✓	721	81	169	104
Disobey Court Order	8	3	1	4	
Escape, Unlawfully at Large or Skip Bail	753	520	59	168	6
—Aid Escape Custody	12	6		6	
Explosives, Possession of	12	5	3	4	
False Fire Alarm	10	7		1	2
False Pretences	549	408	60	80	1
Forgery	101	65	9	27	
—Uttering	294	177	18	99	
Fraud	279	200	44	33	2
Gambling					
—Keep Betting House	7	6		1	
—Betting, Pool	7	2	1	4	
—Lotteries	3	3			
Impersonate Police Officer	10	5	3	2	
Intimidation	28	11	8	9	
Kidnapping	19	8	3	8	
Manslaughter	16	13	2	1	
Mischief, Public	1,287 ✓	934	92	216	45
Murder	35	13	17	5	
—Attempt	20	7	6	7	
Nudity	2	1	1		
Obstruct Justice	24	15	1	8	
Obstruct Police Officer	317	209	29	79	

Criminal Code Prosecutions

Offence	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Offensive Weapons					
—Carry Concealed	29	25	2	2	
—Possession of	165	89	21	49	6
—Possess Prohibited	29	19	5	4	1
—Restricted	145	105	12	28	
—Dangerous Use Firearm	261	171	43	45	2
—Other	3		1	2	
Offensive Volatile	1			1	
Order to Keep Peace	83	42	10	27	4
Perjury	9	5	4		
Recognizance & Probation	9	5	2	2	
Rioting	29	2	14	13	
Robbery	142	92	14	36	
Sexual Offences					
—Bestiality	3	1	1	1	
—Gross Indecency	10	9		1	
—Incest	18	9	3	6	
—Intercourse with Female Under 14	18	7	1	10	
—Intercourse with Feeble Minded Person	1		1		
—Indecent Act	78	53	6	19	
—Rape	48	27	7	13	1
—Rape, Attempted	12	3	6	3	
Stolen Property					
—Possession of	1,547	948	178	391	30
Telephone Calls, Harassing, Indecent, etc.	52	17	5	30	
Theft					
—Over \$200	999	635	113	214	37
—\$200 & Under	2,967	2,335	190	311	131
—Of Auto	493	399	30	49	15
—From Mails	10	5	1	4	
Trespass at Night	73	40	9	24	
Vessels, Dangerous Operation of	88	63	6	18	1
Other Non-Traffic Criminal Code	718	433	74	205	6
Totals	20,537	14,274	1,811	3,803	649

Traffic Prosecutions Under Criminal Code

Offence	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Criminal Negligence					
—Causing Death	20	11	5	4	
—Operating Motor Vehicle	76	40	29	7	
Fail to Stop	494	300	142	46	6
Dangerous Driving	699	376	220	94	9
Fail to Provide Breath Sample	1,135	785	281	55	14
Excess of 80 mgs of Alcohol in Blood	8,633	3,580	4,605	389	59
Drive While Ability Impaired	11,011	7,667	2,776	440	128
Drive While Disqualified	2,111	1,477	452	171	11
Other	574	376	162	29	7
Totals	24,753	14,612	8,672	1,235	234

Highway Traffic Act Prosecutions

Offence	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Registration and Permits Part II	7,620	6,640	569	390	21
Licences — Operator, Chauffeur, Driving Instructor, Part III	14,469	12,654	1,286	483	46
Garage and Storage Licences, Part IV	89	75	8	5	1
Defective Equipment, Part V	16,194	14,607	708	861	18
Weight, Load and Size, Part VI	5,037	4,240	301	492	4
Rate of Speed, Part VII	150,223	146,771	1,616	1,770	66
Rules of the Road, Part VIII	102,095	92,908	5,078	3,880	229
Park Illegally	1,936	1,712	128	94	2
Careless Driving	12,410	8,229	2,266	1,855	60
Fail to Remain at Scene of Accident	10	4	5	1	
Fail to Report Accident	1,651	1,163	299	180	9
Miscellaneous	5,774	5,037	409	312	16
Totals	317,508	294,040	12,673	10,323	472

Liquor Control Act Prosecutions

Offence	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Liquor Control Act	38,483	35,919	612	1,855	97
Liquor Licence Act	14	14			
Totals	38,497	35,933	612	1,855	97

Prosecutions Under Other Statutes of Ontario

Statute	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Game and Fish Act	171	146	9	16	
Highway Improvement Act	71	53	8	8	2
Master and Servants Act	3		1	2	
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act	4,048	3,194	256	584	14
Petty Trespass Act	84	55	11	17	1
Provincial Parks Act	28	25		3	
Public Commercial Vehicles Act	32	28	3	1	
Public Lands Act	29	11	4	14	
Public Vehicles Act	21	19		2	
Toll Bridges Act	1	1			
Vicious Dogs Act	6	3	1	2	
Other	2,076	1,884	115	59	18
Totals	6,570	5,419	408	708	35

Prosecutions Under Other Federal Statutes

Statute	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Ajourned
Canada Shipping Act	74	62	3	8	1
—Small Vessel Regulations	780	683	24	73	
Food and Drug Act	96	49	14	31	2
Indian Act	65	49	3	13	
Juvenile Delinquents Act					
—Incorrigible	169	87	23	46	13
Lord's Day Act	611	328	98	185	
Narcotic Control Act	1,793	1,317	153	305	18
Other	20	13	6	1	
Totals	3,608	2,588	324	662	34

Prosecutions Under Municipal By-Laws

Offence	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Parking	2,118		NOT AVAILABLE		
Total	2,118				

Prosecution Synopsis

Statute	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Criminal Code	20,537	14,274	1,811	3,803	649
Criminal Code — Traffic	24,753	14,612	8,672	1,235	234
Highway Traffic Act	317,508	294,040	12,673	10,323	472
Liquor Control Act	38,497	35,933	612	1,855	97
Other Statutes of Ontario	6,570	5,419	408	708	35
Federal Statutes	3,608	2,588	324	662	34
Municipal By-Laws	2,118		NOT AVAILABLE		
Totals	413,591	366,866	24,500	18,586	1,521

General Information

Arrests	
Arrests With or Without Warrant	12,570
Arrests for Other Forces	8,456
Summonses Served	
Summons to Defendant	412,139
Subpoena To Witness	15,785
Summonses Served For Other Forces	30,916
Search Warrants Executed	
Criminal Code and Liquor Control and Liquor Licence Acts	2,093
Value of Property Stolen and Recovered (Excluding Motor Vehicle)	
Lost or Stolen	\$ 5,726,560
Recovered	1,762,078
Recovered for Other Forces	271,481
Fines Imposed	
Highway Traffic Act	\$ 8,299,657
Criminal Code — Traffic	2,186,651
Other Fines Under Criminal Code, Provincial and Federal Statutes	3,701,546
Total	
	\$14,190,854

General Information (continued)

Miscellaneous

Motor Vehicles Stolen	2,545
Motor Vehicles Recovered	2,221
Motor Vehicles Recovered for Forces Other Than OPP	2,389
Adult Persons Missing	2,489
Adult Persons Located	2,348
Juveniles Missing	4,285
Juveniles Located	4,145
Investigations Involving Mentally Ill Persons	992
Persons Injured In Other Than Motor Vehicle Collisions	1,681
Persons Fingerprinted for Police Records	3,693
Persons Photographed for Police Records	3,604
Persons Given Shelter	681
Premises Found Insecure at Night	4,941

Sudden Deaths Investigated

Homicide	46
Suicide	217
Drowning	251
Motor Vehicle Collisions	982
Motor Vehicle Collisions Other Than Highway	17
Natural Causes	799
Snow Vehicle Collisions	29
Other Causes	341

Age of Offenders (Criminal Code Offences Only)

Up to 16 years	3,237
16 to 20 years	8,811
21 to 30 years	4,938
31 to 40 years	1,693
41 to 50 years	923
Over 50 years	493
Not Stated	556

Total 20,651

Sex of Offenders (Criminal Code Offences Only)

Male	18,476
Female	1,619
Not Stated	556

Total 20,651

Districts And Detachments

Location of Police Districts

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>No. 1 — Headquarters — Chatham
Counties of Essex, Lambton, and Kent</p> <p>No. 2 — Headquarters — London
Counties of Elgin, Middlesex, and Oxford</p> <p>No. 3 — Headquarters — Burlington
Regional Municipalities of Hamilton-Wentworth**, part of Haldimand-Norfolk**, Halton**, and County of Brant</p> <p>No. 4 — Headquarters — Niagara Falls
Regional Municipality of Niagara**, and part of Haldimand-Norfolk**</p> <p>No. 5 — Headquarters — Downsview
Regional Municipalities of Peel**, York*, and part of Durham**</p> <p>No. 6 — Headquarters — Mount Forest
Regional Municipality of Waterloo*, Counties of Bruce, Grey, Huron, Perth, and Wellington</p> <p>No. 7 — Headquarters — Barrie
Regional Municipality of Muskoka**, Counties of Dufferin, and Simcoe</p> <p>No. 8 — Headquarters — Peterborough
Part of the Regional Municipality of Durham**, Counties of Northumberland, Peterborough, Victoria, and Haliburton</p> <p>No. 9 — Headquarters — Belleville
Counties of Frontenac, Prince Edward, Hastings and Lennox and Addington</p> <p>No. 10 — Headquarters — Perth
Counties of Grenville, Lanark, Leeds, and Renfrew</p> | <p>No. 11 — Headquarters — Long Sault
Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton**, Counties of Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, and Stormont</p> <p>No. 12 — Headquarters — North Bay
Territorial Districts of Parry Sound, Nipissing, and Timiskaming</p> <p>No. 13 — Headquarters — Sudbury
Regional Municipality of Sudbury**, Territorial Districts of Sudbury and Manitoulin Island</p> <p>No. 14 — Headquarters — Sault Ste. Marie
Territorial District of Algoma</p> <p>No. 15 — Headquarters — South Porcupine
Territorial District of Cochrane</p> <p>No. 16 — Headquarters — Thunder Bay
Territorial District of Thunder Bay</p> <p>No. 17 — Headquarters — Kenora
Territorial Districts of Kenora, Rainy River, and Central Patricia</p> |
|--|---|

* Traffic Law Enforcement — Highways Only
** Traffic and General Law Enforcement

Opening of New Regular Detachments

	District	Opened
Norfolk	3	June 3

Closing of Regular Detachments

	District	Closed
Oakville	3	February 1
Langton	3	June 3

* Traffic Law Enforcement — Highways Only
** Traffic and General Law Enforcement

Summer Detachments

	District	Opened	Closed
Grand Bend	1	May 8	September 12
Long Point Provincial Park	3	June 15	September 15
Pelee Island	1	June 7	September 7
Rondeau Provincial Park	1	May 14	September 3
Sauble Beach	6	May 17	October 14
Sibbald Point Provincial Park	5	May 15	September 3
Tobermory	6	May 6	October 25

Policing Under Contract

As of December 31, 1974 there were in effect, pursuant to the provisions of Section 62 of the Police Act, contracts for the policing of twelve municipalities involving the services of five corporals, forty-five constables and fourteen automobiles.

The municipalities involved are as follows:

- Acton (Town)
- Almonte (Town)
- Belle River (Village)
- Blenheim (Town)
- * Brantford (Township)
- Gosfield South (Township)
- Harrow (Town)
- Malden (Township)
- * Ridgetown (Town)
- Rockcliffe Park (Village)
- Tecumseh (Town)
- Wheatley (Village)

* Locations where municipal and regular detachments are combined.

Departmental Transport Equipment

Transport equipment operated by the Force during 1974 is listed as follows:

Cars	1,221	—	Radio Equipped	1,196
Trucks	24	—	Radio Equipped	17
Buses	3	—	Radio Equipped	2
Station Wagons	32	—	Radio Equipped	32
4-Wheel Drive Vehicles	16	—	Radio Equipped	15
Snow Vehicles	78			
Motorcycles	114	—	Radio Equipped	105
Motorcycles — Other	4			
Launches	10	—	Radio Equipped	10
Skiffs	58	—	Radio Equipped	42
Outboard Motors	46			
Inboard Motors	9			
In/Outboard Motors	28			
Trailers	98	—	Radio Equipped	2
Snow Vehicle Sleighs	8			
Helicopters	2	—	Radio Equipped	2
Fixed-Wing Aircraft	1	—	Radio Equipped	1
Totals	1,752		Totals	1,424

Training Courses

OPP Members Trained at OPP Training and Development Centre

Firearms Instructor Course	37
Orientation Course	291
Breathalyzer Course	144
Techniques of Instruction Course	19
Criminal Investigation Course	40
Drug Investigators Course	34
Ceremonial Unit Course	44
Ontario Government Protective Service Course	25
Mid-Management Course	300
Crime Prevention Course	95
Defensive Driving Course	52
Total	1,081

OPP Members Trained in the Field

Teaching Methods Course	19
Marine and Scuba Training Course	207
Motorcycle Training Course	24
Crowd Control	3,233
Firearms Training Program	3,105
First Aid Requalification	1,292
Indian Community Policing	27
Total	7,907

In-Service Training Lectures

Members attending the series of seven lectures	16,805
Total	16,805

OPP Members Trained at Ontario Police College, Aylmer

Recruit, Part "A"	168
Recruit, Part "B"	155
Criminal Investigation Course	20
Identification Course	10
Senior Officers Seminar	1
Supervisory Course	57
Traffic Law and Collision Investigation Course	10
Traffic Supervisors Course	4
Youthful Offender Course	4
Forensic Laboratory Seminar	3
Identification Refresher Course	1
Advanced Black and White Photography	2
Colour Photography	1
Drug Investigators Course	17
Identi-Kit Seminar	6
Criminal Intelligence Seminar	2
Total	461

Personnel Attending Miscellaneous Courses and Subsidized Programs	Uniformed	Civilian	Total
Miscellaneous (Administrative, Criminal, Traffic, etc.)	151	18	169
Subsidized (Police Science, Criminology, etc.)	111	6	117
Total			286

Members of Other Agencies Given Training

Breathalyzer	63
In-Service Training (seven lectures)	1,197
Crowd Control	201
Total	1,461

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

The Ontario Police Arbitration Commission was created in December, 1972, with the passage of enabling legislation. The Commission has general responsibility for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the police arbitration system and making recommendations for its improvement.

Its aim is for speedier and more harmonious police contract bargaining and arbitration. Among other measures, the legislation provides for conciliation services which were formerly unavailable to parties attempting to negotiate an agreement. The parties are encouraged to use conciliation when either party considers that it might assist them in reaching a voluntary agreement.

Other provisions in The Police Amendment Act, 1972, specify that bargaining can commence 90 days before the expiry of an agreement. In addition, the Act requires bargaining to begin within 15 days of a notice to bargain instead of the former 60 days.

Where a Board of Police Commissioners exists, municipal councils are now able to make direct representations before an arbitrator.

The Arbitration Commission has no specific responsibilities in the operation of the conciliation process, but the Commission does monitor the general effectiveness of this important part of the police bargaining and arbitration system. The Ontario Police Arbitration Commission is a five member body designed to provide more competent and available arbitrators, to generally reduce delays in police contract negotiations, and to promote more harmonious employee/employer relations in the police community. The Commission is responsible for overseeing a full-time arbitrator, and for developing and maintaining a register of readily available and qualified part-time arbitrators. Some of the duties of the Commission are to lend administrative and technical assistance to arbitrators, to sponsor research programs on arbitration processes and to sponsor the publication and distribution of information about these matters.

Besides the Chairman, there are two Commission members who represent municipal police governing bodies, and two members who represent police forces. All five members are appointed by the Solicitor General of Ontario.

Chairman of the Commission is C. Gordon Simmons, a Professor of Law at Queen's University, who has extensive experience in the labour relations field. He was a research director with the Federal Task Force on Labour Relations (Woods' Report) and has performed mediation and arbitration work for private industry as well as for the Provincial and Federal Governments.

Representing the police governing bodies are: Mr. G. W. Harrington, Mayor of Burlington, Ontario, a former director and member of the Association of Municipal Police Governing Authorities, and a member of the Halton Region Police Commission. His Honour Judge Garth H. F. Moore, is a member of the Judiciary for the Judicial District of York, a director of the Association of Municipal Police Governing Authorities and a member of the Metropolitan Toronto Board of Police Commissioners.

Representing the police forces are: Mr. D. R. Latten, of Toronto, Ontario, who is the Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Police Association and an administrator of the Police Association of Ontario. Mr. L. H. Langlois, of Windsor, Ontario, is a Sergeant with the Windsor Police Force and is a member of the Executive Committee of the Police Association of Ontario. Mr. Langlois is president of the Windsor Police Association. Except for the Chairman, the members serve on the Commission for two year renewable terms.

In undertaking the duties specified under the Act, the Commission has the services of a full-time arbitrator. Mr. George S. P. Ferguson, Q.C., is Ontario's first full-time arbitrator to be assigned to police arbitrations. For many years his work has focused on all aspects of labour relations including arbitration, conciliation and mediation. He also serves as a Vice-Chairman on the Ontario Labour Relations Board. Mr. Ferguson's appointment became effective on July 1st, 1973, and he is currently serving a second term.

Under the Police Amendment Act, 1972, all arbitrations are conducted by a single arbitrator. The Commission also maintains a register of part-time arbitrators who are recommended to the Solicitor General as being qualified to conduct arbitrations on a part-time basis. As many arbitration cases as possible are referred to the full-time arbitrator.

The Commission also has a secretary, Mrs. Ann Perik, who carries on the day-to-day functions of the Commission.

Other duties and functions that have been carried out by the Commission include the establishment of forms to be used by the parties whenever they require arbitration services, as well as prescribing procedures for conducting arbitration hearings.

As previously stated, conciliation services are available to the parties. A conciliation officer may be appointed by the Solicitor General, upon the request of either negotiating party, to assist them to arrive at a voluntary agreement. These conciliation officers are made available by the Conciliation and Mediation Services Branch of the Ministry of Labour. The reports of the conciliation officers to the Solicitor General indicate that the process has served, in many instances, to narrow the issues substantially and to bring the parties closer to agreement in the police bargaining process.

Conciliation services have been provided on 13 occasions during the 1973 fiscal year and on 16 occasions during the current year.

Since his appointment as the full-time arbitrator on July 1st, 1973, Mr. Ferguson has been designated by the Solicitor General to arbitrate a total of 12 disputes to the end of March 31st, 1974. Of these, 9 involved "interest" disputes while the remainder involved 3 "rights" disputes. Between April 1st, 1974, and March 31st, 1975, there were 20 arbitrations. Fourteen of these were "interest" disputes while the remainder involved 6 "rights" disputes.**

Part-time arbitrators were designated on three occasions during the current year.

The success of the collective bargaining process during the first year and a half of operation has indeed been gratifying. As the process matures it is anticipated that collective bargaining between police forces and police governing authorities will become even more viable.

** "Interest" disputes are those involving attempts to achieve new agreements whereas "rights" disputes involve interpreting existing agreements.

Public Safety Division

Office of the Assistant Deputy Minister

The fundamental concern of the Ministry's Public Safety Division is to devise methods of minimizing or eliminating hazards to persons or property.

Included in the division are the programs of the Fire Marshal, the Chief Coroner's Office, the Centre of Forensic Sciences, Forensic Pathology, and the Emergency Measures Branch.

All programs are co-ordinated and directed by an Assistant Deputy Minister. He is also responsible for effective leadership in the development of new programs for public safety.

The objectives of the Ministry's public safety programs are achieved by:

- using specialized and systematic analysis to present facts to the province's judicial system;
- planning for measures against natural and manmade emergencies;
- promoting adequate standards for fire safety services, determining causes of fires, and reviewing the fire safety standards of the building plans;
- determining causes of death in unnatural circumstances to help prevent or minimize any future loss of life;
- providing services and expertise in forensic pathology;
- providing designated schools of anatomy with sufficient materials for teaching purposes.

Office of the Fire Marshal

The objective of the organization is to assist in preventing or minimizing the loss of life and property from fire. The Fire Marshal of Ontario is responsible for co-ordinating, directing and advising on virtually every aspect of fire prevention, fire fighting and fire investigation as prescribed under The Fire Marshals Act and other provincial statutes.

A major function of the organization is the investigation of the causes of fire, but it is also engaged in supporting, encouraging and advising local governments and other groups devoted to fire service matters.

In carrying out its task, the Office depends on co-operation from all levels of government, from fire departments, industry, insurance companies, testing laboratories, and a host of other organizations with interests allied to fire prevention and protection.

The seven major services provided by the staff of 109 include:

- Fire Investigation
- Fire Loss Statistical
- Fire Engineering
- Fire Advisory
- Fire Training
- Public Information
- Administrative

Fire Investigation Services

The investigations into fires not only lead to criminal prosecutions, but also disclose weaknesses that may exist in fire prevention and protection measures. Public disclosure of investigation reports by the OFM often contain recommendations which local governments, fire departments, building designers and others can adopt to minimize fire hazards and resulting losses.

A staff of specially trained investigators and engineers conduct investigations into suspected incendiary fires, losses of \$250,000 and over, fatal fires and gaseous explosions.

In 1974, investigations of 1,817 fires were completed by the OFM. This total compares with 1,639 in 1973 — an overall increase of 10.86%.

The increase, by type of fire, in 1974 over 1973 was 12.26% for suspicious fires and 25.73% for fatal fires.

Compared to 1973, there were 38.77% more large-loss fires and explosions investigated in 1974 — 68 against 49.

The number of fatal fires investigated in 1974 was 215 compared to 171 in 1973.

Of the 1,534 suspicious fires investigated in 1974, 999 were found to be of incendiary origin, 116 were accidental, and 419 were of undetermined cause. Criminal charges laid in 1974 totalled 441.

Fire Advisory Services

The advisory staff of the OFM assists municipalities in improving the effectiveness of their fire prevention and fire fighting services. They also assist in the development of fire prevention and training programs of local fire departments. The advisory service extends to conducting promotional examinations for fire department officers and providing technical advice and approval for the purchase of fire trucks and equipment.

One of the programs that has expanded in the past 10 years is conducting fire protection surveys of municipalities to improve their fire safety services. On the formal request of municipal councils, the advisers examine the fire protection by-laws of the municipalities, their fire department organization, fire trucks and equipment, manpower, station locations, communications and water supply. Detailed reports of the surveys, including recommendations for improvement, are prepared and submitted to the municipal councils.

Since 1964, there have been 676 municipal fire protection surveys conducted which have resulted in 12,152 recommendations. To date, 44% or 5,450 of the recommendations have been accepted and the number increases as the municipal councils find the means to implement the advisers' recommendations.

The advisory staff provided further technical assistance to the following municipalities: 2 in conducting promotional examinations; 291 in developing training and fire prevention programs; 160 in designing and locating fire stations; 94 in the preparation of by-laws to establish and regulate their fire departments. Also, during 1974 the staff assisted 162 municipalities in preparing specifications for the purchase of fire fighting trucks.

To ensure adequate preparedness of the Province's fire service for any large-scale emergencies, 41 regional, county and district Mutual Fire Aid Systems and an Emergency Fire Service Plan have been developed by the OFM. The staff assists with the preparation of area plans and approves the amendments to such plans.

Fire Engineering Services

The engineers of the staff, together with professional and technical members of the fire research group perform a number of specialized services for ministries and provincial agencies which are reflected in the development of a safer environment for citizens of the Province.

Plans for the construction, renovation or alteration of buildings, proposed by ministries or provincial agencies, are subjected to detailed examination by the staff engineers. Each project requires their prior approval. This ensures that structures such as provincial office buildings, schools, hospitals, homes for the aged, day care centres, college and university buildings afford an environment for their occupants which is as fire-safe as possible.

The OFM plays an important, continuing role in consumer protection. Laboratories that test building materials, fire protection devices and equipment, report results to the Office for review and approval prior to listing and labelling of the respective products. The OFM conducts its own product investigations when outside testing facilities are not available. Laboratories at the Ontario Fire College at Gravenhurst are utilized for such work. When the performance or fire safety characteristics of a product are found to be faulty, the manufacturer is advised of necessary improvements.

A program has been established whereby the Office carries out inspections of all new lightning rod installations and a periodic check of previously inspected installations. The relatively high percentage of installations which are reported satisfactory is an indication of the effectiveness of the OFM's compulsory inspection program.

Staff members are frequently invited to participate on special standard making committees established by major North American fire protection organizations, including those sponsored by governments.

The staff encourages municipal fire departments to minimize the chance of fire occurring in their communities by conducting fire prevention inspections and advising on remedial measures where hazards are found. In 1974, of the 637 fire departments in the Province, 234 reported conducting 304,800 inspections. Compared with 1973, there was a 4.5% decrease in the number of departments participating in the program and a 2.8% increase in the number of inspections conducted.

Fire Training Services

Year-round training of personnel employed by municipal fire departments ensures that fire fighters throughout the Province are fully conversant with, and skilled in, the use of the latest equipment and advanced fire fighting techniques.

Some of the larger municipalities in Ontario operate their own in-house training programs for fire service personnel, including the experienced fire fighter and new recruits. A great many municipalities, however, depend on training programs and instructors provided by the OFM.

During 1974, the staff provided training in the basic skills of firemanship, in 3-hour units of instruction, to 2,610 fire fighters of newly organized or re-organized fire departments in their own municipal departments. Compared to 1973, there was a 223% increase in this service in 1974 — 2,610 against 808.

Regional fire training schools of five-day duration were also conducted by OFM staff in 1974 in Niagara Falls, Milton, Brampton, Trenton, Brockville and Embrum. In these six areas, 265 fire fighters received classroom instruction and practical field training in basic fire fighting and fire prevention inspection techniques using fire trucks and equipment supplied by the OFM.

Plans were initiated to present one-week, 40-hour Regional Fire Prevention Schools throughout the Province in 1975 with the District Fire Services Advisers being responsible for the instruction presented. These schools would be in addition to the Regional Fire Fighting Schools, of which the number to be conducted in 1975 would be increased from 6 to 8. This would permit Regional Fire Training Schools henceforth to be concerned with basic fire fighting training and evolutions with the Regional Fire Prevention Schools being concerned with fire prevention and inspection practices.

At the Ontario Fire College, operated and staffed by the OFM in Gravenhurst, training for officers or potential officers of municipal fire departments continued during the academic year 1974 — from January 28 to December 13. During that period, 888 candidates were accommodated for varying periods while they attended one of the three Units of the Fire Protection Technology Course.

Candidates on course during the year included 851 from 81 fire departments in Ontario and 37 from Ontario Government agencies. The complete 22-week course is offered twice a year and candidates usually stay for only one Unit and return later so they are never absent from their home departments for more than two months at a time.

During 1974, there were 79 students who completed course requirements, passed the examinations, and received their diplomas. This brings to 405 the number of officers who have graduated since the Fire Protection Technology Course was first introduced in 1967.

Public Information Services

The public information staff direct their efforts to publicizing effective fire prevention by supplying publicity material and educational and technical information. The material, including general information, fire prevention pamphlets, technical, legal and instructional literature, is distributed to municipal fire departments which, as local agents for the OFM, place it in homes, businesses, schools, libraries, and other public places, where it will effectively make the public aware of the dangers of fire and what to do to reduce these dangers. A variety of publications, films and special publicity material, is also circulated to groups with allied interests, directly or through fire departments.

The Office releases information and articles to the news media in order to promote a better understanding of the work of the OFM and how people can help keep fire losses in Ontario to an absolute minimum.

The total number of fire prevention pamphlets supplied in 1974 was 693,404. All requests were screened to ensure full and effective use.

During the year, films on fire prevention, fire department training and life-saving were supplied by the OFM film library, screened for more than 8,437 audiences and viewed by an estimated 276,000 people.

The OFM also utilized audio-visual and printed publicity material developed for use in every Canadian Province and Territory by the non-profit Joint Fire Prevention Publicity Committee, Inc., Toronto.

Municipality fire departments were again encouraged by the OFM to organize and conduct a year-round fire prevention campaign, particularly during Fire Prevention Week, involving as many people as possible in their community. As an incentive, a municipality can enter its program and be eligible for an award in the annual International Fire Prevention Contest conducted by the National Fire Protection Association. In 1974, there were 55 contest entries submitted from Ontario, with 17 being among the 30 top-ranking Canadian entries. The Scarborough Fire Department was awarded second place in the All Canada rankings, with 117 communities competing.

Administrative Services

The Administrative Service performs support services to all Sections of the Branch such as maintenance of personnel and financial records including compilation of attendance, overtime, vacation and sick leave records.

Budget control continues to be the most important function of this service in processing of requisitions, invoices and maintaining detailed records of expenditures and revenue.

Another important service provided is the preparation and distribution of information concerning location of licensed users of radioactive material in Ontario. Municipal fire chiefs receive these notifications and have their departments conduct inspections of the premises. The department examines and determines the location of the stored material and posts notices in the immediate area. In 1974, there were 460 notifications sent to municipal fire chiefs.

Fire Investigation Services

Record of Fire Crime Prosecutions

Charge	1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		Pending
	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	
Arson	253	34	188	38	256	34	271	49	266	34	198
Attempted Arson	4	0	2	2	9	1	2	0	2	1	2
Conspiracy to Commit Arson	0	0	2	4	2	0	6	3	0	0	4
Negligently Causing Fire	3	0	0	1	5	1	7	2	0	0	0
Attempt to Defraud	3	5	3	0	2	3	1	0	2	0	0
Other Fire Crimes	22	5	19	3	31	3	21	1	33	8	24
Totals	285	44	214	48	305	42	308	55	303	43	228

Fire Engineering Services

Record of Building Plans Reviewed

Classification	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Schools	757	728	784	450	368
Hospitals	350	301	332	360	416
Community and Social Services	121	173	149	129	118
Universities and Colleges	253	245	250	107	124
Ontario Government Buildings	65	45	33	47	50
Hotels	828	986	809	831	1,016
Totals	2,374	2,478	2,357	1,924	2,092

Municipal Fire Prevention Inspections

Occupancies	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Assembly	39,677	51,962	26,264	28,103	25,718
Institutional	3,160	4,168	4,947	6,199	6,413
Residential	182,910	183,145	168,433	166,368	169,194
Business & Personal Service	24,700	21,137	24,880	21,616	20,581
Mercantile	53,500	45,356	36,996	40,607	42,697
Industrial	12,800	10,606	32,021	33,683	40,197
Totals	316,747	316,374	293,541	296,576	304,800

Fire Advisory Services

Record of Municipal Fire Protection Surveys

Surveys	1964-69	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Totals
Surveys Conducted	170	130	120	124	93	39	676
Recommendations Made	3,117	2,335	2,196	2,112	1,590	802	12,152
Recommendations Accepted	1,986	1,166	976	679	571	74	5,452
Percentage of Acceptances	63.7%	50%	44.4%	31%	35.4%	9.2%	44%

Emergency Fire Service Annexes and Activations

Activity	1967-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	Totals
Natural Emergency Fire Service Annexes Approved	20	2	0	0	0	22
National Emergency Fire Service Annexes Approved	18	2	0	0	0	20
County, District and Region Mutual Fire Aid Activations	177	35	27	40	35	314

Public Information Services

Record of Literature Distribution

Type of Literature	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Information	8,973	15,048	17,362	19,854	20,369
Fire Prevention	287,600	867,470	1,034,068	1,052,420	693,404
Technical	313	5,354	143	196	1,301
Legal	190	238	1,409	183	445
Instructional	235,280	2,150	2,068	2,880	5,168
Totals	532,356	890,260	1,055,050	1,075,533	720,687

Fire Loss Statistics 1974

Property Fire Record for the year 1974

Number of Fires	24,367
Total Fire Loss	\$128,899,427
Insured Loss	\$114,474,189
Uninsured Loss	\$ 14,425,238

Five-Year Average Property Fire Record for years 1970-74

Number of Fires	24,389
Total Fire Loss	\$94,571,436
Insured Loss	\$83,139,425
Uninsured Loss	\$11,432,011

Fire Deaths

Year	Men	Women	Children	Total	Ontario Fire Death Rate	Canadian Fire Death Rate
1974	129	84	68	281	3.5	*
1973	120	46	46	212	2.7	3.28
1972	113	72	69	254	3.3	3.8
1971	91	69	65	225	2.9	3.4
1970	99	63	49	211	2.8	2.9

Fire Death Rate is the number of fire deaths per 100,000 population per annum.

Fire Incidents

Year	Number of Fires	Ontario Fire Incident Rate	Canadian Fire Incident Rate
1974	24,367	301.0	*
1973	24,721	315.9	337.0
1972	26,102	333.6	361.6
1971	23,435	299.9	335.5
1970	23,291	304.8	316.8

Fire Incident Rate is the number of fires per 100,000 population per annum.

Dollar Loss

Year	Dollar Fire Loss	Ontario Loss Per Capita	Canadian Loss Per Capita
1974	\$128,899,427	\$15.93	*
1973	114,771,792	14.67	\$15.31
1972	79,237,571	10.13	11.65
1971	82,036,837	10.50	10.98
1970	67,911,599	8.89	9.55

Population figures obtained from Statistics Canada Catalogue 91-201, August 1973.

Canadian fire loss data obtained from the Annual Reports of Fire Losses in Canada of the Dominion Fire Commissioner.

*Data not available at this time.

Chief Coroner's Office

The Coroners System

The Supervising Coroner's Office was established in 1961 as the result of a Report submitted by a Committee appointed by the Attorney General to study the Coroners System in Ontario. When The Coroners Act 1972 was proclaimed on May 31, 1973, this office was designated as the Chief Coroner's Office. The office was designed to correlate and improve the Coroners System through supervision and education of Coroners, and to act as a central filing system for all Coroners cases in the Province.

The Coroners System in Ontario is responsible for the investigation of all deaths reportable to a Coroner as defined in the Statute in order to determine for each case the identity of the deceased and the facts as to how, when, where and by what means the deceased came to his death. The System, therefore, is a vital part of law enforcement in initially determining whether deaths are due to natural causes, accident, suicide or homicide. Laxity or omissions lead to incorrect Administration of Justice.

Another aspect of the Coroners System and one that is equally important pertains to public safety and the prevention of similar deaths in the future. Since all the facts pertaining to sudden or traumatic death become known to the Coroner during his investigation and because the Coroner is an unbiased, independent official, he is best qualified to provide warnings to the public or hazards to be encountered during the course of their daily lives. In addition, the inquest procedure provides an excellent medium to disseminate the true circumstances relating to a particular death, thus, providing the public with a warning about a hazardous situation, trend or contingency. The Coroner's jury is also a good source for recommendations that could prevent similar deaths in the future and provides Government officials with a guide to current preventive attitudes of the public and the lengths to which the public are prepared to go as regards safety.

At the present time, all Coroners in Ontario are legally qualified medical practitioners. The Province is therefore in the enviable position of having a one hundred percent medical Coroners System which situation is not true in most jurisdictions. Experience has shown that a physician is best qualified through education and practice to deal with the problems encountered in investigating sudden and traumatic death.

The Coroners Act 1972 was proclaimed in force on the 31st of May 1973. The impact of this Statute on the Coroners System has been far-reaching as it has added considerably to the duties and responsibilities of Coroners particularly as regards inquest proceedings.

The new Statute makes redundant that part of the common law that pertains to Coroners and the Statute law will prevail. Additionally, the new Statute provides more protection for persons with standing at an inquest and for witnesses summoned to the inquest. There is also provision in the new Statutes for the appointment of a Coroners' Council, provision for the appointment of a Commissioner to conduct an inquest in place of a Coroner, provision for the appointment of Coroners on a new area basis and provision for the appointment of regional Coroners.

Statistical data gathered in this office is helpful in indicating trends. It would appear from the increase in investigations into deaths in Nursing Homes, Homes for the Aged, etc., that many more elderly people are now residing in this type of facility where formerly they resided at home or with family. From the suicide statistics it would appear as though there is a marked increase in suicidal death. However, it is believed that the largest part of this increase is due to better reporting of such deaths. It is true that there is a trend for more younger people to commit suicide, and many of these deaths are drug associated. Homicide statistics do not reflect the increase in violence that is seen south of our border, and which some predicted would spread into this Province. Drug associated deaths, although serious, have not attained the levels many predicted, although this situation should be carefully watched, due to the reported increase in the use of hard drugs. The majority of traumatic deaths can still be attributed to automobile collisions.

There is a new social awareness of deaths related to employment working conditions. This office is now attempting to more carefully record such deaths, although this is a difficult task as the disease factors, e.g. asbestosis, lead poisoning, mercury poisoning, silicosis, vinyl chloride poisoning, etc., are usually only a contributing cause of death.

Recommendations emanating from Coroners' juries have been pursued by this office on a regular basis since its inception. The Coroners Act 1972 has made this procedure mandatory. It is the responsibility of this office to bring such recommendations to the attention of the appropriate persons, agencies and ministries of Government. Although this office has no authority to force such organizations to implement recommendations, it is surprising the number that are in fact implemented in some way. No doubt this is due to the fact that the organization affected would find itself in a most embarrassing position if a second death occurred without having remedied such situation as led to the jury recommendations. It is extremely difficult to record exact statistics on the number of recommendations that are implemented, as there is often a long time lag involved in such step, particularly with those that require amending legislation or the expenditure of large sums of money. However, this office estimates that about 75% of all meaningful recommendations are eventually implemented.

The following table has been prepared in order to show the growth factor in the Ontario Coroners System:

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Investigations	22,500	25,000	26,000	27,000
Post Mortem Examinations	7,700	8,500	8,100	8,400
Inquests	556	500	440	306

This table indicates that Coroners investigations have been increasing at an average annual rate of 10% but have now levelled off to an increase of about 4% per year. Through an educational effort by this office, the number of post mortem examinations being performed has levelled off and is remaining at about 30% of investigations. Inquests are declining in number, due to the fact that investigations are becoming much more thorough whereby all the facts and circumstances become known without the necessity for a public hearing. In addition, Coroners are becoming more careful in selecting those cases that require public scrutiny due to the complexity and length of inquests under the new rules.

An Act to Amend The Coroners Act 1972 received Royal Assent on December 10, 1974. The highlights of the amendments were as follows:

- 1) The jurisdiction of Coroners extended to all of Ontario.
- 2) One inquest may be held into a number of deaths from a common cause.
- 3) An appeal mechanism was established whereby a next-of-kin may request that an inquest be held where he has initially determined an inquest would not be held and if his answer is still in the negative, a request for the holding of an inquest may then be made to the Chief Coroner.
- 4) The status of the Crown Attorney at an inquest was altered to "counsel to the coroner".
- 5) All references to jurors altered to conform with The Juries Act 1974.

Attached to this report please find a basic statistical report of the types of death investigated by Coroners during the calendar year 1974.

Statistical Summary

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Investigations	20,000	22,500	25,000	25,773	26,899
Post Mortem Examinations	7,100	7,700	8,500	8,055	8,406
Inquests	588	556	500	440	306
Cremations	3,600	3,900	4,800	5,145	6,001
Bodies — Anatomy	381	387	407	413	454

There are presently about 380 duly appointed Coroners in the Province of Ontario.

Number of Investigations	Natural	Unnatural
26,899	20,909	5,990

Statistical Report — 1974

Number of Investigations

26,899	
TYPE 1 Natural	20,909
TYPE 2 Accidental	4,489
TYPE 3 Suicide	1,296
TYPE 4 Homicide	165
TYPE 7 Non Coroner's Cases	13
TYPE 8 Undetermined	22
TYPE 9 Unclassified	5
TOTAL	<u>26,899</u>

Number of Mentions per Involvement

01	Native Indian	131
02	Pregnancy	9
03	Skeletal Remains	6
04	Vehicle — Driver	1,022
05	— Passenger	555
06	— Pedestrian	384
07	Transferred from — Charitable Institutions	287
08	— Home for Aged	824
09	— Mental Institution	120
10	— Nursing Home	1,804
11	— Custody	5
	Investigation Reports Received	25,761
	Post Mortems	8,406
	Laboratory Reports	2,998
	Police Reports	6,839
	Death Certificates	24,504
	Inquests	306
	Recommendations	937
	No Recommendations	31
	Recommendations Implemented	495
	Recommendations Not Implemented	58

Unnatural

Accidents at Home	798
Accidents in Industry (Except Mining)	226
Accidents in Mining	24
Accidental Drowning	327
Accidents in Other Places	582
Battered Child	11
Maternal Deaths	18
Crib Deaths	224
Selected Hospital Deaths	385
Motor Vehicle Collisions	1,894
Suicides	1,296
Homicides	165
Non Coroner's Cases	13
Undetermined	22
Unclassified	5
TOTAL	5,990

Secondary Causes

Alcohol	1,392
Drugs	97
Alcohol and Drugs	30

The above totals include the number of deaths which occurred while in custody. Those deaths are reported below by type and cause of death.

Environment — Custody

	Aspiration	Alcohol	Alcohol & Drugs	Cutting Stabbing	Hanging Strangulation	Medical Deaths	Total
Natural	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Accidental	2	1	1	0	0	0	4
Suicide	0	0	0	0	14	0	14
Homicide	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	2	1	1	1	14	10	29

The General Inspector of Anatomy

The revised Anatomy Act was passed in 1967, which made provision for the dissection of donated bodies as well as unclaimed bodies by the designated Schools of Anatomy. The Act is working very well for all concerned and we have had no major complaints during the Year 1974 with reference to obtaining an adequate supply of bodies.

At the present time, the following Schools of Anatomy may receive bodies:

(1) University of Toronto	Dept. of Anatomy
(2) University of Ottawa	Dept. of Anatomy
(3) University of Western Ontario (London, Ont.)	Dept. of Anatomy
(4) Queen's University (Kingston, Ontario)	Dept. of Anatomy
(5) McMaster University (Hamilton, Ontario)	Dept. of Anatomy
(6) University of Guelph	Section of Human Anatomy
(7) Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College (Toronto, Ontario)	Dept. of Anatomy

Attached is a copy of The Anatomy Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1970, Chapter 21, and a copy of Regulation 18, Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1970, which detail the duties and responsibilities of the Schools of Anatomy, the Local Inspectors of Anatomy, the General Inspector of Anatomy, and also the appropriate Forms to be used.

The volume of work has increased again in 1974 and I anticipate it will continue to do so each year for some time. Frequently, it takes several hours to process one body, that is, to check out all the facts thoroughly with hospital officials, police and next-of-kin; make the transportation, and complete all the necessary forms and enter the information in the Anatomy Register. On occasion, six or more bodies are reported to this Office in one day to be processed. Time is of the essence in each case or the body may be of no use to a School for anatomical dissection, particularly in those parts of the Province where no adequate cooling facilities for body storage exist. In addition, many of these deaths occur at night or on week-ends or holidays and the initial processing must start immediately.

This is a delicate and sensitive area and we simply can not afford to make mistakes. We have enjoyed good public relations to date, because of no major errors, which could not be rectified, and we wish to keep it that way, which ensures that we have an adequate supply of bodies at all times.

At the present time, we have twenty-four Local Inspectors of Anatomy, including myself.

By an Order-in-Council dated August 1, 1968, the jurisdiction of all Local Inspectors of Anatomy was extended to include the entire Province of Ontario, rather than being restricted to city or county boundaries. In my opinion, this constitutes a vast improvement in providing and improving the necessary services without increasing the number of Local Inspectors. Where there is no Local Inspector, any Coroner may carry out the duties under The Anatomy Act.

Each Local Inspector of Anatomy or Coroner reports each case through my Office in order that we may keep our Master Register up to date.

Following is statistical data pertaining to the bodies processed under The Anatomy Act in 1974. You will note that 135 bodies were unfit for one reason or another or not needed for anatomical dissection, and burial had to be arranged through various Municipalities throughout the Province. Each one of these bodies entails the same amount of time and work before disposal for burial, even though it is unsuitable or not required for dissection purposes at a School.

In addition to the unclaimed and donated bodies which appear in the statistics, a number of bodies are reported to my Office each year under The Anatomy Act, which do not show in our Register because they do not go to a School and they are not buried through Welfare. These bodies are reported to us as "unclaimed" in the first instance by hospitals and others, sometimes even before the mandatory twenty-four hours has elapsed after death. They have been inadequately checked out by various hospitals or other officials, necessitating thorough and complete investigations by my staff through the police, etc., looking for next-of-kin. Usually when they are found, these bodies are claimed for disposal so they do not appear in our Register, although a great deal of time has been spent in handling these cases.

Even though we can ship bodies to Schools after twenty-four hours under The Anatomy Act, it is our custom to allow sufficient time to elapse, usually three or four days, to locate the next-of-kin, if possible. The Schools must hold bodies a further fourteen days before dissection begins, in case they are reclaimed during that interval.

Inspections of the various Schools of Anatomy are done on a continuous basis by myself, usually once a year. All the inspections done in 1974 were satisfactory, and each School is receiving an adequate number of bodies for anatomical dissection.

Lectures on The Anatomy Act are included in the Instructional Courses to Coroners each year, since any Coroner may be called upon to carry out certain duties under The Anatomy Act in the absence of a Local Inspector of Anatomy.

A meeting was convened in Toronto on January 31, 1975, at the Westbury Hotel, which included all the Heads of the Schools of Anatomy in Ontario, and/or their designated representatives, myself and the appropriate members of my staff. Mr. F. L. Wilson, Q.C., Assistant Deputy Solicitor General, attended this meeting also.

The Annual Meetings with the Heads of the Schools of Anatomy serve a very useful purpose in resolving our mutual problems, and are very well received by all in attendance.

Crematoria — Province of Ontario

Statistics — 1974

Toronto Crematorium	749
Mount Pleasant Crematorium, London	147
Woodland Crematorium, London	160
Pinecrest Crematorium, Ottawa.	387
Mount Pleasant Crematorium, Toronto. . . .	734
Hamilton Crematorium	629
Prospect Crematorium, Toronto	553
St. James Crematorium, Toronto	1,337
Riverside Crematorium, Weston	879
Beechwood Crematorium, Ottawa	227
Sault Ste. Marie Crematorium	71
Park Lawn Crematorium, Sudbury	128
Grand Total	6,001

The number of cadavers transported to Schools of Anatomy throughout the Province of Ontario by Dr. H. B. Cotnam, as a Local Inspector of Anatomy for the Province of Ontario, during the year 1974, totalled 182:

DONATED	—	157
UNCLAIMED	—	25
TOTAL	—	182

The number of cadavers transported to Schools of Anatomy throughout the Province of Ontario by other Local Inspectors of Anatomy for the Province of Ontario during the year 1974, totalled 120:

DONATED	—	119
UNCLAIMED	—	1
TOTAL	—	120

During the year 1974, a total of 135 unclaimed cadavers were buried by various Municipalities throughout the Province of Ontario on Warrants issued by the Local Inspectors of Anatomy.

	302	(unclaimed or donated transported to Schools)
	135	(unclaimed — buried by Municipalities)
TOTAL	437	

During the year 1974 a total of 117 unclaimed cadavers were turned over to the City of Toronto Welfare Department for vural in accordance with Section 11 of The Anatomy Act, Province of Ontario. These cadavers were unsuitable for a School of Anatomy, due to postmortems being performed, decomposition, etc.

Unclaimed Cadavers Buried by the City of Toronto	117
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Unclaimed Cadavers Buried by Other Municipalities within the Province	18
TOTAL	135

NOTE: During the year 1974, 17 unclaimed bodies were reclaimed for burial.

IN SUMMARY, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF BODIES DISPOSED OF UNDER THE ANATOMY ACT IN 1974 IS: 454

Centre of Forensic Sciences

The fundamental role of the Centre of Forensic Sciences is to provide evidence to law enforcement officers, crown attorneys, lawyers, coroners, pathologists, and other official investigative agencies.

Its role is vital to the proper administration of justice, and this incorporates scientific examination and analysis, as well as the evaluation and interpretation of physical objects and materials.

The Centre provides educational programs and materials to persons and agencies using its services. It also encourages and conducts research to improve or expand forensic science services.

The province's only forensic laboratory is located at the Centre in Toronto. Services are provided at no cost to all official investigative bodies and to defence counsel in criminal cases. These services include toxicology, biology, chemistry as well as firearms, toolmarks and document examination, and specialized photography.

During 1974 work continued on a new building in Toronto which will house the Centre's facilities. Occupancy is expected by mid 1975. This new Centre will provide the province with one of the finest forensic laboratory facilities in the world, with over 70,000 square feet of working space.

The internal organization of the Centre includes several specialized sections:

Biology Section

This section examines and identifies stains of body fluids found on a wide variety of materials and objects. Hairs and fibres are identified and compared by this section, as are botanical materials in the form of wood chips, plants, and plant products.

Chemistry Section

This section analyzes paints, glass, soil, petroleum products, explosives, metals and a wide variety of other materials. In addition, metallurgical and engineering studies of mechanical and material failure cases are conducted by this section.

Document Section

The staff of this section examines and compares type-written, hand-written, and machine produced documents. Altered, erased, and charred documents are also examined. Written material on forged cheques is classified, and examinations are carried out on the various makes of paper, pens, type-writers, and pencils. The Provincial Fraudulent Cheque File is also maintained by this section.

Firearms Section

This section examines fired bullets, cartridge cases, and firearms of every description. It also received tissue and clothing for the purpose of determining the presence or absence of gunshot residue. Additionally, this section examines tools and marks made by them when used in committing offences.

Toxicology Section

The staff of this section conducts tests for alcohol, drugs, and chemical poisons in biological and other specimens arising from investigations of a medico-legal or criminal nature. In addition, personnel in the section are responsible for acquisition and maintenance of Breathalyzers and the training of operators.

Photography Section

The duties of this section include the search for physical matches and comparisons that are not visible to the naked eye. Photographing exhibits received by other sections is also an important function performed by this specialized group.

Research

The experimental stage of the development of a technique for the detection of firearm discharge residues on hands was concluded in early 1974. Police Identification Officers have been trained in the collection technique and we are now gaining practical experience on actual cases.

Haptoglobin grouping, the most recent addition to the blood group systems being used in the Biology section, was used in selected cases in 1974. Another project underway is a feasibility study on the HL-A system of blood grouping. This is a very complex system and therefore would add considerably to the capability of differentiating blood stains.

The work on radioimmunoassay for LSD in blood is continuing as the results so far are still encouraging. The application of gas liquid chromatography to the general case work in Toxicology has permitted the analysis for more drugs with smaller samples.

A new project was begun which involves exploring the use of voice identification techniques. Plans are to obtain equipment and training in this field in the following year.

Four papers were presented at forensic meetings, and five papers were published in scientific journals.

Programs

The Centre's educational program included lectures at the Ontario Police College, the Ontario Provincial Police Training and Development Centre, the Metropolitan Toronto Police College, Forensic Pathology course, and to groups at other locations.

Visitors to the Centre included forensic laboratory staff from Sweden, Australia, the Philippines; the Home Office Central Research Establishment and the R.A.F. Institute of Pathology in the United Kingdom; the State Laboratories in Michigan, New York and North Carolina; the Dade County Laboratory in Florida and the Quebec Provincial Laboratory.

Five two-week Breathalyzer courses were held during the year. A total of 150 students from the Ontario Provincial Police, Municipal Police Forces and the Canadian Forces Security and Intelligence Branch, successfully completed the course.

Members of the staff participated in seventeen conferences and seminars dealing directly with matters of interest to the Centre as a means of improving staff capabilities. A number of the staff took university and civil service courses.

Mrs. R. Charlebois was elected President of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science; Mr. D. M. Lucas was Chairman of the section on Analytical Procedures at the 6th International Conference on Alcohol, Drugs and Traffic Safety; Mr. G. Cimbura was appointed Program Chairman for the next annual meeting of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science; Mr. Wm. Robinson was appointed Program Chairman for the Society of Forensic Toxicologists; and Mr. N. Duxbury was Program Chairman of the Document Section of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science annual meeting.

A Centre Receiving Office was established during 1974. It is designed to provide more effective screening of evidence, a more uniform submission of evidence and as a time saving device for both the submitter and the laboratory examiner. It is hoped that this function will be formalized and permanently staffed in the coming year.

Comments on Case Data

The overall increase of cases in 1974 over 1973 was only 1.3% or 117 cases as shown in Table I. It should be stressed that the data in the table is based on cases completed and reported in 1974. The minimal increase is a result of our approaching our maximum capacity for examining cases. The demand for service has shown a greater increase however since we received 9,297 cases (261 more than we could complete). This excess of demand over capacity has prevailed for several years and resulted in a backlog of 502 cases on hand at the beginning of 1974. By the end of the year it had increased to 778 which is about one month's work. As a result, in most situations, a case cannot even be started until about a month after receipt. There seems little hope of improving this unsatisfactory situation until significant increases in staff are provided.

Other than Photography and Fraudulent Cheques, there is a perceptible decrease in the number of exhibits submitted. This decrease ranges from a low of 3.9% in Toxicology to a high of 40.9% in Firearms. This overall decrease (8%) in the number of exhibits is due to our increased efforts through the Centre Receiving Office to more effectively screen our items of minimal relevance.

"Crimes against persons" cases for 1974 again increased from 14.2% (1973) to 16.9% of our total. "Crimes against property" cases also increased from 6.8% for 1973 to 9.2% of our total. There were corresponding decreases in Fraud and "other types" of cases from 1973 to 1974.

Centre of Forensic Sciences

Cases and Exhibits 1973–1974

Section	Source	Cases		Exhibits	
		1973	1974	1973	1974
Biology	Metro	258	283	2257	2442
	OPP	178	208	2421	1926
	Municipal	287	291	3090	2458
	Pathologists	16	14	20	14
	Other	28	10	74	29
	Total	767	806	7862	6869
Toxicology	Metro	210	220	365	346
	OPP	645	602	957	799
	Municipal	417	431	699	738
	Pathologists	1742	2420	3915	5187
	Other	922	304	2076	629
	Total	3936	3977	8012	7699
Firearms	Metro	112	79	1102	524
	OPP	140	177	2518	1464
	Municipal	125	126	1364	996
	Pathologists	—	2	—	2
	Other	13	14	178	101
	Total	390	398	5162	3087
Chemistry	Metro	119	134	461	516
	OPP	296	311	1767	1451
	Municipal	349	315	1672	1299
	Pathologists	1	1	3	1
	Other	149	123	618	466
	Total	914	884	4521	3733
Documents	Metro	130	140	2789	3111
	OPP	131	125	2333	1662
	Municipal	348	323	4673	4933
	Pathologists	1	—	1	—
	Other	63	79	1291	1408
	Total	673	677	11087	11114
Fraudulent Cheques	Metro	1094	1306	1458	2405
	OPP	460	351	928	675
	Municipal	664	615	1197	1356
	Pathologists	—	—	—	—
	Other	—	—	—	—
	Total	2218	2272	3583	4436
Photography	Metro	5	9	6	61
	OPP	4	13	43	71
	Municipal	10	8	19	57
	Pathologists	—	—	—	—
	Other	2	2	3	5
	Total	21	32	71	194
Total Centre	Metro	1459	893	7870	7069
	OPP	1854	1787	10967	8003
	Municipal	2200	2109	21714	11837
	Pathologists	1760	2437	3939	5204
	Other	1646	1810	4808	4974
	Total	8919	9036	40298	37087

Forensic Pathology

The role of the Forensic Pathology Agency is to assist in determining causes of and mechanisms of death in unusual circumstances and to aid law enforcement agencies throughout the Province in the interpretation of certain aspects of sudden death through the application of expertise in forensic pathology.

These objectives can be achieved by:—

- a) Providing an advisory service to police, coroners and pathologists in the Province.
- b) Developing training programs in forensic pathology.
- c) Carrying out forensic pathological examinations in difficult or complex cases.

Staff

Mr. J. Evans was appointed Executive Assistant to the Director in January 1974. Mr. Evans was formerly Second-in-Command of the Homicide Squad of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Department.

During the year, Dr. J.A.J. Ferris was appointed Deputy Director of Forensic Pathology and will assume his duties during 1975. Dr. Ferris is at present Home Office Pathologist for the North-East of England and a Senior Lecturer in Forensic Pathology at Newcastle University.

Educational

During the year, two Forensic Pathology Courses were held. The first was convened in March, and lasted three days. It was attended by 70 pathologists, 20 police officers, 11 coroners and 4 Crown Attorneys. The second was held in November and lasted for four days. It was attended by 70 pathologists, 20 police officers, and 19 coroners and Crown Attorneys.

In addition, the Director delivered 20 hours of lectures to various groups including police officers, medical technologists, University Residents in training, and fellow pathologists. He was elected Chairman of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Canadian Foundation for the Study of Infant Deaths. As such, he chaired the Pathology Section meeting of 'The Francis Camps International Symposium on Sudden and Unexpected Deaths in Infancy' held in Toronto during May, 1974.

He attended and presented a scientific paper at the 3rd Western Conference on Criminal and Civil Problems, Wichita, Kansas, U.S.A.

Level of Service 1974

Director:—

Number of autopsies — 87 including 40 homicide and 37 skeletal remains.

Number of microscopic examinations — 640 units.

Medicolegal photographs for teaching and record purposes — 940.

Consultations and references — 71.

Number of Court Appearances — 47.

Travelling

The Director travelled 4468 miles throughout Ontario in relation to Court appearances, educational programmes and consultations. He also attended medicolegal seminars in New York, Dallas and Ottawa.

Administration

A three-tier classification of pathologists carrying out medicolegal autopsies in the Province was finalized and received approval of the Ontario Association of Pathologists.

This provides for (A) A small nucleus of full time trained forensic pathologists, (B) District Pathologists status, which will include those pathologists presently called Regional Pathologists, together with additional pathologists who having applied for this status are deemed competent by virtue of experience, training and certification in pathology, (C) An undesignated group which will comprise those pathologists who, although permitted to carry out medicolegal autopsies under the Coroners Act, are deemed to be less experienced than those under (B) by virtue of recent certification in pathology and/or who have not to date performed more than 150 medicolegal autopsies. Group (C) will have the opportunity in the future of progressing to Group (B) upon satisfactory proof of training and experience.

It is anticipated that this three-tier system will assist Coroners and Crown Attorneys in selecting suitable pathologists for various types of sudden death autopsies.

During the latter part of 1974, a program was drawn up for a 5-day seminar on 'Sudden Death Investigation — including Homicide' to be attended by 115 criminal investigators from police departments throughout Ontario.

Emergency Measures Branch

The role of Ontario's Emergency Measures Branch is to assist in the development of plans and preparations to assist the people of Ontario to be better able to survive and recover from emergencies.

The responsibilities of EMB include coordinating and assisting in the development and operation of emergency plans for all provincial government ministries, boards and commissions and municipal governments. These plans are designed to:

- a) Protect and preserve life and property in the Province by adopting measures which will assist the population in surviving peacetime disasters and/or wartime emergencies;
- b) Maintain the structure of civil government at municipal and provincial levels to preserve civilian leadership and authority and strengthen its capability to direct, operate, and maintain its essential services in emergencies;
- c) Ensure the conservation and utilization of all provincial resources, physical and human, necessary for an orderly and economic recovery from a peacetime disaster or a wartime emergency.

Municipal Planning

Continued emphasis has been placed on the development of plans at the municipal level to deal with peacetime emergencies, as their impact is almost invariably felt there first. The Emergency Measures program is designed to assist municipalities to prepare for these emergencies and provide for a co-ordinated, effective response from the Ministries of the Provincial government when called on for help.

Based on a Guide to Effective Planning for Peacetime Emergencies prepared by the Emergency Measures Branch, and with the assistance of Provincial and municipal Emergency Measures personnel, some 300 plans have been drawn up, most of which have been adopted by municipal By-laws. One hundred and one of these plans were completed in 1974.

Emergency Situations

The value of these plans and preparations was demonstrated on a number of occasions in 1974.

Early in April a severe windstorm struck Windsor, causing the walls and roof of a curling rink to collapse, killing eight people.

Flash flooding of the Grand River occurred from 16 to 19 May, the major effects stretching from the Regional Municipality of Waterloo to Dunnville at the mouth of the river. EMB Toronto and field staff worked around the clock assisting and supporting municipal emergency measures personnel from Waterloo, Brant, Haldimand/Norfolk, and Hamilton/Wentworth who were heavily involved throughout the period.

During the whole of July, Branch and municipal officials were engaged extensively in contingency planning arising from the disastrous series of forest fires in the Dryden-Kenora-Red Lake-Vermillion areas of Northwestern Ontario to provide for the potential need for mass evacuation and reception and accommodation of evacuated residents as far away as Thunder Bay.

Also in July, a sudden windstorm was the occasion for the Village of Tweed to put their approved emergency plan into operation under conditions of considerable damage to buildings and power lines and some injuries.

The Windsor-Essex area was again hit on December 1, when a major snowstorm paralyzed the area. The municipal EMO organized snowmobile rescue of stranded travellers, provided essential transportation, and arranged emergency lodging.

A number of other municipal EMOs were involved in minor activities and standby alerts relating to flooding, windstorms, transportation accidents, etc.

Municipal Organization

In order to carry out these emergency measures activities at the municipal level, 45 Emergency Measures Organizations are operating throughout the Province. These organizations are municipal governments grouped together to deal with emergencies. They combine with non-governmental community agencies to coordinate the manpower and other resources to deal effectively with emergency situations in their communities. Together they cover the needs of more than seven million people, or 98 percent of the population of Ontario.

Through the Emergency Measures program, financial assistance is given to municipal government for these plans and preparations. Together with their own financial contribution, the services of a municipal Emergency Measures Planning Officer/Coordinator is retained. Funds are also provided for the provision of emergency measures equipment, such as auxiliary power generators and lighting and radio communications.

In addition, direct Provincial assistance and guidance is given by seven EMB staff members in Thunder Bay, Sudbury, Barrie, Guelph, London, Peterborough, and Kingston, and by Branch staff in Toronto.

Provincial Planning

The Emergency Measures Branch is involved in the financial assistance programs provided by the Province to assist municipalities in flood prevention works as an aftermath of the Great Lakes flooding. This is carried out by membership in the Inter-Ministry Flood Working Group which processes all requests from municipalities for financial assistance as a result of these floods. Engineering assistance is also provided through the Ministries of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for coordinating the efforts of Provincial agencies in the event of pollution from oil spills on the Great Lakes, or spills of other hazardous materials. The Emergency Measures Branch assisted the Ministry of the Environment to develop their Plan for dealing with such contingencies.

The Branch held continuing discussions with officials from the Ministry of Health, Ontario Hydro and the Regional Municipality of Durham in the development of a contingency plan to be operated in the event of a radiation incident occurring at the Pickering Nuclear Power Station whereby the general public might be affected by radioactive material. Although this contingency is considered to be remote, because of the comprehensive safety measures incorporated in the design of the plant, an Off-Site Contingency Plan is an essential part of the safety precautions required.

Radiological Defence Service

The Municipal Radiological Defence Service is a municipal service operated by and for each municipality to evaluate dangers during wartime. The service has three facets; monitoring, evaluating, and supplying radiological equipment and/or services as required.

The Service will provide the information to be used as a basis for emergency operations by municipal emergency governments in wartime fallout conditions. All the radiological defence instruments needed to carry out these plans are obtained on loan from the Emergency Measures Branch.

Communications

A radio communications network has been established in Ontario primarily as a backup system for a national emergency. The network can also be used for emergency measures purposes in peacetime emergencies, if normal communications break down, as in the Sudbury/Lively windstorm of 1970 and the Brighton windstorm of 1973. The network has been built up over a period of years. It consists of 286 municipal radio stations, 52 Provincial EMB stations, plus 212 municipal and 14 Provincial mobile units installed in vehicles. This backup system is dependent mainly on the services of volunteers who are given the necessary training by Emergency Measures personnel to obtain the licences required by the federal Ministry of Communications to operate this equipment. Amateur radio operators throughout the Province provide an important source of skills and equipment which have proved invaluable in peacetime emergencies.

Public Information

The Emergency Measures Branch provides a film service to municipal organizations. These films show the need for coordinated effective plans and preparations before emergencies happen and are provided for the orientation of key municipal officials as well as to stimulate public awareness.

Municipal Coordinators are responsible for maintaining sound working relations with the communications media in their area. They are encouraged to maintain a flow of information about emergency measures activities and to seek their advice in the development of emergency plans in their municipalities.

Finance and Administration

The Emergency Measures program has operated over the years on a shared cost basis involving Federal financial support to the Province of Ontario and its municipalities. However, a cutback in Federal funds for 1974/75 of some 50% caused a complete reassessment of the program and its funding.

A decision by Ontario to make good the shortfall of Federal funds and continue the program at the current level of service for fiscal year 1974/75 has meant that expenditures for 1974 amounted to approximately \$1.6 million. Of this, 47% was provided by Ontario, 46% by Canada, and 7% by municipal governments, with 68% of the total amount being spent at the municipal level.

Ministry Organization

Acting Solicitor General Deputy Solicitor General

The Honourable John T. Clement, Q.C.
A. A. Russell, Q.C.

Ministry Secretariat

J. M. Ritchie, Director of Legal Services
P.F.L. Gow, Executive Director, Administration
A. W. Goard, Policy Coordinator
M. A. Brown, Management Services Coordinator
P. G. Boukouris, Special Assistant to the Deputy
S. Allinson, Communications Advisor

Ontario Police Commission

Police Service Advisors
Intelligence Services
Planning and Research
Ontario Police College

Chairman: E. D. Bell, Q.C.
Members: His Honour Judge T. J. Graham
Major General H. A. Sparling

Ontario Provincial Police

Administration: Personnel
Staff Services
Special Services
Field Operations; Traffic Operations

Commissioner: H. H. Graham
Deputy Commissioner, Operations: A. H. Bird
Deputy Commissioner, Services: L. R. Gartner

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

Chairman: C. Gordon Simmons
Arbitrator: G. S. Ferguson, Q.C.

Public Safety Division

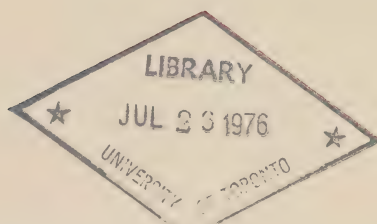
Assistant Deputy Minister
Chief Coroner's Office
Centre of Forensic Sciences
Forensic Pathology
Fire Marshal
Emergency Measures Branch

F. L. Wilson, Q.C.
Dr. H. B. Cotnam
D. M. Lucas, Director
Dr. J. Hillsdon-Smith
J. H. Kendall
N. W. Timmerman, Director



CA20N
AK
AS6

Government
Publications



Ontario Police Commission
Ontario Provincial Police
Police Arbitration Commission

Public Safety Division:

Fire Marshal
Chief Coroner's Office
Forensic Pathology
Centre of Forensic Sciences
Emergency Measures Branch

Annual Report of The Ministry of the Solicitor General

Year ending December 31, 1975

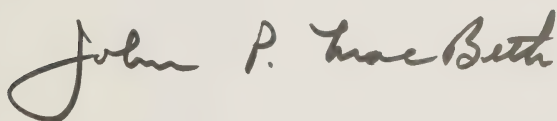
The Honourable John P. MacBeth, Q.C.
Solicitor General

A. A. Russell, Q.C.
Deputy Solicitor General

To Her Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

It is my pleasure to present to your Honour
the fourth annual report of the Ministry of
the Solicitor General.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "John P. MacBeth". The signature is written in a cursive style, with the first name "John" being more prominent and the last name "MacBeth" following in a similar script.

The Honourable John P. MacBeth, Q.C.,
Solicitor General.

Annual Report, 1975
Ministry of the Solicitor General

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The Ministry of the Solicitor General Act, 1972

The Anatomy Act

The Coroners Act, 1972

The Emergency Measures Act

The Fire Accidents Act

The Fire Departments Act

The Fire Fighters Exemption Act

The Fire Marshals Act

The Hotel Fire Safety Act, 1971

The Lightning Rods Act

The Police Act

The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act

The Public Works Protection Act

The Retail Business Holidays Act, 1975

The Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty
to Animals Act, 1955

The Egress from Public Buildings Act

Ministry Review

During 1975, the Ministry continued to implement a wide variety of innovative programs, most of which were concerned with the improvement of policing in Ontario.

Complete details of Ministry programs can be found in the reports by our component agencies throughout the following pages. A brief review of some of the activities of the Ministry is given below.

Many of the Ministry activities were the result of the Task Force on Policing in Ontario which completed its work early in 1974, and presented its recommendations to the Solicitor General. At the end of 1975 the status of the 170 recommendations made by the Task Force was as follows:—

- 80 have been implemented completely. Recommendations falling within this category are either existing policy and practice; or have been accepted and implemented, in whole or in part.
- 64 recommendations fall under the category of implementation underway. This includes recommendations which are in various stages of implementation, or are under consideration.
- 26 recommendations have not been implemented. In 7 of these, no action has been taken to date — they have been deferred because of other priorities, or because circumstances warrant deferment until other decisions are made.

As part of the Ministry's goal to provide police forces with the best technology possible, an information/intercommunications project was continued during 1975. The project, which began in 1974, is designed to encourage municipal forces to make use of modern communications technology. It includes:—

- the provision of a common communication capability between all police forces in the Province;
- the coordination of police radio systems development; and
- the extension of C.P.I.C. (the Canadian Police Information Centre — a national data bank for police officers)

As part of the project, the Ministry is continuing to provide grants to municipal police forces through the integrated radio services program to improve the level of communications services.

Continuing pilot projects on innovative approaches to policing are being carried out in the Barrie and Halton Regional Police forces. The results of these experiments will provide information from which the O.P.C. will be able to determine its approach to stimulating organizational change in police forces. Standards for technical matters, such as communications, are being established by the Commission as necessary.

The Report on Police Training in Ontario was received by the Ministry in January 1975. The report was produced by a study group under the direction of the Advisory Committee on General Police Training. It sets out a recommended training system for Ontario. The O.P.C. is now working on implementing this. A small team of seconded police officers, under the direction of an O.P.C. Advisor, is developing course outlines on Probationary, Refresher, Supervisory and Senior Officer Training. These outlines will be used by instructors at the Police College, to standardize course content, format, and duration.

The O.P.P. instituted a Management Development Program for senior officers, which will serve as a possible model for application on a province-wide basis. Improved supervisory and command courses are also being prepared at the Ontario Police Commission.

The O.P.C. has undertaken a project on Police Recruit Standards to assess and develop selection procedures.

- Recommended recruitment procedures were prepared for four different sized forces in Ontario — large forces; major urban and regional forces; other city forces; towns, townships and rural forces.
- Recommendations covered the following areas — selective criteria and planning; recruiting (the attraction of appropriate candidates); candidate screening; psychological testing.

Subsequent to an in-depth analysis of all the findings, the Ministry directed that a manual on Recruitment and Selection Procedures be designed for purposes of disseminating the results of the study throughout the police community, and that the O.P.C. accept a supportive role in any necessary implementation.

The manual has been well received by police forces and is being used by them. The Commission provides standardized forms to the forces and, in this way, is able to control recruitment procedures. A similar project is underway to standardize performance evaluation procedures at all ranks, for promotional purposes.

In May, 1975, the O.P.P. formed a component to provide Indian Policing Services. The responsibility of this component is the management of the Federal-Provincial Cost Sharing Program for Band Constables in Ontario; the management of the Northwestern Ontario Policing Program; the development and management of a similar program for Northeastern Ontario and the blending of all policing programs related to native people.

This improved police service financed under the terms of the agreement will stress preventive policing and community relations. It will be staffed by Indian Band constables selected through consultations between Band Councils and the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police. The constables will be recruited, trained, and supervised by the O.P.P. and will be assigned policing duties on the Reserves and in adjoining areas. They will have the complete back-up support and facilities of the O.P.P. for crime prevention and law enforcement.

The Ontario Provincial Police has launched a program to intensify its presence in Northern Indian Communities. The specially selected officers participating in the program attended a 2-week training course in Indian culture at Lakehead University.

The first phase of the reserve policing project is in operation on 22 reserves in Northwestern Ontario. As the program progresses, it may expand into Northeastern Ontario, again using officers trained in Indian culture.

The O.P.P. is placing portable offices and police officers on or near several reserves. Included in this program is the operation of a single engine aircraft to regularly visit the northern reserves where patrol cabins will be erected. Officers will be flown to the reserves, where they will operate from the patrol cabins at varying intervals and for varying periods of time dependent on normal need as well as current conditions.

This increase in O.P.P. presence in the North will permit a more rapid response to calls for assistance, and more frequent visits to the reserves. In this way, it is hoped that there will be a closer association and understanding between police and the bands.

In addition, O.P.P. has appointed a full-time Indian-O.P.P. Liaison Officer, responsible for the expansion of the Indian-O.P.P. Liaison Committees until they embrace the entire province. He will promote and arrange an exchange of information between Committees; monitor the effectiveness of the Committees; study and assist in the implementation of feasible committee recommendations which are beyond the jurisdiction of local members, or where the ramifications involve policy or non-local participation; and undertake whatever additional related tasks that time and circumstances should indicate.

Construction continued on the new buildings for the Ontario Police College at Aylmer. The larger and more modern college being built will provide increased recruit training capability, extension of refresher courses, and facilities for senior police officer training.

The College has already introduced several special courses with a greater emphasis on the social sciences. This new curriculum will help to improve the training of recruits, specialists, and senior police officers for their increasingly complex duties.

Construction of the new George Drew Building was completed in July, 1975, at which time it was occupied by the Ministry of the Solicitor General and several of its agencies. Provision of these new facilities enabled the Ministry Office to bring together under one roof the Ontario Police Commission, the Centre of Forensic Sciences, the Chief Coroners Office, and Forensic Pathology, which were previously at various different locations throughout Toronto.

The 20-storey building provides the Province with ultramodern forensic laboratories in the fields of toxicology, biology, chemistry, photography, firearms, tool marks, and document examination; a variety of specialized testing facilities including a ballistics range, and automobile examination area, coroners courts, research library, and general offices. In the adjoining coroners building are morgue and autopsy rooms, museum and record areas, and forensic pathology laboratories. The benefits of this building will be many in terms of improved services to official investigative and public safety agencies.

The George Drew Building is ideally located in its proximity to several large teaching hospitals in the city and to the Queen's Park government offices.

To help support the O.P.P. crime prevention program, the Ministry Office produced in 1975 a half-hour motion picture – "Zenith 50,000". Produced in cooperation with the Community Services Branch, the film shows what the general public can do to support the police and to help prevent crime. In it, police officers demonstrate practical ways in which homes and businesses can be made more burglar-proof, and how people can act to protect themselves against personal assault. This film has been shown over 500 times to group audiences, and on television more than 50 times.

During 1975, the Ministry Office produced a 25-minute fire-prevention movie in cooperation with the Office of the Fire Marshal. The film, entitled "The Professionals", is designed to both convey desirable fire-prevention safety tips and to demonstrate the quality of training given at the Ontario Fire College, Gravenhurst.

The movie was requested from the O.F.M. film library 186 times, by the fire fighting community, industries, associations, and schools. These resulted in 379 showings, to a total audience of 16,850 people. This figure does not include the numerous times "The Professionals" has been aired on television.

The Ontario Police Commission

The Ontario Police Commission over the last several years has initiated many new programmes. Generally speaking, the year 1975 was marked by a period of consolidation and delivery of these programmes to the Forces, as all programmes are on-going and must be continued and updated from year to year. Some of the activities relating to Municipal Forces pursued during the year are as follows:-

1. Budgetary Controls.
2. Uniform Records Systems.
3. Standardization of forms and reduction in numbers in use.
4. Intelligence Joint Forces Operations.
5. Completion of Intelligence Network and training of analysts.
6. Upgrading of Radio Systems in Municipal Forces with financial assistance from the Province.
7. Drivers' Suspension Programme and Warrants of Committal.
8. Supervision of Ontario Provincial Police Radio Study.
9. Personnel Development Programme, inclusive of a revamping of the training of Police Officers, inservice, Ontario Police College and extra-mural education of Police.
10. Studies of improvement of Police deployment.
11. Completion of C.A.D.R.E. Study.
12. Crime Prevention.
13. Improvement standards in relation of ammunition.
14. Small Arms.

The Commission heard fourteen appeals in disciplinary cases, and, in addition, completed one public hearing and commenced a second such hearing in the year. In addition to the above, the Commission carried out its day to day responsibilities in relation to giving information and advice to Forces and Governing Authorities.

The Commission has made plans which will commence in 1976 for indepth studies of individual Police Forces, on a sustained basis, by teams composed of Commission staff having expertise to assist in upgrading records, communications, deployments and organization.

Criminal Intelligence Branch

Function

This Branch is operated for the purposes of:

- stimulating the criminal intelligence gathering processes of police forces and related agencies within Ontario, and promoting the free exchange of intelligence between these forces.
- training of police personnel in the various aspects of organized crime and the criminal intelligence process.
- maintaining a permanent repository for criminal intelligence, to provide the facilities for the analysis, collation, evaluation and dissemination of such intelligence.
- maintaining liaison with all police forces and law enforcement agencies in Ontario, as well as those located in key centres elsewhere, both domestic and foreign.
- Keeping the Commission and through the Commission, the Minister, informed of the current state of organized crime.
- designing programs to create public awareness of the existence of organized crime in our society.

Organization

The Branch is staffed with four qualified Intelligence Officers and support clerical staff to provide a complete analytical capability to police forces engaged in combatting organized crime. The staff is non-operational, they do not investigate crime but act as a support service to Ontario Police Forces and related Agencies. They endeavour to serve as a catalyst in the fight against organized crime, as well as a co-ordinating unit as required by the Police Act.

Activities

Branch activities fall within five categories:

(a) *Training*

Due to the major construction project underway at the Ontario Police College in Aylmer, it became necessary to eliminate our special Criminal Intelligence Courses in 1975. These will resume early in 1976.

Intelligence Branch personnel lectured on the subject of Organized Crime and Criminal Intelligence to all general and criminal investigation training courses held at the College during the year. A specialized analytical training session for officers of the larger Ontario Police Forces was held in our offices in Toronto. Assistance was also provided to the Department of the Attorney General in B.C. with organized crime training sessions held in that Province.

(b) *Liaison*

The interprovincial and international aspects of organized crime require continuing liaison and intelligence exchange with other similar special units throughout North America. The Branch holds membership in the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU), a large association of state and municipal agencies, mainly from the U.S.A., but with some Canadian participation. Annual and bi-annual conferences of this organization were attended in California and Vermont. Other extra provincial conferences on organized crime were attended by Branch members during the year ensuring the maintenance of effective Liaison in Canada and the U.S.A.

(c) *Criminal Intelligence Service — Ontario (CISO) and the Central Repository for Criminal Intelligence in Ontario.*

C.I.S.O. is an association of Intelligence Officers from the major Urban Police Forces in Ontario, from the Ontario Provincial Police and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the staff of the Commission's Intelligence Branch.

During 1975, C.I.S.O. was comprised of 15 municipal and 8 Regional Forces in addition to the Ontario Provincial Police, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Ontario Police Commission. Also affiliated with the organization are six selected non-police agencies who are concerned with certain specific aspects of organized crime.

Members of this Commission along with the heads of the respective Police Forces involved, constitute the governing authority which provides policy, control and direction for the organization. Its members have developed a high degree of expertise in this field and, as of year's end, there were more than 300 trained Intelligence Officers operating in strategic locations in the Province.

The Central Repository for intelligence in Ontario is maintained by our Intelligence Branch within the Commission's premises. Here, raw intelligence, gathered by Police Forces and other agencies is analysed, evaluated and disseminated on a need-to-know basis to the police forces in Ontario. The organization also serves as a link in the national system. Criminal Intelligence Services — Canada (C.I.S.C.) located in Ottawa, is operated by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under the direction of a multi-force Executive Committee. C.I.S.C. is comprised of C.I.S.O. and similar organizations in each of the other provinces.

(d) *Joint Forces Operations*

These intelligence oriented projects are established on a need basis when two or more Police Forces agree to assist each other in a concerted effort to deal with a particular organized crime problem which has been identified. There has been some subsidization of these projects by the Ontario Police Commission, mainly in the aspects of communications and technical equipment. All C.I.S.O. Member Forces are now equipped with mobile communications capabilities which are compatible with all other such units in the Province. This has been particularly helpful in developing dependable intelligence surveillance capabilities in all major urban areas. The results have been an increase in successful tactical operations and valuable strategic intelligence has also resulted, with some meaningful crime preventive activities.

(e) *Public Relations*

One of the most significant trends in Organized Crime in the seventies has been the gradual shifting of its priorities to more sophisticated operations. Because of this, it becomes increasingly evident that the Law Enforcement Community will require more assistance from other disciplines in society if it hopes to provide adequate controls.

Certainly any effective programme to combat Organized Crime must be broad-based enough to embrace the total Justice System, the police, the prosecutors, the courts, corrections, the parole service and certain other agencies created by Government to deal with specific areas of regulation and enforcement. It is also imperative that the business community, in its own self interest, and to some extent, the general public, as well, become aware and involved.

Our current assessment of Organized Crime is that it constitutes a highly profitable business. Our efforts to contain it must, therefore, be designed to accomplish two distinct objectives:

- To increase their operating overhead.
- To decrease their profit margin.

It is along these general directions that our programme is now concentrated.

Public confidence and support is essential if our programme is to succeed. This is particularly relevant within the business community, the academic field and within labour unions. A programme has been designed to ensure continuing liaison within these areas. Speakers are made available to service organizations, and selected meetings within the commercial, industrial and academic communities to deal with the broad subject of Organized Crime, its effects upon society and ways in which society can and must protect itself.

Technical Services Branch

The Technical Services Branch has continued to focus attention on applications of information and communications technology in support of police operations. This attention extends to ongoing operational support systems such as the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC), improvements to existing programs and new project studies such as the Computer Aided Dispatch and Records Entry (CADRE) program.

Technical support to the police community which improves efficiency, accuracy and accessibility of operational police information is the primary objective of the Branch.

Information Services Program

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) is a centralized police computer system located in Ottawa at the RCMP Headquarters. Since July of 1972, police agencies throughout Ontario and across Canada have contributed and accessed tactical and operational police information by way of local CPIC terminals. Presently the Ontario network contains 254 terminals and only a very limited expansion is anticipated in the next two years.

Each agency is responsible for the accuracy, validity and subsequent maintenance of their own records. Once records are entered on CPIC they are accessible to all accredited police agencies in Canada. Records can only be removed by the force responsible for entry in the first instance. It is interesting to note that an analysis completed in September 1975 showed 66.8% of all persons and vehicle records on CPIC belonged to Ontario agencies.

Responsibility for system application and control within the Province of Ontario rests with the OPC. This necessitates the services of three full-time auditor analysts within the Branch. These specialists, working with assigned police officers, conduct record audits and provide instruction for terminal operators throughout the Ontario police community.

The Branch is also responsible for conducting investigations in breaches of system discipline, the results of which are conveyed to the Ontario Advisory Committee on Communications and Technical Services (ACCTS) for appropriate disciplinary action.

Costs for the CPIC network within Ontario are shared equally by the Provincial and Federal Governments. Provincial expenditures for this fiscal year total \$482,891.

The Integrated Radio Services Programme

With the inception of CPIC in 1972, came an increased demand for new, high-capacity radio communications systems for the police forces of Ontario. At the same time the need emerged for inter-communications between forces and remote access to CPIC terminals for smaller forces.

The forces of the province turned to the Ontario Police Commission for assistance and guidance. In response, the OPC combined funds available for intercommunications programs with a portion of CPIC communications system funds into a common program which would not only meet the objectives of inter-communications capability and CPIC access, but would also encourage modernization of a police force's total radio system.

Under the conditions of the "Integrated Radio Services Program" the Province of Ontario pays 75% of the cost of new radio systems for small municipal forces and 50% of the cost for larger.

Municipal forces receiving grants during the past fiscal year include: Alliston, Belleville, Bradford, Fort Francis, Gloucester, Ingersoll, Paris, Pembroke, Peterborough, Tillsonburg and Woodstock.

Mini-Computer Interface Between Ministry of Transportation's Vehicle File and the Canadian Police Information Centre

Presently, the branch is involved in the implementation of an automated interface between the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) and the Ontario Government's Downsview Computing Centre (DCC). This interface will provide police users with immediate access to the MTC Motor Vehicle Data Base from their local CPIC terminals.

It is anticipated that Ontario police forces will have direct computer access to the MTC automated vehicle registration file for an estimated 3,000,000 licence plate enquiries per year by mid 1976. The system will subsequently be programmed to provide access to DCC for historical plate enquiries as well as Vehicle Identification enquiries (both current and historical).

Several of Ontario's larger forces will continue to be supplied with a microfilm copy of the Vehicle Registration File for use during regulated MTC computer downtime (2 a.m. to 8 a.m.) and as backup during unscheduled repairs.

Computer Aided Dispatch and Record Entry Program

The next technological step which will be taken by Ontario's police forces (and which has been already partially taken by the Metro Toronto Police Force and Ottawa Police Force) is the automation and computerization, of the force's operational and administrative systems. The benefits in increased effectiveness and efficiency to be realized by computerized records, communications handling and management information systems are indeed considerable.

The Ontario Police Commission established a CADRE (Computer Aided Dispatch and Records Entry) Study Team in early 1975 to study the requirements of the major police forces in Ontario and to produce a report outlining these requirements. This multi-discipline team consisted of sworn personnel from six of the larger police forces, as well as data processing and radio communications specialists. As part of this study, the members visited police forces and equipment manufacturers throughout Canada and the United States.

Due to the scope and magnitude of the task, the analysis was broken into two steps. The first of which consisted of identifying and describing the major functional areas in a police force, and attempting to determine an ideal hardware utilization in each of these areas. The second step consisted of a more detailed analysis of each area, in isolation as well as in relation to the other functional areas. The intent of this was to produce a document outlining the functional and performance requirements of each area in sufficient detail to produce descriptions of message, file and report contents.

The final result was a CADRE system for municipal police forces in Ontario. The system is composed of computer and radio communications hardware and software designed to provide each force with

- Records Entry and Local File Management capability
- Statistical and Management Reporting facility
- Direct data base query capability from the field as well as locally
- Computer Aided Dispatch facility

Suspended Driver Control Centre

The Suspended Driver Control Centre, for which the Branch is presently responsible, is located in the General Headquarters of the Ontario Provincial Police. The year 1975 was the first full year of operation since implementation began in September 1974.

The Centre's design and implementation were mainly necessitated by the legislation (Bill 212/73) which introduced licence suspensions for non-payment of fines related to driving offences. This has proven to be an effective alternative to the warrants previously issued committing persons unable to pay fines, to jail sentences.

The Control Centre is responsible for the entry and subsequent maintenance of suspended drivers on the CPIC system. As predicted the availability of this information on CPIC has resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of drivers charged with driving under suspension. Successful prosecutions have also risen sharply.

As a result of providing a more effective enforcement program, the Control Centre was instrumental in the Defaulted Fine Centre of the Ministry of the Attorney General, achieving a 78.8% rate of driver reinstatements during the six month period of March to August, 1975 inclusive. This represents a 26.7% increase in the rate of reinstatements over the previous six month period.

Advisory Branch

During 1975, the Advisors provided an expanded range of services to meet the increasing needs of the Municipal Police Forces. There were no new Regional Studies undertaken in 1975.

Personnel Development Section

Development of the training programs in accordance with the 'Report on Police Training' in Ontario continued. The 'Ontario Training Program for Probationary Constables' has been completed and the 'Ontario Training Program for Junior Supervisors' will be submitted for approval at the beginning of April.

The study groups used to design these training programs, are composed of two suitably experienced police officers, a selected instructor from the Ontario Police College and an advisor from the Commission to act as co-ordinator. This formula has proven successful and will be used to develop the remainder of the training programs outlined in the 'Report on Police Training' in Ontario, with a projected completion date in March, 1977.

Program Development and Training Assistance

During the fiscal year 1975 this section provided training and services to the police community as follows:

1. **Records Management**
 - File Supervisors Seminar
 - Certificate Course #1
 - Certificate Course #2
 - Microfilm Workshop
2. **Barrie Pilot Project** (records)
3. **Consultant Services** (records)
4. **Forms Standardization**
5. **Financial Management Model**

Advisors' Activities

Regular visits to Municipal Police Forces	206
Special Surveys of Municipal Police Forces	12
Complaints involving Police Forces and Police Officers	23
Assistance provided upon request to Police Governing Authorities in appointment of Chiefs of Police and other departmental promotions	13
Assistance and advice to Municipal Councils concerning police operation within their individual Police Forces	20
Assistance and advice to Boards of Commissioners of Police regarding police matters	54
Assistance and advice to Chiefs of Police relative to police operation and administration	45
Regional study assistance	—
Police Zone meetings attended	30
Surveys conducted — adequacy of Police Forces	6
Surveys conducted — Unification of Police Forces	—
Attendance at Police Meetings and Conferences	18
Attendance at Community Colleges (Advisory)	4
Supervision of Promotional Examinations	6
Preparations of Hearings under The Police Act	5
Attendance at Special Committee Meetings	38
Lectures (R.C.M.P. & Ontario Police College)	1
Lectures — Others	4
Investigation of Police Budget Disputes	—
Visits to Police Training Establishments	9

Special Report

An in depth investigation of the City of Moncton New Brunswick's Police Force was done as a courtesy and the resulting report was sent to the Authorities in New Brunswick.

20 - 24	6
25 - 49	9
50 - 99	10
100 &	17
Total	128

Special Study

A research study was carried out into .38 special police ammunition. This was initiated as a result of information received from the police community that challenged the effectiveness and the safety of the police ammunition as regulated.

The ensuing study of a cross section of .38 special ammunition available found the ammunition in use lacked in performance both in capability and in safety in comparison to other acceptable ammunition available.

The Regulations were subsequently amended to wherein the .38 special ammunition specified for use in police forces was capable of providing both the effectiveness required with a considerable increase in safety.

In 1975, three municipalities were added to the responsibilities of the O.P.P. The town of Campbellford in Northumberland County is being policed by O.P.P. Contract. The Village of Chesterville in Stormont Dundas and Glengarry and the Village of Tara in Bruce County are now being policed by O.P.P. patrols.

As of December 31st, 1975, there were 128 municipal police forces plus 14 municipalities policed by the Ontario Provincial Police under contract. The police strength of the 128 forces was 11,812 with a total budget in the amount of \$276,636,635.

Strength	Number
1 man forces	4
2 - 5	29
6 - 9	31
10 - 14	13
15 - 19	9

Police Force Zone Meetings

Meetings organized by the Commission for the purpose of discussing criminal activities and considering appropriate counter measures in order to increase the efficiency of police forces in Ontario.

21 zone meetings held in 1975, a list of which follows:

Zone 1

Thunder Bay	—	February 21, 1975
Red Rock	—	May 30, 1975
Quiteco Centre	—	September 3, 1975

Zone 1-A

Espanola	—	February 14, 1975
Kapuskasing	—	May 16, 1975

Zone 2

Brockville	—	February 13, 1975
Belleville	—	April 30, 1975
Kingston	—	October 8, 1975

Zone 3

Peterborough	—	March 12, 1975
Toronto	—	May 21, 1975

Zone 4

Paris	—	February 5, 1975
Tillsonburg	—	March 26, 1975
Simcoe	—	October 24, 1975

Zone 5

Walkerton	—	January 22, 1975
Palmerston	—	April 23, 1975
Fergus	—	September 17, 1975
Kincardine	—	November 12, 1975

Zone 6

Windsor	—	February 12, 1975
Strathroy	—	May 7, 1975
Mersea Township	—	September 24, 1975
London	—	November 26, 1975

Municipal Police Strength

As of January 1, 1976, the total police strength of all Municipal Police Forces in the Province was 11,812 — an increase of 717 over the preceding year.

Over the past 14 years the numerical strength of the Police Forces has been as follows:

1962 — 6,626	1969 — 8,434
1963 — 6,629	1970 — 8,826
1964 — 6,728	1971 — 9,265
1965 — 6,985	1972 — 9,757
1966 — 7,198	1973 — 10,384
1967 — 7,775	1974 — 11,095
1968 — 8,065	1975 — 11,812

From 1962 to 1975 the total strength of all Municipal Police Forces has increased from 6,626 to 11,812 an increase of 5,186 or 78%.

The above figures indicate Police strength only and are exclusive of clerical help or civilian personnel employed by Police Forces.

Municipal Police Forces

Over the past 14 years, 150 Municipal Police Forces have disappeared through mergers or other changes in population and policing needs throughout Ontario. The following figures show the reduction in the number of Forces during the years 1962 to 1975, inclusive:

1962 — 278	1969 — 207
1963 — 270	1970 — 205
1964 — 280	1971 — 179
1965 — 268	1972 — 179
1966 — 262	1973 — 162
1967 — 225	1974 — 131
1968 — 216	1975 — 128

During the year 1975 the number of Municipal Police Forces was reduced by 3, from 131 to 128.

The number of Municipalities which are under contract for policing to the O.P.P. are 14 in number as per Section 62 (1), of the Police Act.

Municipal Police Forces Personnel (December 31, 1975)

Total Authorized Strength of Municipal Forces 11,812

Changes — 1975

Hired	1,397
Left Forces	714

Reasons for Leaving

Retired	102
Dismissed	10
Resignation Requested	131
Joined Another Force	132
Dissatisfied	39
Other Reasons	279
Deceased	21
Total	714

Comparative Tables — Municipalities

	Jan. 1, 1973	Jan. 1, 1974	Jan. 1, 1975	Jan. 1, 1976
Metropolitan Areas	1	1	1	1
Regional Areas	4	8	9	9
Cities	26	24	24	24
Towns	91	76	69	68
Townships	20	15	14	14
Villages	19	17	14	12
Improvement Districts	—	—	—	—
Counties	1	1	—	—
	162	142	131	128
Plus areas under contract to Ontario Provincial Police	12	12	13	14

Comparative Tables — Municipal Police Strength

	Jan. 1, 1973	Jan 1, 1974	Jan. 1, 1975	Jan. 1, 1976
- 1 Man Forces	9	10	7	4
2 - 5 Man Forces	44	37	30	29
6 - 9 Man Forces	38	36	32	31
10 - 14 Man Forces	19	12	12	13
15 - 19 Man Forces	6	8	9	9
20 - 24 Man Forces	6	4	5	6
25 - 49 Man Forces	14	10	9	9
50 - 99 Man Forces	12	10	12	10
100 & Man Forces	14	15	15	17
	162	142	131	128

Of the total number of organized Municipal Police Forces in the Province on January 1, 1976, 64 or 50 per cent represent forces of nine members or less.

1975
Information Pertaining to
Operation of Police Forces
in the Province of Ontario

Force	Authorized Police Strength	Police Budget
Municipal Police Forces	11,812	\$276,636,635.
Ontario Provincial Police	4,106	98,633,000.
Totals	15,918	\$375,269,635.
Per Capita Cost — (Based on Population figure of 8,000,000)		\$46.91

Municipal Police Forces

	Municipal Forces (128)	Metro, Regions, Cities (34)	Villages, Towns, etc. (94)
Population served by Municipal Police Forces	6,622,040	5,984,532	637,508
Police Budget \$	276,636,635.	256,559,765.	20,076,870.
Police Strength	11,812	10,898	914
Per Capita Cost \$	41.78	42.87	31.49
Police Population Index	1/561 or 1.78 per 1000	1/549 or 1.82 per 1000	1/697 or 1.44 per 1000

Ontario Police College

The increase in volume of training required which commenced in 1974 continued and increased greatly in 1975.

Particularly the numbers of recruits requiring training jumped from 1200 in 1974 to 1668 in 1975. The demand for other Courses remained relatively steady or increased slightly. The overall increase in student weeks of training provided jumped from 16,696 in 1974 to 22,127 in 1975. This represents a 32.5% increase.

The reasons for this increase are not entirely apparent but some of it was due to the arbitration award in Metro Toronto which required two men cruiser patrols between 8:00 P.M. and 8:00 A.M. There was also a noticeable increase in recruit training demand from some of the Regional Police Forces.

To meet this training requirement required additional ad hoc facilities as well as additional funds. An authorization to commit to the extent of \$257,000 was granted in June 1975 and we were able to make arrangements to train, 414 Part "A" students at Wolseley Barracks in London and a further 80 Recruit "A" and 186 Recruit "B" students at Moss Park Armouries in Metro Toronto. In addition, dormitory space was rented for 86 students at the St. Thomas Psychiatric Hospital during six weeks November 10 – December 17, 1975 and the students were bused daily from St. Thomas to Aylmer for all meals and classes. By using these off premises facilities, we managed to meet the training demands of Forces in the Province without cancelling any of the Courses as we had done in 1974.

We will still have to use Wolseley Barracks for about 80 students for the first six weeks of 1976 but thereafter it appears that the facilities at the College with the new premises gradually coming into use will be adequate to meet the need.

A summary of training provided is included in Appendix 1.

New Buildings

Reasonably satisfactory progress has been made with the new construction and seventy rooms in the two story section of Residence 1 were available for use by August 19, 1975. However, this provided little additional dormitory accommodation because construction immediately began to demolish one of the old H-hut dormitories which housed 64 men. The four story section of Residence 1 was put to use in November, 1975 and a second H-hut dormitory was demolished. The new drill hall was available for use for the December Graduation and the new kitchen and dining room were ready for use commencing January 5, 1976. It seems certain that the classrooms, library, administration and training areas will be completed ready for use by mid February, 1976 when the second intake of recruit students arrive. However, the tentative completion date for the gymnasium, swimming pool and range is March 31st, 1976.

The second residence was commenced in the Fall of 1975 and by year end considerable progress had been made. I have been informed by construction that completion date for Residence 2 and 3 is the end of February, 1977. This should enable us to implement the new program of training currently being prepared by staff of the Ontario Police Commission in January, 1977.

Students report high satisfaction with the new dormitory facilities and state that it provides adequate space and a very quiet sleeping facility. Aside from a few minor malfunctions of facilities it appears to be generally very satisfactory.

Instruction Staff

A list of instructional staff at the end of 1974 and 1975 is included as Appendix 2.

A summarized comparison of instructional staff and their deployment for December, 1974 and December, 1975 is shown below. First Aid is not included.

Function and Status	Dec. 1974	Dec. 1975
General Academic — Regular	13	13
General Academic — Seconded	4	13
General Academic — Total	17	26
Physical Activities — Regular	2	2
Physical Activities — Seconded	2	4
(Recreation) — Contract	1	1
Physical Activities — Total	5	7
Identification Instructors — Regular	2	2
Promotional Exams — Regular	1	1
Total Instructors (excluding First Aid)	25	36

At the end of 1974 there were 18 Regular Instructors on staff including one assigned to Promotional Examinations, six Seconded Instructors and one man in charge of recreational activities on contract.

At the end of 1975 there was the same number of Regular staff but the number of Seconded Personnel on the Instructional staff had risen from six to seventeen.

Cost of Training

The cost of training per student week was held to \$101.99 (estimated for fiscal year) as compared to \$98.27 per student week for the Calendar year 1974. (This is \$1.57 less than the cost shown in the 1974 Annual Report which was based on an estimated cost for the fiscal year 1974-75.) The increase in cost of \$3.72 per student week seems very reasonable considering that the Operational staff received over 20% increment in January, 1975 and the Instructional staff received over 16% increment effective April 1, 1975. A summary of cost per student week is shown in Appendix 3.

However, an increase per student week can be expected for the year 1976 as the new facilities come into use. The maintenance costs for the new premises with single rooms for students and increase in facilities will most certainly be higher in a unit basis. For example, the area of floor space being heated, cleaned and maintained has risen from about 120,000 at April 1, 1975 to about 287,000 by April 1, 1976. In addition, the class size which has in many cases been about 40 is being reduced to 32 students which automatically increases the need for Instructional staff by 25%.

I strongly recommend the decrease in class size to improve the instruction by increasing the instructor student contact. Further, it cannot be avoided because most of the classrooms are only large enough to accommodate 32 students.

Appendix 1
Ontario Police College
Training Statistics — Last 10 Years

*1963 — 1975 Inclusive

Course	No. Men Trained — Calendar Year										*Total
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	
Recruit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1100
Recruit — Part "A"	608	715	652	753	967	1026	955	979	1249	1643	9921
Recruit — Part "B"	503	656	764	652	935	831	928	1005	1200	1668	9142
Recruit — Metro Branch	—	—	305	295	—	—	—	—	—	—	600
General P/Training "A"	190	139	147	125	118	114	105	81	—	—	1451
General P/Training "B"	50	52	67	49	10	—	—	—	—	—	228
General P/Training "B" (Sudbury Regional PF)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	22	68
Supervisory	75	163	196	218	152	158	153	193	210	212	1901
Criminal Investigation	63	82	83	95	94	95	91	109	75	120	1004
Identification	—	—	—	—	12	34	26	21	36	34	163
Police Administration "A"	31	36	32	25	31	25	28	33	30	32	372
Police Administration "B"	27	24	36	30	31	25	29	29	20	35	321
Police Administration "C"	29	23	23	35	34	23	29	27	20	29	272
Traffic Supervisors) OPC	35	40	32	26	20	20	23	25	18	17	329
Traffic Control) OTC &	22	25	19	19	15	21	17	24	33	22	259
Traffic Law & C/Invest.	—	—	22	28	28	28	27	29	24	—	186
Youthful Offender	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	24	18	21	84
Crowd Control	—	—	—	—	—	84	63	39	—	—	310
Methods Of Instruction	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	9	—	—	25
Lands & Forests (M.N.R.) (Enforcement)	18	26	33	—	24	—	—	24	24	49	242
Seminars:											
Senior Officers	—	—	55	39	50	38	36	39	35	34	423
Detective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
Criminal Intelligence	44	46	42	90	100	81	62	41	35	—	570
Youthful Offender	—	—	66	—	37	37	—	—	—	—	45
Drug Training	—	—	—	101	137	157	—	—	—	—	395
Ident/Supervisors	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	17	—	—	35
Forensic Laboratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	10	—	22
ID-Kit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	18	42
Technical Surveillance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	27
Refresher Course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	33
ID Refresher Course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	11	9	32
B & W Photography	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	24
Colour Photography	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	10	—	22
Drug Investigation Course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	64	19	149
Special Courses: Africans	—	—	—	24	13	—	—	—	—	—	37
Totals	1695	2027	2574	2604	2808	2797	2627	2895	3231	3984	29988

Appendix 2 Ontario Police College Instructional Staff

December 1974

Position	Name
Deputy Director I/C Instruction	H. D. Sears
Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark
Academic General Regular Staff	1 G. Cole 2 C. Copeland 3 J. Driver 4 R. Fruin 5 L. Godfree 6 R. Hill 7 G. Hunsperger 8 H. Knight 9 D. Lagrandeur 10 G. Skafffeld 11 A. Smith 12 R. Strawson 13 D. Trask F. Moore (Retiring Jan/75)
Academic Seconded	1 C. Ashton (Metro Tor.) 2 P. Carberry (London PD) 3 C. Paul (Ham.-Went.) 4 B. Peel (Metro Tor.)

December 1975

Position	Name
D/Director I/C	H. D. Sears
C/Instructor	T. D. Clark
Academic General Regular Staff	1 G. Cole 2 C. Copeland 3 J. Driver 4 R. Fruin 5 L. Godfree 6 R. Hill 7 G. Hunsperger 8 H. Knight 9 D. Lagrandeur 10 J. Lukash (On Loan Ont. Police Comm.) 11 G. Skafffeld 12 A. Smith 13 R. Strawson
Academic Seconded	1 C. Ashton (Metro Tor.) 2 G. Ast (Metro Tor.) 3 G. Davies (Metro Tor.) 4 W. Ewing (OPP) 5 R. Gillam (Metro Tor.) 6 D. Klenavic (OPP) 7 K. Moffat (Windsor) 8 T. O'Grady (OPP) 9 C. Paul (Ham.-Went.) 10 H. Pym (London) 11 M. Turner (Metro Tor.) 12 R. Westphal (Waterloo Reg) 13 W. Vipond (Brantford)

Appendix 2 — (Continued)
Ontario Police College
Instructional Staff

December 1974		December 1975	
Position	Name	Position	Name
Deputy Director I/C Instruction	H. D. Sears	D/Director	H. D. Sears
Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark	C/Instructor	T. D. Clark
Identification	1 D. Guttman 2 H. Tuthill	Identification	1 D. Guttman 2 H. Tuthill
Phys. Instructor Senior	1 G. Barber	Phys. Instructor Senior	1 G. Barber
Phys. Instructor Regular	1 R. Prettie	Phys. Instructor Regular	1 R. Prettie
Phys. Instructor Seconded	1 R. Brown (OPP) 2 W. McBurnie (OPP)	Phys. Instructor Seconded	1 P. Booth (Metro Tor.) 2 R. Brown (OPP) 3 W. McBurnie (OPP) 4 N. McMillan (Metro Tor.)
Recreation Dir. & F/A Instructor Contract	1 R. Stevenson	Recreation Dir. & F/A Instructor Contract	1 C. Schrama
Total Instructors	24	Total Instructors	35
Promotional Exams	1	Promotional Exams	1

Appendix 3
***Cost of Training Per Student Week**
Last Five Years

Year	Student Weeks of Training	Cost Fiscal Year	Cost Per Student Week
1971	14,178	\$1,019,037.82	\$ 71.88
1972	14,123	\$1,153,060.29	\$ 81.64
1973	15,007	\$1,252,516.00	\$ 83.46
1974	16,726	\$1,643,619.90	\$ 98.27
1975	22,127	\$2,256,000.00 (Est. Dec. 31/75)	\$101.99

***NOTE:**

Student weeks based on calendar year. Cost per year based on fiscal year April 1 to March 31. Thus, costs for 1975-76 are an estimate.

Ontario Provincial Police

The Ontario Provincial Police is responsible for policing those areas of Ontario which are not covered by municipal forces; maintaining a criminal investigation branch; maintaining highway traffic patrols, and enforcing the province's liquor laws.

The objective of the OPP is to provide uniform and impartial law enforcement in all areas of the province under its jurisdiction and to render aid and services, upon request, to other law enforcement agencies.

As of December 31, 1975 the Force had a strength of 4,036 uniformed members and 1,166 civilian personnel.

A policy analysis secretariat serves the Commissioner's office in the development of, or response to, policy initiatives in order to assist in a more effective decision making process.

During the year the Force established a new support service for our field operations in the form of five Tactics and Rescue Units (TRU), consisting of five men each, which have been strategically located throughout the province at London, Downsview, Kingston, North Bay and Thunder Bay. Their purpose is to deal effectively with confrontations between authorities and barricaded gunmen or individuals or groups bent on sniping, hijacking, kidnapping, terrorism or hostage taking. The units may also be deployed in any other situation where there is a need for a unique, well-trained, disciplined team. They are also available to assist municipal police forces in Ontario upon request.

Extensive planning was carried out throughout the year, and which will continue into 1976, relating to our involvement in the 1976 Summer Olympics at Kingston. Specific duties will entail security of Olympic Village and Olympic Harbour, including security of the waterways from the Olympic Harbour to the racing site. A senior member of the Force was appointed provincial co-ordinator of all Forces involved, namely, the OPP, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Kingston Police Force, and Department of National Defense personnel. Policing of this event for the seven weeks involved will be an arduous task involving extensive deployment of manpower, while at the same time ensuring that the remainder of the province continues to receive an adequate level of policing service.

During the month of September the executive offices of the Force and all but four operational support services were re-located in newly renovated quarters at 90 Harbour Street, Toronto. We are now utilizing approximately 105,000 square feet of useable office space as opposed to the 40,000 square feet occupied in former quarters at 125 Lake Shore Boulevard East and at various other satellite locations in Toronto. Functions not included in the 90 Harbour Street complex are: Transport Branch, Quartermaster Stores Branch, and Registration Branch which are located at 125 Lake Shore Boulevard and Training Branch which is situated at 291 Sherbourne Street, Toronto.

Effective December 31, 1975 the Ontario Emergency Measures Branch was abolished. It is intended that the Emergency Measures Act (Ontario) will be repealed in the spring of 1976. In its place the Lead Ministry Concept has been formulated by the Ontario government.

The Lead Ministry Concept provides that in a given situation, municipalities can request assistance from the provincial government for an emergency which occurs in their area. The OPP has undertaken to act as an official contact between the municipalities and the responsible ministry of government.

The director of our auxiliary police function has been appointed the representative of the Ministry of the Solicitor General in the Five Lead Ministry Concept, and he will maintain a continuing liaison with the Canadian Armed Forces, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and municipal police forces in the field of emergency and disaster planning.

In 1975 a total of 535,166 general occurrences were reported to the Force. Of that number, 91,070 were actual criminal occurrences, an increase of 10.1 percent over the 1974 figure of 82,733. Cases of homicide, robbery, fraud, and bail violations showed the largest increases, such increases being 31 percent, 23 percent, 22 percent and 37 percent, respectively. Unfortunately, the clearance rate in 1975 for criminal charges dropped to 40.4 percent from 41.1 percent in 1974. This has been attributed to the increased workload of 10.1 percent.

During 1975, 23,549 criminal charges were laid. In addition, 25,109 charges were laid under the Criminal Code in connection with driving offences.

Prosecutions relating to offences under federal statutes other than the Criminal Code totalled 3,452. Cases under the Narcotic Control Act, the Canada Shipping Act and the Indian Act accounted for the majority.

The volume of provincial statute enforcement work totalled 358,218 cases. Traffic and liquor cases accounted for over 98 percent of the work in this category.

Dealing with traffic, the number of highway collisions increased by 5.16 percent. This is consistent with the increase in the number of drivers on our roads in 1975. Fatal collisions increased by less than two percent, and the number of collisions resulting in personal injury decreased by almost one percent.

Operations

(a) Field

Field personnel carry out law enforcement duties in all areas of the province where policing is the direct responsibility of the Force. Generally, this includes traffic, crime, liquor and the enforcement of certain federal and provincial statutes. Management of the traffic law enforcement program is the responsibility of the Traffic Division. Where necessary, special investigative assistance is provided in all areas of activity by the Special Services Division.

Indian Policing Services

Further to the reporting of progress relative to native policing as mentioned in our 1974 report, we can now report that to further this endeavor, the "Indian Policing Services" function was formed in May of 1975 to manage existing Indian policing programs and the then pending Federal-Provincial Agreement. With the signing of the agreement on July 18, 1975 this force became responsible for an Indian band constable program retroactive to April 1, 1975.

An extensive series of visits to the different Indian Bands throughout the province was implemented to explain the terms of the agreement. Further, by December 31, 1975, thirty-three Indian special constables were on strength and being administered by the OPP.

In addition to the band constable program, the existing Northwestern program has been expanded to encompass the Northeastern sector of the province. South Porcupine became the base for the fly-in patrol of the Northeast. The reserves at Fort Albany, Attawapiskat, Winisk, Fort Severn, Kashechewan and Ogoki are visited on a regular basis by our personnel.

A second aircraft is stationed at Sioux Lookout and personnel visit the reserves at Pikangikum, Deer Lake, Sandy Lake, Big Trout Lake, Fort Hope, Pickle Lake, Cat Lake and other reserves en route.

A total of nine members are manning our sub-detachments at Grassy Narrows, Shoal Lake and Minaki. Additional men have been transferred to these areas to take up their duties early in 1976.

The band constable program and the Northwestern and Northeastern projects have generally been well received by those concerned and 1976 should see further expansion.

District Identification Units

District identification personnel attended at the scene of 7,365 criminal occurrences and 474 traffic and miscellaneous occurrences. A total of 6,150 latent fingerprints were found at scenes of crime, resulting in the subsequent identification of 687 persons.

Each district identification unit is responsible for investigating reports of bombs or infernal devices and their subsequent disposal. Personnel responded in 196 cases requiring neutralization of explosives.

They made successful comparison of footwear and tire impressions, broken glass, metal and torn paper exhibits in 131 instances.

A total of 5,031 persons were fingerprinted and 4,871 photographed for police record purposes. In addition, 2,382 individuals were fingerprinted in connection with visa and employment applications. There were 598 charts and crime scene drawings made for presentation in the courts.

Underwater Search and Recovery

The OPP underwater search and recovery teams, located in all seventeen districts, now consists of forty-nine equipped members. The teams were utilized on 285 occasions during the year, primarily in the recovery of drowning victims and the locating of evidence for use in criminal prosecutions.

Police Helicopter Section

The helicopter section, consisting of two four-seater Bell "Jet Ranger" machines and four Force-member pilots, is based at Toronto. Each helicopter is fully equipped and is used in all aspects of law enforcement and in search and rescue assignments. The helicopters were operated a total of 2,491 hours in 1975.

One of the more noteworthy occurrences in which the helicopters were utilized involved a capsized experimental raft in the Niagara River. All twenty-nine passengers aboard were thrown into the swirling waters of the river, resulting in the loss of three lives and injuries to others. Despite hazardous flying conditions we were successful in aiding in the rescue of survivors and the recovery of bodies.

Canine Search and Rescue Teams

The OPP has twelve canine search and rescue teams, one each at London, Burlington, Barrie, Belleville, Long Sault, North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Cochrane, Thunder Bay and Dryden, and two teams at Mount Forest.

Each team has inter-district responsibility and is utilized in searches for wanted or missing persons and caches of stolen property. Eleven of the teams are trained in narcotics detection, and one in the detection of concealed firearms.

The teams were used on 733 occasions during the year. In addition, because of public interest the teams attended on 254 occasions at fall fairs, exhibitions, and various meetings.

Cloud II, the canine located at North Bay, died during the year of a gunshot wound received in the line of duty while assisting in the apprehension of a fugitive.

OPP Auxiliary Police

The total complement of the OPP Auxiliary is 544. There are seventeen units of thirty-two members each, located in districts one to twelve. Each unit is under the direction of a regular Force member and auxiliary personnel receive training which covers all aspects of the police function. During 1975, auxiliary members served a total of 50,000 hours assisting regular members of the Force.

(b) Special Services

The Special Services Division of the OPP is staffed with personnel specially trained in specific areas of crime detection and investigative techniques. Members of six branches within the division provide assistance to members of the Force and municipal police forces.

Anti-Rackets

"White collar" crime including diversified rackets, fraudulent schemes, and the manufacture and distribution throughout Ontario of counterfeit and forged instruments such as payroll cheques, money orders, bonds and currency, are investigated by anti-rackets personnel.

General Assignment

301 investigations were conducted during the year, some of which were very complex and time-consuming. These resulted in 463 charges covering 19,703 actual offences, against 172 persons. Total loss to victims was \$5,473,536.

Counterfeit and Forgery

134 investigations were conducted resulting in 787 charges against ninety-five persons. Estimated loss to victims was \$458,181. Counterfeit currency seized in Ontario amounted to \$290,000 compared to \$235,000 in 1974. It is interesting to note that there were no instances of counterfeiting of the new multi-coloured Canadian currency.

Auto-Theft

Expert assistance is provided to all Ontario police forces in the investigation of organized vehicle theft rings and the identification of vehicles, the particulars of which may be in doubt. An example of the latter was the identification of forty-eight vehicles through the restoration of obliterated serial numbers.

During 1975, sixty-eight investigations relating to vehicles and 624 miscellaneous investigations were conducted which resulted in forty-two prosecutions and the recovery of stolen property worth \$1,548,800.

Intelligence

The objective of this function is to gather information concerning major criminal activity, and through the intelligence process, identify criminal leaders, associates and their activities. Information is then disseminated to the appropriate enforcement body for further action.

Organized crime is investigated in conjunction with other intelligence officers and police forces in the province, and nationally and internationally.

A total of 872 investigations were conducted in 1975.

Criminal Investigation

Detective inspectors of the Criminal Investigation Branch investigate the more serious types of crime such as murder, kidnapping, rape, and bank robbery.

Investigators were detailed to 427 assignments during the year including the investigation of sixty murders, five of which were committed in municipal police jurisdictions.

Security

This function was established to provide protection from subversive elements in the maintenance of public order. The branch is also responsible for providing appropriate security for ranking officials of government and other persons. In addition the branch has responsibility for administrative supervision of the Ontario Government Protective Service whose initial responsibility is protection of government property and preservation of the peace in government buildings.

Special Investigations

The special investigations function includes anti-gambling, liquor laws enforcement, and drug enforcement activities.

Drug Enforcement

The role of the OPP in drug enforcement is to provide assistance to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by having field members investigate routine drug occurrences. Members of this section have been assigned to full-time enforcement duties in joint-forces operations in various areas of the province. During the year, 2,101 investigations were conducted resulting in 1,272 charges.

Anti-Gambling

This section assists in the investigation of disorderly houses, cases involving pornography, lotteries, and in keeping gambling under control. In 1975, 102 investigations were conducted into disorderly houses and related offences.

Liquor Laws Enforcement

Specially trained investigators in the liquor laws enforcement field respond to requests for investigations initiated by the Liquor Control Board, the Liquor Licence Board, municipal police departments, crown attorneys, or Force personnel. There were 1,058 such investigations in 1975.

(c) Traffic

The Traffic Division is responsible for developing, co-ordinating and implementing various enforcement programs, such as selective enforcement through the use of regular patrols, radar, aircraft and special traffic enforcement vehicles. These methods are programmed in an effort to control the level of motor vehicle collisions in all areas, with emphasis being placed on areas experiencing a high ratio of collisions.

Motor Vehicle Collisions — Highways

In 1975, OPP personnel investigated a total of 76,497 highway collisions. Of that number 45,171 were of the reportable property damage type (damage in excess of \$200), 8,244 were non-reportable types (damage under \$200), 22,099 involved injury to 35,437 persons and 983 were fatal collisions resulting in the deaths of 1,197 persons.

The total of 76,497 collisions is an increase of 3,756 from the 1974 total of 72,741. The number of personal injury collisions is a decrease of 179 from the 1974 figure of 22,278, and the number of fatal collisions is an increase of eighteen from the 1974 total of 965. The 1,197 persons killed is twenty-five more than the 1974 total of 1,172.

The monetary value of property damage in 1975 totalled \$103,037,975 compared to \$80,352,119 in 1974.

Motor Vehicle Collisions — Private Property

In addition to the 76,497 highway collisions investigated, we also investigated 5,340 collisions which occurred on private property. Of that number, 4,751 were collisions involving property damage only, 579 involved personal injury to 694 persons and ten were fatal collisions resulting in the deaths of eleven persons.

Total Motor Vehicle Collisions — Highways and Private Property

In 1975, OPP personnel investigated a total of 81,837 collisions. This is an increase of 3,979 over the 1974 figure of 77,858. There were 58,166 property damage collisions compared to 53,986 in 1974, an increase of 4,180. The personal injury collisions numbered 22,678, a decrease of 212 from the 1974 figure of 22,890. In 1975, 36,131 persons were injured, a decrease of 1,622 from the 1974 total of 37,753. Fatal collisions totalled 993 compared to 982 in 1974, an increase of eleven fatal collisions. There were 1,208 people killed compared to 1,195 in 1974. This is an increase of thirteen.

Highway Traffic Enforcement - General

In 1975, a total of 347,845, charges were laid by the Force under the provisions of the Highway Traffic Act and those sections of the Criminal Code dealing with driving offences. Warnings issued totalled 337,096.

Offences under the Criminal Code relating to condition of drivers through the use of intoxicants accounted for 20,534, of the total number of charges, a decrease of 245 from 1974.

There were 347,845, cases processed through the courts in 1975 (this figure includes cases not disposed of in 1974), resulting in 314,753 convictions. This reflects a conviction rate of 90 percent and indicates that the charges were of good quality and were properly prepared and presented to the courts.

To assist in controlling high-speed driving on our highways during the year, members of the Force operated sixty-nine radar units on a selective basis for a total of 38,056 hours. Relating to the use of radar equipment, a total of 43,696 charges were laid and 14,728, warnings issued.

A total of 384 members of the Force have been appointed as qualified technicians to operate eighty-five breathalyzer units located at strategic points throughout the province.

Highway Traffic Enforcement — Air Patrol

The OPP operate six aircraft on a charter basis out of London, Burlington, Downsview, Barrie, Ottawa and Sudbury. This provides for aerial surveillance of 1,759 miles of provincial highway which is specially marked for this type of enforcement.

Enforcement from the air in 1975 resulted in 21,153 hazardous moving driving charges being laid and 1,936 warnings issued. Contact was made with a motorist on an average of once every eight minutes of patrol. A hazardous moving violation charge was preferred every nine minutes. In addition to this activity, the aircraft patrol rendered assistance in seventeen investigations of various nature.

Snow Vehicle Collisions

The number of collisions involving snow vehicles increased in 1975, 611 compared to 464 in 1974. The number of persons killed in snow vehicle mishaps increased to thirty-six from twenty-nine in 1974. Persons injured decreased, 450 in 1975 compared to 505 in 1974. A total of 1,976 charges were laid resulting from violations in the use of snow vehicles.

Management Services

Staff Inspections

A system of staff inspections throughout the various branches, districts and detachments ensures that OPP personnel adhere to Force policy. Staff inspections personnel also undertake special assignments on direction. In 1975, 3,633 uniformed and civilian personnel were interviewed, 609 mobile transportation units were checked, and forty-one staff complaints investigated. In addition, a number of special studies were conducted.

During the year a new inspection process was developed for implementation in 1976. It provides for a continuing formal inspection process at all supervisory and detachment command levels. The members of the Staff Inspections Branch will audit management and operational functions to ensure that programs are being carried out as intended. The new process will develop better and more timely communication patterns within the Force. It will also encourage recommendations that offer improvements in the delivery of services.

Planning and Research

This function provides effective development and communication to the Force of the policies, procedures and methods necessary to achieve overall organizational objectives. It also provides for comprehensive management and consulting services to all divisions of the Force.

Included in the function is the data processing activity — transferred during the year from the records function — and statistical analysis. We utilize the former to record and process operational and administrative data to identify criminals and to aid management in making decisions in the control and deployment of resources. The latter provides for meaningful analysis to management of all operational statistics to aid in the direction of the police effort.

A large number of special projects was undertaken by other areas within the planning function, such as the devising of a new occurrence reporting system, further development of the various parts of our Police Orders system, redesigning of the activity reporting system, and on-going evaluation of manpower deployment relative to the study on same in 1974.

An analysis of the results of the tests of the four-day work week, carried out in 1973 and 1974, was considered by Force management in 1975, and after careful deliberation it was decided that the results did not warrant Force implementation of this system of scheduling.

The new combination notebook-diary was taken into use by the Force in 1975 and its use throughout the year reveals the desired results have been achieved.

The records management program was transferred during the year from planning and research, to the records function under Staff Services.

Properties

The properties function provides co-ordinating services to all agencies within the ministry for buildings, properties, leasing, parking, and telephone requirements.

Renovations to the former Workmen's Compensation Building at 90 Harbour Street, Toronto, were completed in 1975 and it now houses the majority of the General Headquarters administrative complex.

Cochrane detachment was re-located in a new government-owned building during the year, and new leased premises were provided for Coboconk and Amherstview detachments. An addition to the leased detachment building at Haileybury was completed. Property was obtained for new locations of Coboconk and Geraldton detachments.

A total of ten houses were purchased for Force personnel at Armstrong, Nakina, Sioux Lookout, Geraldton, Moosonee, Minaki and Smooth Rock Falls, and a similar number are under construction at Gogama, Killarney, Red Lake and Central Patricia. Land has been obtained to build homes at Hornepayne, Ear Falls, Chapleau, Warren, White River, Little Current, Sioux Narrows and Still River. Tenders for house trailers and land has been obtained at Armstrong, Upsala and Foleyet.

Registration

(a) Private Investigators and Security Guards

The OPP has a responsibility to investigate and license all persons who are employed in Ontario as private investigators and security guards. The responsibility includes the licensing of agencies by whom they are employed.

Twenty-one additional agencies were licensed during the year, bringing the total number to 245. Licenses issued to individuals totalled 26,659. Fees collected amounted to \$271,297.

(b) Firearms

The OPP controls the issuing of firearm permits in certain areas of the province in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code.

A total of 20,228 firearm registrations were processed. Permits issued to carry a restricted firearm totalled 5,366. There were 4,066 permits issued to minors, and twenty-six permits issued to sell at retail.

Ten new shooting clubs were approved in 1975. The number of shooting clubs in Ontario now stands at 338, down 108 from the 1974 figure of 436.

Staff Development

Career Management

This function is responsible for the recruitment of uniformed members of the Force, the operation of the Force promotional system, and the design, implementation and maintenance of the short and long term management development programs, for which Career Management assumed responsibility during 1975.

During the year, Career Management also assumed staff development activities which previously had been the responsibility of the training function. Accordingly, a revised staff development strategy was developed and specific programs were established.

The short term management development program is designed to identify and train potential future managers to meet the projected rate of accelerated attrition in the Force managerial ranks. The program consists of a series of twenty-two courses, covering a broad range of managerial practices.

The design of a long term management development program for all ranks up to and including staff superintendent, commenced in 1975 as a logical extension of the short term program. Because this program recognized the necessity of integrating management education into a structured promotional system it was necessary that a new process be developed for the measuring of individual performance, ultimate training, and promotion. To this end, a revised promotional process was designed for implementation in 1976.

A promotional competition in the existing system was held in 1975, with 192 members subsequently qualifying for promotion. A total of 142 members of the Force were promoted to higher ranks during the year.

During the year, 2,740 applications for appointment to the Force were received. Of that number, 2402 were from males and 338 were from female applicants.

Manpower Administration

Personnel in this area are responsible for the Force manpower inventory system; the defining of positional characteristics for all positions in the Force; the Force bilingual program; and the maintenance of all internal personnel records.

This function also takes in the forecasting of manpower requirements based on the attrition rate and future commitments.

Staff Relations

This function encompasses the handling of employees with non-disciplinary problems. This includes counselling on the methods of solving the employee's problems relating to the excessive use of alcohol, emotional and medical problems, credit problems, and generally, matters which are affecting the employee's efficient performance.

Another responsibility is correlating the collection of all data concerning labour relations for purposes of assisting in preparing amendments to the Memorandum of Understanding. It also prepares background data for defence in grievances submitted by the Ontario Provincial Police Association.

The function also maintains a liaison with the Personnel Services Branch of the Ministry of the Solicitor General on matters arising out of the legislation affecting employee relations.

The development of an employee safety program is still under review.

Training

The OPP Training and Development Centre at 291 Sherbourne Street, Toronto, provides the initial training of recruits to the Force and the training of members of the OPP in specialized responsibilities. A continuing program of in-service training in all aspects of policing is also an important function. Arrangements for training at the Ontario Police College at Aylmer, as well as training beyond the scope of OPP facilities, is arranged.

Honours and Awards

Eighty-one members were presented with the OPP "Long Service and Good Conduct" medal, and fifty-three were commended for the thorough and exceptional manner in which they performed their duty. In addition, there was a general commendation directed towards all members who were involved in the search for, and eventual capture of, Donald Kelly, who escaped from the North Bay Gaol while awaiting trial on charges of murder.

Staff Services

Records

The records area functions as a central repository of records relating to the operation of the Force in connection with administrative, crime and traffic matters. The activity includes recording and disseminating data on crime and criminals to assist in identifying the perpetrators of unsolved crime.

There is also technical and specialized services relating to criminal identification such as forensic fingerprint analysis, drafting and crime scene drawing, and photography. The supply of photographic and identification equipment to district headquarters and detachments across the province, and the procurement, supply and maintenance of communications and radar equipment in use by the Force, is also the responsibility of the branch, as is forms design, varityping, printing and mail services.

The branch also functions as the Ontario police forces suspension control centre. An average of 75,000 files are active on the system at any one time. A total of 136,630 records were entered in the system in 1975, with 13,493 "hits" being recorded.

Telecommunications

The objective of this activity is to provide instant transmittal of information essential for police operations. In order to accomplish this, the OPP has a radio system comprised of 106 fixed stations, nine transportable stations, nine automatic repeater stations, and 1,541 mobile stations installed in automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, boats and aircraft. In addition, 130 portable transceivers and eighty-six monitor receivers are located at strategic locations across the province. The radio system logged a total of 5,884,629 messages in 1975.

The OPP now has 103 terminals at ninety-six locations across the province, on line to the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) at Ottawa. The CPIC system, now in its fourth year of operation, is proving invaluable in the law enforcement functions with many "hits" being recorded during 1975 from enquiries regarding wanted and missing persons and stolen property. The CPIC system is also utilized to transmit general day-to-day police information. To supplement the latter, the Force continues to maintain a teletype network — 35 terminals — between General Headquarters at Toronto and district headquarters and many major detachments across the province.

A vehicle licence information service available to police throughout Ontario is provided through OPP headquarters. A total of 455,883 enquiries were handled during 1975.

Quartermaster Stores

Quartermaster Stores procure, stock and distribute uniforms and equipment to members of the Force. The stores is also responsible for procuring and issuing office supplies and stationery needs, and maintaining a repository of seized offensive weapons.

Transport

The transport activity is responsible for providing and maintaining mobile and related equipment to meet the transportation needs of the Force.

In 1975 the Force operated 1,889 transport units that included automobiles, trucks, buses, snow vehicles, motorcycles, watercraft, and aircraft. The motor vehicles travelled 69,728,617 miles during the year, and our marine and snow equipment logged 17,688 hours.

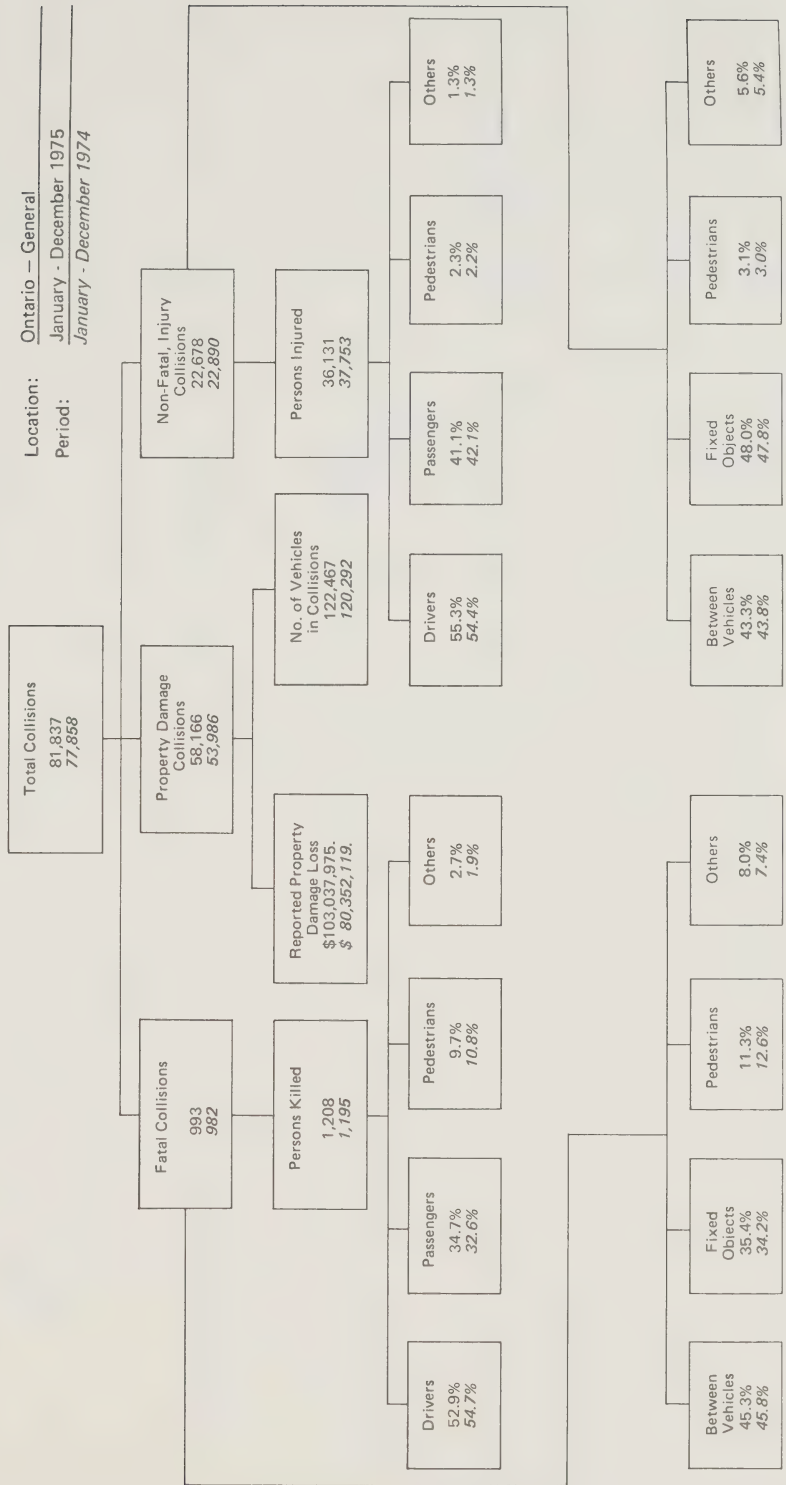
The acquisition of vehicles, on a tender basis, and the subsequent disposal of same is the responsibility of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

Community Services

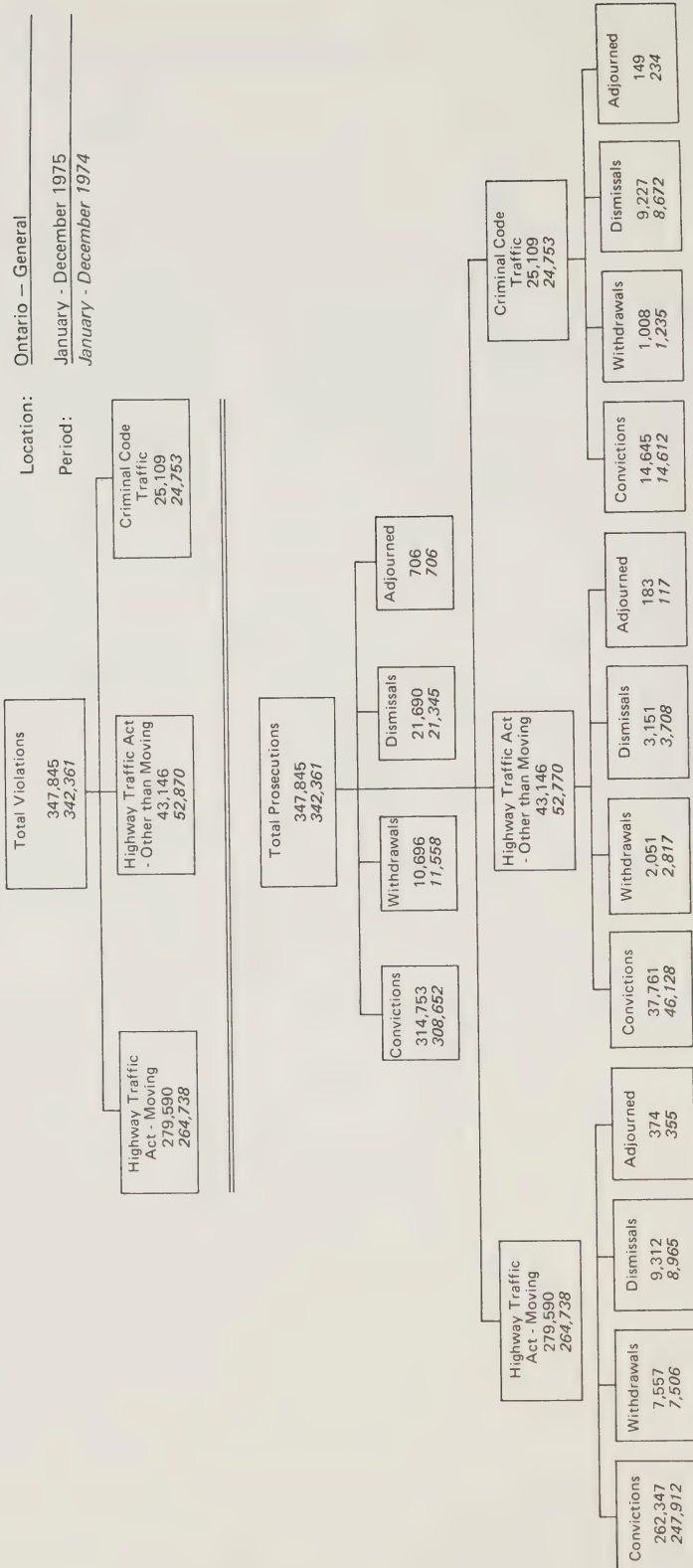
The objectives here are to attempt to instill in the minds of the public, correct attitudes toward safety, toward crime prevention, and to project an awareness of the Force through the preparation and dissemination of information relating to Force activities. There is also sound and effective police-media-community relations.

This function is also responsible for the administrative processing of all complaints against members of the Force and complaints regarding policing services. The operation of the "Commissioner's Citation Program" is another area of responsibility. This program is a vehicle whereby members of the general public can be recognized for their services or assistance to not only the police but to the public at large. An example of this could be the heroic actions of a motorist coming upon the scene of a serious motor vehicle collision, and possibly rescuing someone from a burning vehicle or the like.

Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions By Nature, General Location, Class of Victim and Type



Motor Vehicle Traffic Violations, Prosecutions and Dispositions



Criminal Code Prosecutions

Offence	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Abandon Child	3			3	
Abduction	30	11	3	15	1
Arson	137	89	24	24	
—Set Fire by Negligence	5	1	1	3	
Assault					
—Bodily Harm	786	410	112	263	1
—Common	1,121	562	175	378	6
—Indecent on Female	108	52	15	41	
—Indecent on Male	21	12	3	6	
—With Intent	433	230	38	160	5
Break, Enter & Theft	6,301	4,738	216	865	482
Burglary Instruments	3		1	2	
Cause Disturbance	873	596	89	179	9
Conspiracy to Commit	42	22	6	13	1
Contempt of Court	3	1	1	1	
Corrupt Morals	2			2	
Counterfeit Money	55	45	5	5	
Criminal Negligence	2	1		1	
Cruelty to Animals	45	23	17	5	
Damage to Property	1,431	908	87	359	77
Disobey Court Order	2	2			
Escape, Unlawfully at Large or Skip Bail	1,101	762	59	274	6
—Aid Escape Custody	8	6		2	
Explosives, Possession of	5	4		1	
False Fire Alarm	13	8	3	2	
False Pretences	579	404	74	96	5
Forgery	65	38	4	23	
—Uttering	215	164	4	45	1
Fraud	347	251	25	71	
Gambling					
—Keep Betting House	8	7		1	
—Betting, Pool	1	1			
—Lotteries	2	2			
Impersonate Police Officer	3	2		1	
Intimidation	18	9		9	
Kidnapping	19	9	2	8	
Manslaughter	28	26	1	1	
Mischief, Public	238	168	19	50	1
Murder	31	17	10	4	
—Attempt	30	13	6	10	1
Nudity	2	2			
Obstruct Justice	36	17	5	13	
Obstruct Police Officer	370	245	39	86	

Criminal Code Prosecutions

Offence	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Offensive Weapons					
—Carry Concealed	29	16	6	7	
—Possession of	244	143	28	73	
—Restricted	81	63	5	13	
—Dangerous Use Firearm	349	193	62	90	4
—Other	15	12	1	2	
Order to Keep Peace	101	52	40	9	
Perjury	20	9	4	7	
Recognizance & Probation	174	124	12	38	
Rioting	6			6	
Robbery	201	129	29	41	2
Sexual Offences					
—Gross Indecency	32	27	2	3	
—Incest	8	3	2	3	
—Intercourse with Female Under 14	16	9	2	5	
—Indecent Act	42	27	9	6	
—Rape	45	18	13	14	
—Rape, Attempted	11	7		4	
Stolen Property					
—Possession of	1,787	1,077	170	517	23
Telephone Calls, Harassing, Indecent, etc.	51	16	7	26	2
Theft					
—Over \$200	1,336	926	91	270	49
—\$200 & Under	2,840	2,110	168	416	146
—Of Auto	438	297	35	97	9
—From Mails	3	2		1	
Trespass at Night	78	39	15	24	
Vessels, Dangerous Operation of	77	56	7	12	2
Wilful Damage	915	628	98	162	27
Other Non-Traffic Criminal Code	129	64	14	45	6
Totals	23,549	15,905	1,864	4,914	866

Traffic Prosecutions Under Criminal Code

Offence	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Criminal Negligence					
—Causing Death	19	11	5	3	
—Operating Motor Vehicle	61	38	18	5	
Fail to Stop	436	239	152	42	3
Dangerous Driving	660	359	219	79	3
Fail to Provide Breath Sample	1,082	747	253	74	8
Excess of 80 mgs of Alcohol in Blood	8,634	3,232	5,123	219	60
Drive While Ability Impaired	10,818	7,709	2,639	408	62
Drive While Disqualified	2,689	1,869	575	236	9
Other	710	441	243	22	4
Totals	25,109	14,645	9,227	1,088	149

Highway Traffic Act Prosecutions

Offence	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Registration and Permits Part II	7,916	6,845	698	349	24
Licences — Operator, Chauffeur, Driving Instructor, Part III	13,795	11,953	1,339	424	79
Garage and Storage Licences, Part IV	38	36	1	1	
Defective Equipment, Part V	12,943	11,686	572	663	22
Weight, Load and Size, Part VI	3,644	3,070	183	381	10
Axle Weight, Part VII	324	287	17	20	
Rate of Speed, Part VIII	164,753	161,179	1,661	1,822	91
Rules, of the Road, Part XI	99,623	90,579	5,168	3,678	198
Park Illegally	1,856	1,565	153	119	19
Careless Driving	11,686	7,841	2,057	1,733	55
Fail to Remain at Scene of Accident	657	443	67	145	2
Fail to Report Accident	1,672	1,183	273	205	11
Miscellaneous	3,829	3,441	274	68	46
Totals	322,736	300,108	12,463	9,608	557

Liquor Control Act Prosecutions

Offence	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Liquor Control Act	27,845	25,324	539	1,913	69
Liquor Licence Act	5	1	3	1	
Totals	27,850	25,325	542	1,914	69

Prosecutions Under Other Statutes of Ontario

Statute	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Motorized Snow Vehicles Act	1,976	1,749	74	141	12
Game and Fish Act	204	184	10	10	
Highway Improvement Act	316	268	22	25	1
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act	4,078	3,305	198	559	16
Petty Trespass Act	451	362	62	25	2
Provincial Parks Act	394	340	27	27	
Public Commercial Vehicles Act	56	30	14	11	1
Public Lands Act	13	11		2	
Public Vehicles Act	2	2			
Vicious Dogs Act	7	3		3	1
Other	135	100	13	21	1
Totals	7,632	6,354	420	824	34

Prosecutions Under Other Federal Statutes

Statute	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Canada Shipping Act	73	65	1	6	1
—Small Vessel Regulations	615	545	20	50	
Food and Drug Act	87	47	15	25	
Indian Act	380	344		27	1
Juvenile Delinquents Act					
—Incorrigible	154	65	26	59	4
Lord's Day Act	232	146	26	59	1
Narcotic Control Act	1,743	1,330	114	286	13
Other	168	85	13	64	6
Totals	3,452	2,627	223	576	26

Prosecutions Under Municipal By-Laws

Offence	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Parking	2,139		NOT AVAILABLE		
Total	2,139				

Prosecution Synopsis

Statute	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Criminal Code	23,549	15,905	1,864	4,914	866
Criminal Code — Traffic	25,109	14,645	9,227	1,088	149
Highway Traffic Act	322,736	300,108	12,463	9,608	557
Liquor Control Act	27,850	25,325	542	1,914	69
Other Statutes of Ontario	7,632	6,354	420	824	34
Other Federal Statutes	3,452	2,627	223	576	26
Municipal By-Laws	2,139		NOT AVAILABLE		
Totals	412,467	364,964	24,739	18,924	1,701

General Information

Arrests	
Arrests With or Without Warrant	11,629
Arrests for Other Forces	9,756
Summonses Served	
Summons to Defendent	385,698
Subpoena to Witness	16,938
Summonses Served for Other Forces	34,815
Search Warrants Executed	
Criminal Code and Liquor Control and Liquor Licence Acts	2,174
Value of Property Stolen and Recovered (Excluding Motor Vehicles)	
Stolen or Lost	\$ 7,152,831
Recovered	\$ 1,914,447
Recovered for Other Forces	\$ 458,177
Fines Imposed	
Highway Traffic Act	\$ 6,662,656
Criminal Code — Traffic	\$ 1,848,021
Fines Under Criminal Code and Other Federal and Provincial Statutes	\$ 2,347,464
Total	
	\$10,858,141

General Information (continued)

Miscellaneous

Motor Vehicles Stolen	3,127
Motor Vehicles Recovered	2,576
Motor Vehicles Recovered for Forces Other than OPP	2,500
Adult Persons Missing	2,456
Adult Persons Located	1,774
Juveniles Missing	4,795
Juveniles Located	3,467
Investigations Involving Mentally Ill Persons	1,092
Persons Injured in Other than Motor Vehicle Collisions	1,433
Persons Fingerprinted for Police Records	5,031
Persons Photographed for Police Records	4,871
Persons Given Shelter	886
Premises Found Insecure at Night	5,128
Driver Suspension Notifications	3,061

Sudden Deaths Investigated

Homicide	61
Suicide	242
Drowning	221
Motor Vehicle Collisions	983
Motor Vehicle Collisions Other than Highway	11
Natural Causes	884
Snow Vehicle Collisions	36
Other Causes	1,714

Age of Offenders (Offences under Criminal Code Including Criminal Code Traffic)

Up to 16 years	4,581
16 to 25 years	24,863
26 to 35 years	9,664
36 to 45 years	6,475
46 to 55 years	4,549
Over 55 years	2,244
Not Stated	69

Sex of Offenders (Offences under Criminal Code Including Criminal Code Traffic)

Male	49,621
Female	2,824

Districts And Detachments

Location of Police Districts

No. 1 — Headquarters — Chatham
Counties of Essex, Lambton, and Kent

No. 2 — Headquarters — London
Counties of Elgin, Middlesex, and Oxford

No. 3 — Headquarters — Burlington
Regional Municipalities of Hamilton-Wentworth**, Haldimand-Norfolk**, Halton**, and County of Brant

No. 4 — Headquarters — Niagara Falls
Regional Municipality of Niagara**

No. 5 — Headquarters — Downsview
Regional Municipalities of Peel**, York*, and part of Durham**

No. 6 — Headquarters — Mount Forest
Regional Municipality of Waterloo*, Counties of Bruce, Grey, Huron, Perth, and Wellington

No. 7 — Headquarters — Barrie
Regional Municipality of Muskoka**, Counties of Dufferin, and Simcoe

No. 8 — Headquarters — Peterborough
Part of the Regional Municipality of Durham**, Counties of Northumberland, Peterborough, Victoria, and Haliburton

No. 9 — Headquarters — Belleville
Counties of Frontenac, Prince Edward, Hastings and Lennox and Addington

No. 10 — Headquarters — Perth
Counties of Grenville, Lanark, Leeds and Renfrew

* Traffic Law Enforcement — Highways only

** Traffic and General Law Enforcement

No. 11 — Headquarters — Long Sault
Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton**, Counties of Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, and Stormont

No. 12 — Headquarters — North Bay
Territorial Districts of Parry Sound, Nipissing, and Timiskaming

No. 13 — Headquarters — Sudbury
Regional Municipality of Sudbury**, Territorial Districts of Sudbury and Manitoulin Island

No. 14 — Headquarters — Sault Ste. Marie
Territorial District of Algoma

No. 15 — Headquarters — South Porcupine
Territorial District of Cochrane

No. 16 — Headquarters — Thunder Bay
Territorial District of Thunder Bay

No. 17 — Headquarters — Kenora
Territorial Districts of Kenora, Rainy River, and Central Patricia

* Traffic Law Enforcement — Highways Only

** Traffic and General Law Enforcement

Opening of New Regular Detachments

	District	Opened
Amherstview	9	May 30
Dubreuilville	14	November 10
Grassy Narrows	17	January 13
Virginiatown	12	January 20

Closing of Regular Detachments

	District	Closed
Fort Erie	4	December 31

Summer Detachments

	District	Opened	Closed
Grand Bend	1	May 7	September 10
Pelee Island	1	June 6	September 2
Rondeau Provincial Park	1	May 13	September 4
Sauble Beach	6	May 16	October 13
Sibbald Point Provincial Park	5	May 14	September 3
Tobermory	6	May 5	October 24

Policing Under Contract

As of December 31, 1975 there were in effect, pursuant to the provisions of Section 62 of the Police Act, contracts for the policing of fourteen municipalities involving the services of six corporals, forty-eight constables and fifteen automobiles. The municipalities involved are as follows:

- Almonte (Town)
- Belle River (Village)
- Blenheim (Town)
- * Brantford (Township)
- Campbellford (Town)
- * Gosfield South (Township)
- Harrow (Town)
- Malden (Township)
- McGarry (Township)
- * Ridgetown (Town)
- Rockcliffe Park (Village)
- * Smooth Rock Falls (Town)
- Tecumseh (Town)
- Wheatley (Village)

* Locations where municipal and regular detachments are combined.

Departmental Transport Equipment

Transport equipment operated by the Force during 1975 is listed as follows:

Cars	1,310	—	Radio Equipped	1,276
Trucks	43	—	Radio Equipped	40
Buses	3	—	Radio Equipped	3
Station Wagons	34	—	Radio Equipped	34
4-Wheel Drive Vehicles	19	—	Radio Equipped	16
Snow Vehicles	88			
Motorcycles	114	—	Radio Equipped	105
Motorcycles — Other	4			
Launches	10	—	Radio Equipped	10
Skiffs	60	—	Radio Equipped	51
Outboard Motors	42			
Inboard Motors	9			
In/Outboard Motors	33			
Trailers	109	—	Radio Equipped	2
Snow Vehicle Sleighs	7			
Helicopters	2	—	Radio Equipped	2
Fixed-Wing Aircraft	2	—	Radio Equipped	2
Totals	1,889		Totals	1,541

Training Courses

OPP Members Trained at OPP Training and Development Centre

Firearms Instructor Course	52
Orientation Course	267
Breathalyzer Course	36
Techniques of Instruction Course	41
Drug Seminar	31
Ceremonial Unit Course	42
Ontario Government Protective Service Course	45
Mid-Management Course	325
Coach Officer's Course	208
Total	1,047

OPP Members Trained in the Field

Marine and Diver Training Course	208
Search and Rescue Training Course	60
Motorcycle Training Course	34
Crowd Control	3,095
Firearms Training Program	4,035
First Aid Requalification	1,025
Tactics and Rescue Unit Training	10
Golden Helmets Precision Ride	18
Gas Squad Training	193
Total	8,678

In-Service Training Lectures

Members attending the series of seven lectures throughout the province	17,190
Total	17,190

OPP Members Trained at Ontario Police College, Aylmer

Recruit, Part "A"	258
Recruit, Part "B"	252
Criminal Investigation Course	30
Identification Course	6
Senior Officers Seminar	2
Supervisory Course	30
Traffic Supervisors Course	4
Youthful Offender Course	4
Identification Refresher Course	2
Identi-Kit Seminar	6
Police Administration Course	6
Total	600

OPP Personnel (Uniform and Civilian) Attending Miscellaneous Courses and Subsidized Programs

Miscellaneous (Senior Executive Development, Civil Service Commission, University, Community College, Criminal, Traffic, Administrative and Supervisory, etc.)	376
Total	376

Members of Other Agencies Given Training

Breathalyzer	35
In-Service Training (seven lectures)	2,104
Crowd Control	207
Canine Training	6
Total	2,352

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

The Ontario Police Arbitration Commission continued to offer assistance to municipalities and municipal police forces in their negotiations during 1975.

Members of the Commission continued to be His Worship George W. Harrington, Mayor of Burlington, His Honour Judge Garth H. F. Moore, a member of the Judiciary for the Judicial District of York; Mr. D. R. Latten, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Police Association and an administrator of the Police Association of Ontario; Mr. Larry H. Langlois, a Sergeant with the Windsor Police Force and C. Gordon Simmons, Professor of Law at Queen's University, Kingston, who is the chairman of the Commission.

Mr. George S. P. Ferguson, O.C., was reappointed as the full-time arbitrator for the Commission on July 1st, 1975, for a third term. His reappointment is effective for two years. In addition to Mr. Ferguson, the Commission appointed several part-time arbitrators to the register of arbitrators who are available for designation by the Solicitor General from time to time as required. The names of the part-time arbitrators on the register in 1975 are:

Professor G. W. Adams
Dr. A. P. Aggarwal
Professor G. Gail Brent
Professor Donald D. Carter
Professor J. W. Samuels
Professor K. P. Swan

While not all the part-time arbitrators have been designated to arbitrate differences existing between the parties in 1975, it is anticipated that each of them will have gained experience by the end of 1976. All appointments to the register have been for one year renewable periods.

In addition to providing available arbitrators for designation by the Solicitor General, conciliation services are also available to the parties.

If, during their negotiations to renew a collective agreement either party to the negotiations request the assistance of a conciliation officer, the Solicitor General may appoint one. To date conciliation officers have been made available by the Conciliation and Mediation Services Branch of the Ministry of Labour. The following table is illustrative of the use of conciliation services as sought by the parties:

Metropolitan Toronto Police Association
(Unit "A" Civilian Members)
Durham Regional Police Association
Niagara Regional Police Association
Pembroke Police Association
Wingham Police Force
Orangeville Police Association
Walkerton Police Association
The Peel Regional Police Association
Windsor Police Association
Bargaining Committee of the Harriston Police Force
Sudbury Regional Police Association
Bradford Police Association
Picton Police Association
Durham Regional Board of Commissioners of Police
Corporation of the Town of Dryden
Bargaining Committee of the St. Clair Beach Police Force

When conciliation services are used, it is interesting to note that more settlements are being reached through conciliation which is an indication that those involved in the process are becoming more familiar with its purpose.

Also, while many disputes have proceeded to arbitration, the conciliation services have, undoubtedly, assisted the parties in narrowing the issues and enabled them to better appreciate the other party's position.

The arbitrations processed through the Commission in 1975, are similarly listed below. When referring to "rights" and "interest" disputes it should be remembered that "rights" disputes refer to disputes that involve interpretation of an existing agreement, whereas, "interest" disputes involve settling the terms of a new agreement.

Arbitrations Processed for the Year 1975

Place	Arbitrator	Date of Award	Dispute
Sault Ste. Marie	J. R. Reid	Feb. 21, 1975.	"Rights"
Durham Regional	G. Ferguson	March 17, 1975.	"Rights"
Metropolitan Toronto Uniformed Members	G. Ferguson	May 30, 1975.	Interest
Sarnia	Kenneth Swan	June 4, 1975.	Interest
Parry Sound	G. Ferguson	June 24, 1975.	Interest
Orangeville	G. Ferguson	July 7, 1975.	Interest
Metropolitan Toronto Civilian Members	G. Ferguson	July 8, 1975.	Interest
Smiths Falls	G. Ferguson	July 8, 1975.	Interest
Niagara Regional	Kenneth Swan	Aug. 5, 1975.	"Rights"
Metropolitan Toronto Civilian Members	Kenneth Swan	Interim Award—April 11 Award—Aug. 12, 1975.	"Rights"
Nepean	G. Ferguson	Aug. 29, 1975.	Interest
Niagara Regional	G. Ferguson	Sept. 5, 1975.	Interest
Cornwall	G. Ferguson	Sept. 5, 1975.	"Interest" and "Rights"
Mount Forest	G. Ferguson	Sept. 5, 1975.	Interest
Sault Ste. Marie	G. Ferguson	Oct. 1, 1975.	Interest
Hawkesbury	Kenneth Swan	Oct. 2, 1975.	Interest
Sudbury	Kenneth Swan	Oct. 31, 1975.	Interest
Sudbury	G. Ferguson	still being processed	"Rights"
St. Marys	G. Ferguson	Dec. 1, 1975.	Interest
Durham Regional	G. Ferguson	Dec. 1, 1975.	Interest
Metropolitan Toronto Civilian Members	Gail Brent	Interim Award—Dec. 3, 1975.	"Rights"

Some significant arbitration decisions are set out below in abridged form. While some of these decisions were awarded in 1974, we believe them to be of sufficient interest to include them in this report. Henceforth, they will be restricted to the year under review.

Subject matter of the award

Arbitrators have held that certain matters are not arbitrable. For example, an Association request that the agreement include the maintenance of the current rank structure of the Force and thereby ensure the continuation of the number of officers in a particular rank was held not to be arbitrable; *Re Corporation of the Town of Kapuskasing and Kapuskasing Police Association* (Ferguson) December 6th, 1974. Uniform clothing issue and equipment on police vehicles are not arbitrable. Section 14 of The Police Act, provides that the Board shall determine what accommodation, arms, equipment and clothing are adequate; *Re Halton Regional Board of Commissioners of Police and Halton Regional Police Association* (Ferguson) October 21st, 1974.

The provision for two fully trained and armed police officers in all patrol cars has been found to be an arbitrable issue contained within "working conditions" of section 29 (2); *Re Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police and Metropolitan Toronto Police Association* (Ferguson) April 19th, 1974. This decision was upheld by the Divisional Court (1974) 50 D.L.R. (3d) 173 upon an application for judicial review. The court held that "working conditions" embrace a requirement that an employee work alone, or, in association with one or more others, and a requirement that an employee operate a piece of equipment either alone or with the assistance of one or more others. The characterization of an issue as "working conditions" may be reviewed by the courts. The decision of the Divisional Court was upheld on appeal to the Ontario Court of Appeal *Re Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police and Metropolitan Toronto Police Association* (1975) 57 D.L.R. (3d) 161 and an application for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada was dismissed (noted at p.161 in 57 D.L.R. (3d) 161).

An arbitrator does not lose jurisdiction if negotiations continue after one party has asked for an arbitrator under section 32 (1). Continuing negotiations are consistent with good faith bargaining; *Re Board of Commissioners of Police for the Township of Sarnia and Sarnia Township Police Association* (Swan) June 4th, 1975.

Section 32 of The Police Act, grants an arbitrator the jurisdiction to settle all matters brought before him and does not necessarily imply any continuing jurisdiction. If an arbitrator remains seized of the matter in the event his award requires clarification, or, explanation, another arbitrator may interpret the provisions of his award. There is a presumption that an award is final. The reservation of jurisdiction to clarify cannot oust the jurisdiction of another arbitrator appointed under section 33 of The Police Act; *Re Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police and Metropolitan Toronto Police Association* (Brent) December 3rd, 1975. This decision is now subject to Judicial Review.

Section 33 (1) of The Police Act provides a statutory right to take any grievance to arbitration. It has been held that if a grievor does not comply with the time provisions in a collective agreement, the statutory right to grieve overrides any time provision in the collective agreement; *Re Niagara Regional Board of Commissioners of Police and Niagara Region Police Association* (Swan) August 5th, 1975.

Evidence

Arbitration under The Police Act is subject to The Statutory Powers Procedure Act, S.O. 1971, c.47. Section 15 (2) of the latter Act, provides that no evidence is admissible that is inadmissible by any statute. Hence, the provisions of The Evidence Act, R.S.O. 1970, c.151 must be complied with.

In the absence of an agreement between the parties, an arbitrator will not permit either party to adduce evidence on any communication, between the parties, which relates to the negotiations between the parties up to the date of the arbitration hearing. The parties must have the flexibility to make proposals, and counterproposals, which may be amended or withdrawn. Disclosure of these communications would frustrate meaningful negotiations; *Re Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Brantford and Brantford Police Association* (Ferguson) February 18th, 1974.

Extrinsic evidence will be admitted to resolve a problem of construction of a provision where a literal reading of the disputed words, in the context of the entire agreement and general labour relations practice, fails to support a clear and unambiguous interpretation in favour of the position of either of the parties; *Re Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police and Metropolitan Toronto Police Association* (Swan) April 11th, 1975.

Specific Provisions in "Interest" Disputes

(a) Wage and Price Guidelines

An arbitrator has no jurisdiction to interpret or apply the wage and price legislation. Special tribunals have been set up under that legislation to review arbitration awards. The jurisdiction of an arbitrator is created by and exists only under The Police Act; *Re Sudbury Regional Board of Commissioners of Police and Sudbury Regional Police Association* (Swan) October 31st, 1975. However, it is proper for an arbitrator to attempt to observe the spirit of the wage and price guidelines, by exercising restraint; *Re Durham Regional Board of Commissioners of Police and Durham Regional Police Association* (Ferguson) December 1st, 1975.

(2) Pensions

The adequacy of pension plans was arbitrated in many disputes. *In Niagara Regional Board of Commissioners of Police and Niagara Region Police Association* (Ferguson) June 6th, 1974, the arbitrator awarded a Type 1 OMERS supplementary plan based on 1 3/4% benefit plan. Past services were to be paid by the Board and future services were to be shared by the employee and the Board. A dispute arose as to what date in time divides service into past service and future service. The dividing date is the date on which the employee enrolled in OMERS; *Re Niagara Regional Board of Commissioners of Police and Niagara Region Police Association* (Curtis) November 15th, 1974.

Supplementary pension plans are very expensive. The Board's ability to pay must be considered. The province makes grants to municipalities for police expense. In 1975 the grant was increased from \$7.00 to \$12.00 per capita. Although the municipality is not obliged to use such grants for policing, the provisions of an efficient police force should be a very high priority; *Re Sudbury Regional Board of Commissioners of Police and Sudbury Regional Police Association* (Swan) October 31st, 1975.

(3) Seniority

It has been held that the promotion process may be reviewed by arbitration as no regulation prohibits it; *Re Sudbury Regional Board of Commissioners of Police and Sudbury Regional Police Association* (Swan) October 31st, 1975. This decision is now subject to Judicial Review.

(4) Medical Examination

It has been held that members of the force may be required to have an annual medical examination conducted by a Board appointed doctor. If an officer is not satisfied with his report, he may present medical evidence from a doctor of his choice; *Re Halton Regional Board of Commissioners of Police and Halton Regional Police Association* (Ferguson) October 21st, 1974. This decision was reviewed by the courts and upheld.

(5) Standing Order

An arbitrator has jurisdiction only if a Board adopts and enforces a standing order in a manner which violates a collective agreement.

Procedural practices for determining entitlement to sick pay may be imposed by the Board so long as the rules do not eliminate or reduce the degree of entitlement for valid sick leave in the collective agreement; *Re Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Ottawa and Ottawa Police Association* (Ferguson) January 25th, 1974.

(6) Declaration of Discrimination

The grievor sought a declaration that he had been denied a promotion because of discrimination. The grievor had greater seniority than the person promoted. The grievor enjoyed top priority for promotion as a result of previous recommendations from the Selection Board. However, it was held that the grievor had been subject to unfair and injurious treatment; *Re Board of Commissioners of Police for the Town of Oakville and Oakville Police Association; Block Grievance* (Ferguson) January 22nd, 1974.

(7) Loss of Sick Leave Credit

The Board is entitled to request, and failing agreement, to require an officer who is physically unfit for duty to withdraw from duty and take sick leave. This decision may be reviewed by arbitration. The party alleging illness has the onus of proving objectively that the officer was actually sick; *Re Niagara Regional Board of Commissioners of Police and Niagara Region Police Association; Pychel Grievance* (Swan) August 5th, 1975.

As a result of awards on "interest" disputes, there has emerged a pattern toward standardization of fringe benefit programs, pension plans and salary structures. This same pattern has evolved in voluntary negotiations without involving the arbitration process. Undoubtedly, this pattern will continue.

Toward the end of the year, a great deal of uncertainty prevailed in the community over what impact the Anti-Inflation Program of the Federal Government would have on the entire collective bargaining process.

As previously noted, the arbitrators have directed their attention to this matter. Future developments will require close examination.

Public Safety Division

Office of the Assistant Deputy Minister

The fundamental concern of the Ministry's Public Safety Division is to devise methods of minimizing or eliminating hazards to persons or property.

Included in the division are the programs of the Fire Marshal, the Chief Coroner's Office, the Centre of Forensic Sciences, Forensic Pathology, and the Emergency Measures Branch.

All programs are co-ordinated and directed by an Assistant Deputy Minister. He is also responsible for effective leadership in the development of new programs for public safety.

The objectives of the Ministry's public safety programs are achieved by:

- using specialized and systematic analysis to present facts to the province's judicial system;
- promoting adequate standards for fire safety services, determining causes of fires, and reviewing the fire safety standards of the building plans;
- determining causes of death in unnatural circumstances to help prevent or minimize any future loss of life;
- providing services and expertise in forensic pathology;
- providing designated schools of anatomy with sufficient materials for teaching purposes.

Office of the Fire Marshal

The objective of the organization is to assist in preventing or minimizing the loss of life and property from fire. The Fire Marshal of Ontario is responsible for co-ordinating, directing and advising on virtually every aspect of fire prevention, fire fighting and fire investigation as prescribed under The Fire Marshals Act and other provincial statutes.

A major function of the organization is the investigation of the causes of fire, but it is also engaged in supporting, encouraging and advising local governments and other groups devoted to fire service matters.

In carrying out its task, the Office depends on co-operation from all levels of government, from fire departments, industry, insurance companies, testing laboratories, and a host of other organizations with interests allied to fire prevention and protection.

The seven major functions provided by the staff of 107 include:

- Fire Investigation Services
- Statistical Services
- Technical Services
- Fire Advisory Services
- Fire Training Services
- Public Information Services
- Administrative Services

Fire Investigation Services

The investigations into fires not only lead to criminal prosecutions, but also disclose weaknesses that may exist in fire prevention and protection measures. Public disclosure of investigation reports by the OFM often contain recommendations which local governments, fire departments, building designers and others can adopt to minimize fire hazards and resulting losses.

A staff of specially trained investigators and engineers conduct investigations into suspected incendiary fires, losses of \$250,000 and over, fatal fires and gaseous explosions.

In 1975, investigations of 1,755 fires were completed by the OFM. This total compares with 1,817 in 1974 — an overall decrease of 3.5%.

The decrease, by type of fire, in 1975 over 1974 was 51% for suspicious fires and 8.84% for fatal fires.

Compared to 1974, there were 26.48% more large-loss fires and explosions investigated in 1975 — 50 against 68.

The number of fatal fires investigated in 1975 was 196 compared to 215 in 1974.

Of the 1,509 suspicious fires investigated in 1975, 1,053 were found to be of incendiary origin, 133 were accidental, and 323 were of undetermined cause. Criminal charges laid in 1975 totalled 658.

Fire Advisory Services

The fire advisory staff of the OFM assist and advise municipalities in improving the effectiveness of their fire prevention and fire fighting services, and where no such service is provided, the advisory staff will assist and advise municipalities in the establishment of such service. They also assist in the development of fire prevention and training programs of local fire departments. The advisory service extends to conducting one-time promotional examinations for fire department officers and providing technical advice and approval for the purchase of fire trucks and equipment.

One of the programs that has expanded in the past 10 years is conducting fire protection surveys of municipalities to improve or provide fire safety services. On the formal request of municipal councils, the advisers examine the fire protection by-laws of the municipalities, their fire department organization, fire trucks and equipment, manpower, station locations, communications and water supply. Detailed reports of the surveys, including recommendations for improvement, are prepared and submitted to the municipal councils.

Since 1964, there have been 700 municipal fire protection surveys conducted which have resulted in 12,031 recommendations. To date, 50.3% or 6,052 of the recommendations have been accepted and the number increases as the municipal councils find the means to implement the advisers' recommendations.

The advisory staff provided further technical assistance to the following municipalities: 6 in conducting promotional examinations; 348 in developing training and fire prevention programs; 130 in designing and locating fire stations; 173 in the preparation of by-laws to establish and regulate their fire departments. Also, during 1975, the staff assisted 159 municipalities in preparing specifications for the purchase of fire fighting trucks, as well as advising and assisting 302 fire chiefs and 145 municipal councils on the administration of municipal fire departments and the provision of fire prevention and fire protection services.

To ensure adequate preparedness of the Province's fire service for any large-scale emergencies, 41 regional, county and district Mutual Fire Aid Systems and an Emergency Fire Service Plan have been developed by the OFM. The staff assisted Fire Co-ordinators on 72 occasions with the preparation of area plans and amendments to such plans.

Technical Services

The engineers of the staff, together with professional and technical members of the fire research group perform a number of specialized services for ministries and provincial agencies which are reflected in the development of a safer environment for citizens of the Province.

Plans for the construction, renovation or alteration of buildings, proposed by ministries or provincial agencies, are subjected to detailed examination by the staff engineers. Each project requires their prior approval. This ensures that structures such as provincial office buildings, schools, hospitals, homes for the aged, day care centres, college and university buildings afford an environment for their occupants which is as fire-safe as possible.

The OFM plays an important, continuing role in consumer protection. Laboratories that test building materials, fire protection devices and equipment, report results to the Office for review and approval prior to listing and labelling of the respective products. The OFM conducts its own product investigations when outside testing facilities are not available. Laboratories at the Ontario Fire College at Gravenhurst are utilized for such work. When the performance or fire safety characteristics of a product are found to be faulty, the manufacturer is advised of necessary improvements.

A program has been established whereby the Office carries out inspections of all new lightning rod installations and a periodic check of previously inspected installations. The relatively high percentage of installations which are reported satisfactory is an indication of the effectiveness of the OFM's compulsory inspection program.

Staff members are frequently invited to participate on special standard making committees established by major North American fire protection organizations, including those sponsored by governments.

The staff encourages municipal fire departments to minimize the chance of fire occurring in their communities by conducting fire prevention inspections and advising on remedial measures where hazards are found. In 1975, of the 632 fire departments in the Province, 218 reported conducting 287,950 inspections. Compared with 1974, there was a 6.8% decrease in the number of departments participating in the program and a 5.5% decrease in the number of inspections conducted.

Fire Training Services

Year-round training of personnel employed by municipal fire departments ensures that fire fighters throughout the Province are fully conversant with and skilled in the use of the latest equipment and advanced fire fighting techniques.

Some of the larger municipalities in Ontario operate their own in-house training programs for fire service personnel, including the experienced fire fighter and new recruits. A great many municipalities, however, depend on training programs and instructors provided by the OFM.

During 1975, the staff provided training in the basic skills of fire service technology in 3-hour units of instruction, to 5,283 fire fighters of newly organized or re-organized fire departments in their own municipal departments. Compared to 1974, there was slightly over 100% increase in this service in 1975 — 5,283, against 2,610.

Regional Fire Fighting Schools of five-day duration were also conducted by OFM staff in 1975 in Fergus, Kapuskasing, London, Markdale, Peterborough, St. Thomas, Sarnia and Wawa. In these eight areas, 296 fire fighters received classroom instruction and practical field training in basic fire fighting and fire prevention inspection techniques using fire trucks and equipment supplied by the OFM.

Regional Fire Prevention Schools were offered to fire departments in 1975 with the District Fire Services Advisers being responsible for the instruction presented. These schools are of 40-hours duration and may be taken in day or night classes, or a combination of both. Basic fire prevention and inspection procedures are taught, using local classroom facilities. Eighteen such schools were started in 1975, and a total of 670 students graduated.

At the Ontario Fire College, operated and staffed by the OFM in Gravenhurst, training for officers or potential officers of municipal fire departments continued during the academic year 1975 — from January 27 to December 12. During that period, 380 students were enrolled in the Fire Protection Technology Course. This Course was revised in 1975, and reduced in length from 22 weeks to 15 weeks, permitting three full courses to be conducted.

Candidates on course during the year included 368 from 85 fire departments in Ontario and 12 from Ontario Government agencies. The complete 15-week course includes fire prevention, fire department management and fire fighting operations units.

During 1975, 88 students completed course requirements, passed the examinations and received their diplomas. This brings to 493 the number of officers who have graduated since the Fire Protection Technology Course was first introduced in 1967.

Public Information Services

The public information staff direct their efforts to publicizing effective fire prevention by supplying publicity material and educational and technical information. The material, including general information, fire prevention pamphlets, technical, legal and instructional literature, is distributed to municipal fire departments which, as local agents for the OFM, place it in homes, businesses, schools, libraries, and other public places, where it will effectively make the public aware of the dangers of fire and what to do to reduce these dangers. A variety of publications, films and special publicity material, is also circulated to groups with allied interests, directly or through fire departments.

The Office releases information and articles to the news media in order to promote a better understanding of the work of the OFM and how people can help keep fire losses in Ontario to an absolute minimum.

The total number of fire prevention pamphlets supplied in 1975 was 658,257. All 456 requests were screened to ensure full and effective use.

During the year, films on fire prevention, fire department training and life-saving were supplied by the OFM film library, screened for more than 9,565 audiences and viewed by an estimated 382,000 people.

The OFM also utilized audio-visual and printed publicity material developed for use in every Canadian Province and Territory by the non-profit Joint Fire Prevention Publicity Committee, Inc., Toronto.

Municipal fire departments were again encouraged by the OFM to organize and conduct a year-round fire prevention campaign, particularly during Fire Prevention Week, involving as many people as possible in their community. As an incentive, a municipality can enter its year-round program and be eligible for an award in the annual International Fire Prevention Contest conducted by the National Fire Protection Association. In 1975, there were 40 contest entries submitted from Ontario, with 17 being among the 30 top-ranking Canadian entries. The Brampton Fire Department was awarded first place in the All Canada rankings, with 92 communities competing.

Administrative Services

The Administrative Service performs support services to all Sections of the Branch such as maintenance of personnel and financial records including compilation of attendance, overtime, vacation and sick leave records.

Budget control continues to be the most important function of this service in processing of requisitions, invoices and maintaining detailed records of expenditures and revenue.

Another important service provided is the preparation and distribution of information concerning location of licensed users of radioactive material in Ontario. Municipal fire chiefs receive these notifications and have their departments conduct inspections of the premises. The department examines and determines the location of the stored material and posts notices in the immediate area. In 1975, there were 914 notifications sent to municipal fire chiefs.

Fire Loss Statistics

The Statistical staff of the Office of the Fire Marshal plan to use a computerized fire statistical system for recording fires, fire deaths, injuries and fire loss in Ontario.

The system is designed to dovetail with similar programs either already in use in other Canadian provinces or in the planning stage. It is one that has been approved by the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals and Fire Commissioners and is very similar to the one approved by the National Fire Protection Association. This program holds about 1200 codes in the master files involving fire, crime and casualty, plus 850 municipal codes.

Aside from the advantage of more detailed recording of Ontario fire loss, the new system will provide each fire department with a running monthly report of normal monthly and cumulative fire statistics for that area, with the additional casualty figures.

In addition, any concerned body, will be able to obtain statistical relationships on request. By applying specific relationships, significant strides should be made by engineering and building design groups to improve fire prevention procedures and technology in every conceivable form of occupancy.

Fire Investigation Services

Record of Fire Crime Prosecutions

Charge	1971		1972		1973		1974		1975		Pending
	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	
Arson	188	38	256	34	271	49	266	34	284	53	262
Attempted Arson	2	2	9	1	2	0	2	1	9	0	1
Conspiracy to Commit Arson	2	4	2	0	6	3	0	0	4	0	10
Negligently Causing Fire	0	1	5	1	7	2	0	0	2	0	0
Attempt to Defraud	3	0	2	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	7
Other Fire Crimes	19	3	31	3	21	1	33	8	83	7	20
Totals	214	48	305	42	308	55	303	43	382	60	300

Technical Services

Record of Building Plans Reviewed

Classification	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Schools	728	784	450	368	601
Hospitals	301	332	360	416	419
Community and Social Services	173	149	129	118	148
Universities and Colleges	245	250	107	124	84
Ontario Government Buildings	45	33	47	50	50
Hotels	986	809	831	1,016	1,351
Totals	2,478	2,357	1,924	2,092	2,653

Municipal Fire Prevention Inspections

Occupancies	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Assembly	51,962	26,264	28,103	25,718	25,297
Institutional	4,168	4,947	6,199	6,413	6,844
Residential	183,145	168,433	166,368	169,194	161,873
Business & Personal Service	21,137	24,880	21,616	20,581	21,534
Mercantile	45,356	36,996	40,607	42,697	38,723
Industrial	10,606	32,021	33,683	40,197	33,679
Totals	316,374	293,541	296,576	304,800	287,950

Fire Advisory Services

Record of Municipal Fire Protection Surveys

Surveys	1964-71	1972	1973	1974	1975	Totals
Surveys Conducted	420	124	93	39	24	700
Recommendations Made	7,248	1,900	1,563	802	518	12,031
Recommendations Accepted	4,333	757	710	215	37	6,052
Percentage of Acceptances	56.9%	39.8%	45.4%	26.8%	7.1%	50.3%

County, District and Region Mutual Fire Aid Activations

1967-71	1972	1973	1974	1975	Totals
212	27	40	35	30	344

Public Information Services

Record of Literature Distribution

Type of Literature	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Information	15,048	17,362	19,854	20,369	21,050
Fire Prevention	867,470	1,034,068	1,052,420	693,404	658,257
Technical	5,354	143	196	1,301	830
Legal	238	1,409	183	445	180
Instructional	2,150	2,068	2,880	5,168	150
Totals	890,260	1,055,050	1,075,533	720,687	680,467

Fire Loss Statistics 1975

Property Fire Record for the year 1975

Number of Fires	23,913
Total Fire Loss	\$131,552,081
Insured Loss	\$119,094,591
Uninsured Loss	\$ 12,457,490

Five-Year Average Property Fire Record for years 1971-75

Number of Fires	24,513
Total Fire Loss	\$107,299,539
Insured Loss	\$ 95,533,700
Uninsured Loss	\$ 11,765,839

Fire Deaths

Year	Men	Women	Children	Total	Ontario Fire Death Rate	Canadian Fire Death Rate
1975	135	79	63	277	3.4	*
1974	129	84	68	281	3.5	4.1
1973	120	46	46	212	2.7	3.28
1972	113	72	69	254	3.3	3.8
1971	91	69	65	225	2.9	3.4

Fire Death Rate is the number of fire deaths per 100,000 population per annum.

Fire Incidents

Year	Number of Fires	Ontario Fire Incident Rate	Canadian Fire Incident Rate
1975	23,913	290.7	*
1974	24,367	301.0	328.6
1973	24,721	315.9	337.0
1972	26,102	333.6	361.6
1971	23,435	299.9	335.5

Fire Incident Rate is the number of fires per 100,000 population per annum.

Dollar Loss

Year	Dollar Fire Loss	Ontario Loss Per Capita	Canadian Loss Per Capita
1975	\$131,552,081	\$15.99	*
1974	128,899,427	15.93	\$19.10
1973	114,771,792	14.67	15.31
1972	79,237,571	10.13	11.65
1971	82,036,837	10.50	10.98

Population figures obtained from Statistics Canada Catalogue 91-201, September 1975.

Canadian fire loss data obtained from the Annual Reports of Fire Losses in Canada of the Dominion Fire Commissioner.

*Data not available at this time.

Chief Coroner's Office

The Coroners System

The Supervising Coroner's Office was established in 1961 as the result of a report submitted by a committee appointed by the Attorney General to study the coroners system in Ontario. When the Coroners Act 1972 was proclaimed on May 31, 1973, this office was designated as the Chief Coroner's Office. The office was designed to correlate and improve the Coroners System through supervision and education of coroners, and to act as a central filing system for all coroners cases in the Province.

The Coroners System in Ontario is responsible for the investigation of all deaths reportable to a coroner as defined in the statute in order to determine for each case the identity of the deceased and the facts as to how, when, where and by what means the deceased came to his death. The system, therefore, is a vital part of law enforcement in initially determining whether deaths are due to natural causes, accident, suicide or homicide. Laxity or omissions lead to incorrect administration of justice.

Another aspect of the coroners system and one that is equally important pertains to public safety and the prevention of similar deaths in the future. Since all the facts pertaining to sudden or traumatic death become known to the coroner during his investigation and because the coroner is an unbiased, independent official, he is best qualified to provide warnings to the public of hazards to be encountered during the course of their daily lives. In addition, the inquest procedure provides an excellent medium to disseminate the true circumstances relating to a particular death, thus, providing the public with a warning about a hazardous situation, trend or contingency. The coroner's jury is also a good source for recommendations that could prevent similar deaths in the future and provides government officials with a guide to current preventive attitudes of the public and the lengths to which the public are prepared to go as regards safety.

At the present time, all coroners in Ontario are legally qualified medical practitioners. The province is therefore in the enviable position of having a one hundred percent medical coroners system, which situation is not true in most jurisdictions. Experience has shown that a physician is best qualified through education and practice to deal with the problems encountered in investigating sudden and traumatic death.

The Coroners Act 1972 was proclaimed in force on the 31st of May 1973. The impact of this statute on the Coroners System has been far-reaching as it has added considerably to the duties and responsibilities of coroners particularly as regards inquest proceedings.

The new statute makes redundant that part of the common law that pertains to coroners and the statute law will prevail. Additionally, the new statute provides more protection for persons with standing at an inquest and for witnesses summoned to the inquest. There is also provision in the revised statute for the appointment of a coroners' Council; provision for the appointment of a commissioner to conduct an inquest in place of a coroner; provision for the appointment of coroners on a new area basis, and provision for the appointment of regional coroners.

In July 1975, the Chief Coroner's Office moved into the new coroners building at 26 Grenville Street, Toronto. The ground floor of this facility accommodates the Coroners Despatch Office for Metropolitan Toronto, a body storage area that will accommodate 100 bodies, including a separate area for decomposed bodies, and autopsy facilities that will allow five autopsies to be performed simultaneously. The administrative offices for the Chief Coroner and his staff are situated on the second floor while offices and laboratory facilities for the Chief Forensic Pathologist are situated in the basement level.

Two new inquest courtrooms located at 15 Grosvenor Street, the ground level floor of the George Drew Building, were turned over to the Chief Coroner's Office in December 1975. The courtrooms and ancillary offices occupy the entire ground level floor. The larger courtroom will accommodate one hundred spectators and witnesses while the smaller will accommodate approximately one half that number. The furnishings and facilities provided in this area are probably unsurpassed in the world and include a sophisticated voice-amplification/recording system especially devised for the two inquest courts.

During the calendar year 1975 two new regional coroners were appointed to this office, Dr. W. W. Wigle, Kenora Region and Dr. R. B. Penton, Niagara Region. Three of the proposed nine regions are now covered, and it is anticipated that one or two more regional coroners will be appointed during the forthcoming year.

Due to many misconceptions concerning gun control problems, this office performed an in-depth study of fatalities involving gun-shot wounds. A copy of these figures is included with the statistical data that follows.

Suicidal death continues to be a major problem with a definite increase in teenage suicides. Our 1975 suicides include one girl nine years of age, and another thirteen years of age. A statistical study of suicides in Ontario for the period 1964 to 1974 was made by this office and some of the results of that study will also follow.

Following are the two statistical studies referred to above, plus, a statistical summary of the work volume processed through this office on a comparative basis with previous years.

Recommendations emanating from coroners' juries have been pursued by this office on a regular basis since its inception. The Coroners Act 1972 has made this procedure mandatory. It is the responsibility of this office to bring such recommendations to the attention of the appropriate persons, agencies and ministries of government. Although this office has no authority to force such organizations to implement recommendations, it is surprising the

number that are, in fact, implemented in some way. No doubt this is due to the fact that the organization affected would find itself in a most embarrassing position if a second death occurred without having remedied such situation as led to the jury recommendations. It is extremely difficult to record exact statistics on the number of recommendations that are implemented, as there is often a long time lag involved in such step, particularly with those that require amending legislation or the expenditure of large sums of money. However, this office estimates that about 75% of all meaningful recommendations are eventually implemented.

Mercury Analysis Program

The Chief Coroner's office has been working closely with the environmental health branch of the Ministry of Health in the Mercury Analysis Program in Northwestern Ontario.

Tissue and blood samples obtained from medico-legal post mortem examinations are being provided for mercury testing and neurological examination whenever mercury might be considered a contributing factor in the death of residents of the Wabigoon-English River System.

The data obtained is being compared with clinical and histological findings to determine the pathological significance of various mercury levels and to what extent the residents are accumulating mercury from fish.

Educational Courses for Coroners

Educational courses for coroners are held twice yearly to provide instruction in all phases of coroners' duties and responsibilities.

A basic educational course, which covers the Coroner's Act, investigations and inquests, is conducted in May and a continuing educational course is held in October of each year to keep coroners abreast of new developments in medico-legal investigations. In 1975 over 250 persons, made up of coroners, crown attorneys, pathologists and police officers attended the two courses.

Statistical Summary:

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Investigations	22,500	25,000	25,773	26,900	28,000
Post Mortem Examinations	7,700	8,500	8,055	8,400	8,300
Inquests	556	500	440	306	327
Cremations	3,900	4,800	5,145	6,001	6,798
Bodies — Anatomy	387	407	413	454	472

Fire-arms Deaths

Attached is a statistical report compiled from the records in the Chief Coroner's Office over the past three years to determine the use of fire-arms in suicides, accidents and homicides.

A review of these cases disclosed that 72% of fire-arms deaths occurred at home and in 25% of the total deaths, alcohol was felt to be a contributing cause.

Accidental Deaths by Firearms

	1972	1973	1974
Handguns	0	2	3
Rifles/Shotguns	12	31	32
Unknown	1	0	0
TOTAL	13	33	35

Suicides by Firearms

	1972	1973	1974
Handguns	32	21	33
Rifles/Shotguns	227	226	275
Unknown	24	23	0
TOTAL	283	270	308

Homicides by Firearms

	1972	1973	1974
Handguns	13	8	14
Rifles/Shotguns	32	40	58
Shotguns and Handguns	0	0	3
Unknown	15	8	0
TOTAL	60	56	75

Overall Totals

	1972	1973	1974
Handguns	45	31	50
Rifles/Shotguns	271	297	365
Shotguns and Handguns	0	0	3
Unknown	40	31	0
TOTALS	356	359	418

	1972	1973	1974
Suicides — Total Number	1,181	1,078	1,296
Suicides by Firearms	238	270	308
% Firearm Deaths	24%	25%	24%
Homicides — Total Number	165	174	164
Homicides by Firearms	60	56	75
% Firearm Deaths	36%	32%	46%

Suicides

The accompanying tables show an 11-year study of suicides in Ontario and the age distribution in the year 1974.

These statistics indicate a steady growth in the number and frequency of suicides in the province and a shift in age distribution towards the younger age groups. The youngest suicide in 1974 was a 9-year old child.

Epidemiological studies will be increased this year to show the true magnitude of the problem and to assist researchers in identifying people in high risk groups, so that more effective preventive programs can be carried out. The addiction research foundation and the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry are utilizing data from our files in research programs involving drug deaths and suicides.

Suicides by Sex

Ontario 1964 — 1974

Year	Male	% Male	Female	% Female	Total
1974	878	68	415	32	1,293
1973	718	66	360	33	1,078
1972	763	66	393	34	1,156
1971	Unavailable	—	Unavailable	—	1,131
1970	586	67	284	33	870
1969	616	68	287	32	903
1968	598	72	235	28	833
1967	428	71	180	29	608
1966	440	73	162	27	602
1965	437	73	163	27	600
1964	394	74	142	26	536

Age Distribution of Suicides

Ontario — 1974

Age Group	No. Male	% Male	No. Female	% Female	Total For Age Group	% For Age Group
10—19	84	80	21	20	105	8
20—29	192	75	65	25	257	20
30—39	133	62	82	38	215	17
40—49	172	66	88	34	260	20
50—59	136	59	95	41	231	18
60—69	92	67	45	33	137	11
70—79	55	79	15	21	70	5
80+	14	78	4	22	18	1
Total	878	68	415	32	1,293	100

Average Age Male 43

Average Age Female 44

The General Inspector of Anatomy

The revised Anatomy Act, passed in 1967, provides for the dissection of donated as well as unclaimed bodies by designated schools of anatomy.

An adequate supply of bodies is essential to teach medical students the anatomy of the human body in their undergraduate years. Courses in human anatomy are given to many para-medical students, including nurses, physiotherapists, physical educationalists, and others. In addition, advanced courses are given to surgeons to develop new surgical techniques, or for research purposes.

All the demands for bodies by the schools have been fulfilled.

The following schools of anatomy have been designated to receive bodies:

(1) University of Toronto	Dept. of Anatomy
(2) University of Ottawa	Dept. of Anatomy
(3) University of Western Ontario (London)	Dept. of Anatomy
(4) Queen's University (Kingston)	Dept. of Anatomy
(5) McMaster University (Hamilton)	Dept. of Anatomy
(6) University of Guelph	Section of Human Anatomy
(7) Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College (Toronto)	Dept. of Anatomy

There is one General Inspector of Anatomy in Toronto and twenty-three local inspectors of anatomy appointed throughout the province to carry out the provisions of the anatomy act. Most local inspectors are in the areas near the schools. All inspectors must also be coroners. Where there is no local inspector, any coroner having jurisdiction may carry out the duties outlined in The Anatomy Act.

Lectures on The Anatomy Act are included in the instructional courses for coroners each year.

An annual meeting is held in Toronto by the General Inspector of Anatomy with all the heads of the schools of anatomy, to discuss mutual problems. The last meeting was held on January 31, 1975, with representation from all the schools. Throughout the remainder of the year, the General Inspector makes periodic visits to all the schools and inspects their methods and facilities for handling, preserving, storing, dissecting and disposing of bodies. The General Inspector has the authority to suspend delivery of bodies to a school if required standards are not met. No such action was necessary during 1975.

A report must be filed by the local inspector, and the school receiving each body, with the General Inspector, who maintains a master register. This register contains particulars of all bodies at all schools in the province, when they were received, and how and when they were disposed of following dissection.

Following are some basic statistics which show the numbers of unclaimed and donated bodies processed under The Anatomy Act in 1975, compared with 1974.

I	Number of bodies forwarded to Schools of Anatomy: 1974 — 302 1975 — 322
II.	Number of bodies disposed of other than to Schools of Anatomy: 1974 — 135 1975 — 127 (Buried by municipalities — Section 11 of The Anatomy Act)
III.	Number of reported unclaimed bodies, which where re-claimed for burial). 1974 — 17 1975 — 22 (Section 5(1) of The Anatomy Act)
IV.	Total Number of bodies processed under The Anatomy Act. 1974 — 454 1975 — 471

Centre of Forensic Sciences

The fundamental role of the Centre of Forensic Sciences is to provide evidence to law enforcement officers, crown attorneys, lawyers, coroners, pathologists, and other official investigative agencies.

Its role is vital to the proper administration of justice, and this incorporates scientific examination and analysis as well as the evaluation and interpretation of physical objects and materials.

The Centre provides educational programs and materials to persons and agencies using its services. It also encourages and conducts research to improve or expand forensic science services.

The province's only forensic laboratory is located at the Centre in Toronto. Services are provided at no cost to all official investigative bodies and to defence counsel in criminal cases. These services include toxicology, biology, chemistry as well as firearms, toolmarks and document examination, and specialized photography.

The Centre moved into new quarters during the first half of July. These facilities now provide space and equipment unrivalled elsewhere in North America. Included in the new building is a hundred and fifty foot firing range as well as suitable space and equipment for detailed examination of motor vehicles and other large items. Among the new equipment is a scanning electron microscope, a gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer complex and a computer applied to neutron activation analysis.

The internal organization of the Centre includes several specialized sections:

Biology Section

This section examines and identifies stains of body fluids found on a wide variety of materials and objects. Hairs and fibres are identified and compared by this section, as are botanical materials in the form of wood chips, plants and plant products.

Chemistry Section

This section analyzes paints, glass, soil, petroleum products, explosives, metals and a wide variety of other materials. In addition, metallurgical and engineering studies of mechanical and material failure cases are conducted by this section.

Document Section

The staff of this section examines and compares type-written, hand-written, and machine produced documents. Altered, erased and charred documents are also examined. Written material on forged cheques is classified and examinations are carried out on the various makes of paper, pens, typewriters and pencils. The Provincial Fraudulent Cheque File is also maintained by this section.

Firearms Section

This section examines fired bullets, cartridge cases, and firearms of every description. It also receives tissue and clothing for the purpose of determining the presence or absence of gunshot residue. Additionally, this section examines tools and marks made by them when used in committing offences.

Toxicology Section

The staff of this section conducts tests for alcohol, drugs and chemical poisons in biological and other specimens arising from investigations of a medico-legal or criminal nature. In addition, personnel in the section are responsible for acquisition and maintenance of Breathalyzers and the training of operators.

Photography Section

The duties of this section include the search for physical matches and comparisons that are not visible to the naked eye. Photographing exhibits received by other sections is also an important function performed by this specialized group.

Research

Training in voice identification was begun and the necessary equipment was obtained. A few cases were processed during the latter half of the year. These services will be provided, in the foreseeable future, for investigative purposes only; expert testimony will not be provided by the Centre until further research is complete.

A study of the feasibility of identifying HL-A antigens in blood stains is continuing. Further work on the identification of Esterase D polymorphs in blood stains is in progress.

With the acquisition of a liquid scintillation counter further work on the detection of L.S.D. in body specimens will be required to adjust the radio-immunoassay procedure to this more versatile instrumentation. It may be possible to apply this new procedure to selected case work in 1976.

A gas-chromatographic technique was developed to detect cocaine and its metabolites in urine specimens. This procedure should improve the capability of detecting cocaine in the urine of users.

The gas-chromatographic drug screening technique for blood specimens, developed by the Centre, has been expanded to permit the screening for basic drugs in liver tissue. This development enhances the capability to detect unsuspected drugs since liver tissue generally contains greater amounts of drugs than blood.

A Project to evaluate the effectiveness of .38 special ammunition as then required by the Ontario Police Act was completed. Recommendations emanating from this study resulted in changes to this Act and different ammunition being purchased by police agencies within the province.

Fifteen papers were presented at forensic meetings and to professional groups; seven papers were published in scientific journals.

Programs

The Centre's educational program included lectures at the Ontario Police College, the Ontario Provincial Police Training and Development Centre, the Metropolitan Toronto Police College, Forensic Pathology course, Crown Attorneys, Canadian Forces Security and Intelligence Branch, and the University of Ottawa, Faculty of Law.

Visitors to the Centre included representatives from forensic laboratories in the United States of America, Australia, Israel and the United Kingdom.

Three two-week Breathalyzer courses were held comprising one hundred students from the Ontario Provincial Police, Municipal Police Forces and the Canadian Forces Security and Intelligence Branch.

Members of the staff participated in fifteen conferences and seminars dealing directly with matters of interest to the Centre as a means of improving staff capabilities. A number of the staff took university and civil service courses.

The Director, Mr. D. M. Lucas was elected Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Alcohol and Drugs of the National Safety Council (U.S.A.); Mr. J. P. Bortniak was appointed a member of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science.

To partially meet the demand for tours of the Centre, a few senior science students from the University of Toronto were trained to conduct tours two afternoons a week. If this proves successful and worthwhile, this kind of arrangement will be continued. At the present, only senior secondary school students, college or university groups and professionally related groups are accepted for tours.

A member of the Chemistry Section was appointed a full time Centre Receiving Officer.

Comments On Case Data

Table I shows a comparison of cases reported for 1974 and 1975. The overall increase is 3.2% with the larger increases being in the Chemistry, Biology and Document Examination Sections. The number of cases received (9,326) equalled the number reported (9,325); however, the heavy backlog of almost 900 cases was not reduced. As a result, the average turnaround time increased from 22 to 29 days.

The average number of items per case increased from 6.1 in 1974 to 6.4 in 1975.

There was no appreciable change in the distribution of cases in terms of the submitting agency or nature of investigation e.g. crimes against persons vs. crimes against property.

Cases and Items 1974 – 1975

Section	Source	Cases		Items	
		1974	1975	1974	1975
Biology	Metro	283	294	2442	2379
	O.P.P.	208	194	1926	1829
	Municipal	291	359	2458	3528
	Pathologists	14	—	14	—
	Other	10	14	29	43
	Total	806	861	6869	7779
Toxicology	Metro	220	203	346	329
	O.P.P.	602	613	799	988
	Municipal	431	495	738	908
	Pathologists	2420	2564	5187	5411
	Other	304	110	629	165
	Total	3977	3985	7699	7801
Firearms	Metro	79	78	524	417
	O.P.P.	177	162	1464	826
	Municipal	126	137	996	751
	Pathologists	2	4	2	6
	Other	14	17	101	42
	Total	398	398	3087	2042
Chemistry	Metro	134	151	516	684
	O.P.P.	311	379	1451	1495
	Municipal	315	407	1299	1672
	Pathologists	1	1	1	3
	Other	123	178	466	738
	Total	884	1116	3733	4592
Documents	Metro	140	178	3111	4613
	O.P.P.	125	129	1662	3214
	Municipal	323	386	4933	5982
	Pathologists	—	—	—	—
	Other	79	84	1408	1164
	Total	667	777	11114	14973
Fraudulent Cheques	Metro	1306	941	2405	2153
	O.P.P.	351	457	675	1160
	Municipal	615	738	1356	1702
	Pathologists	—	—	—	—
	Other	—	—	—	—
	Total	2272	2136	4436	5015
Photography	Metro	9	12	61	41
	O.P.P.	13	18	71	100
	Municipal	8	21	57	79
	Pathologists	—	—	—	—
	Other	2	2	5	8
	Total	32	53	194	228
TOTAL CENTRE	Metro	1973	1857	7069	10616
	O.P.P.	1787	1952	8003	9612
	Municipal	2109	2543	11837	14622
	Pathologists	2437	2569	5204	5420
	Other	532	405	4974	2160
	Total	8838	9326	37087	42430

Forensic Pathology

The forensic pathologist is a vital member of the team which is involved in the investigation of sudden and unexplained deaths. In this Province, this kind of death is investigated initially by the Coroner, assisted at the scene by a police officer. As a result of their investigation it might be decided that a postmortem examination which includes a medicolegal autopsy will be required. At this time, a pathologist who is familiar in medicolegal investigations is called in to assist in the investigation.

The forensic pathologist's primary function is to evaluate the pathological findings in cases of sudden death in relation to circumstances surrounding the death and the results of any ancillary investigations. Sudden death pathology is as much a speciality as other subdivisions of pathology, e.g., neuropathology, skin pathology, etc. In any inquiry into sudden death whether it turns out to be from natural or unnatural causes, the forensic pathologist acts as a link-man between Coroner and police. This link becomes more apparent in homicides and in cases of suspicious or unexplained deaths.

During the year 1975, the Coroners office investigated 28,000 sudden deaths. Of this number, they ordered 8,300 medicolegal autopsies which were carried out by 248 pathologists throughout the Province and authorized to carry out medicolegal autopsies.

The role of the Forensic Pathology Agency is to assist in determining causes of and mechanisms of death in unusual circumstances and to aid law enforcement agencies throughout the Province in the interpretation of certain aspects of sudden death through the application of expertise in Forensic Pathology.

The objectives can be achieved by:

- a) Providing an advisory service to police, Coroners and pathologists in the Province.
- b) Developing training programmes in forensic pathology.
- c) Carrying out forensic pathology examinations in difficult or complex cases.

During July 1975, the Agency was rehoused in a new facility at 26 Grenville Street, Toronto. The remainder of the year saw intense activity relating to 'bedding down' of staff and new equipment in this facility. The result has been the creation of a second-to-none Forensic Pathology department with full 'back up' facilities for medicolegal autopsies.

Staff

During the year the following were appointed to the Branch:

1. Dr. J. A. J. Ferris, Deputy Director, Aug. 1 — Contract.
2. Mr. Franco Piredda, Forensic Photographer, Oct. 20 — Contract.
3. Mr. James Beaton, R.T.(R), Forensic Radiographer, Oct. 20 — Contract.
4. Miss Miriam Rosenblatt, R.T., Medical Technologist, Dec. 12 — Contract.
5. Miss Beverly Sharman, Secretary 5, Oct. 20 — Classified.

During the year the Branch lost a valuable employee upon the death of Mr. Chris Heck who for many years had held the post of Senior Mortuary Assistant.

Educational

During the year two Forensic Pathology Seminars were held:

1. March 10 through 14, attended by 100 senior police investigators from police departments across Ontario. Forty hours of tuition were given during this course, by lecturers invited from Ontario, Quebec and the United States. A transcript of the proceedings amounting to 290 pages was issued to all participants.
2. November 17 through November 27, attended by 95 senior police investigators from police departments across Canada, representing all Provinces with the exception of P.E.I. and Newfoundland. A total of 72 hours of tuition was provided by lecturers from Ontario, Quebec, the United States and Great Britain. A transcript of these proceedings amounting to 600 pages is now complete and will be sent to all participants.

The Director gave 49 hours of lectures to pathologists groups, Coroners, Criminology students and police officers including an ongoing monthly address of 7 hours to the R.C.M.P. Investigators Course.

The Deputy Director, in addition to his participation in the November Seminar was invited to speak at an International Symposium on Natural Unexpected Death in Stockholm during December and address students at the Toronto Institute of Medical Technologists.

Mr. Jack Evans attended a 3 day Medicolegal Seminar for Law Enforcement Officers held in Pittsburgh in January.

The Director attended the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences in Chicago during February.

Level of Service — 1975

Medicolegal autopsies	—108 including 49 homicides
Skeletal remains examined	—21 including 5 homicides
Number of microscopic preparations	—1520
Medicolegal photographs for teaching and record purposes	—3240
Number of Court appearances	—54 (approximately 300 hours)
X-rays taken	—approximately 500
Consultants, second opinions for Crown and Defence	—89
Number of hours seminar	—112 for 195 participants

Travelling

Number of miles travelled by road for entire Branch — 4871. This includes attendances at Court, educational programmes, scenes of crime and autopsies.

Administration

Following the submission of the multi-year plan in 1974 in which the establishment of three peripheral medicolegal autopsy facilities in North Bay, Timmins and Thunder Bay was recommended, the Director and his Executive Officer visited suggested sites for these buildings in the three areas. As a result of these exploratory visits the Branch recommended that these facilities should be sited on presently available O.P.P. territory.

The establishment of these three mortuaries with x-ray facilities in the areas suggested would serve as centres for wide catchment areas in the north of the Province thereby facilitating the performance of high calibre medicolegal autopsies.

The appointment of as yet undesignated but recommended pathologists to the status of District Pathologists had not been implemented by the end of the year.

Research

Research in three areas was initiated towards the end of the year as follows:

1. An exploration of the possible uses of a relatively new x-ray technique known as Xeroradiography. This is a technique which facilitates the visualization of soft tissues of the body and to date has been used mainly in the field of diagnosis and screening of breast cancer.

To date it has been found to have definite advantages over standard x-ray techniques in such fields as a) the demonstration of fine bone detail, b) postmortem coronary angiography whereby the anatomy, distribution, blockage, etc., of the coronary arteries can be demonstrated postmortem, c) the demonstration of foreign bodies e.g. bullets, shotgun pellets, other metallic fragments prior to autopsy, d) the visualization of structures of the neck in cases of strangulation, e) demonstrating air embolism in the brain, f) showing the contents of home loaded shotgun shells.

Work is proceeding in an effort to demonstrate gunshot powder residues in clothing and tissue in close range firearm discharges.

2. The pathology of the heart in cases of sudden death involving the younger age groups. This includes investigation of the nervous conducting tissue in the heart and the effects of small vessel obstruction in the coronary artery tree.
3. A testing of the hypothesis that the finer structure of any bone is unique to each individual. This is being investigated by the x-raying of a large number of bodies with subsequent x-ray comparisons of this series. If the hypothesis is substantiated, this will a) enable positive identification of fragmentary human remains (if pre-death x-rays are available for comparison) and b) provide adequate evidence in Courts of law in cases of disputed identity of victims.

Identification by this method has already been accomplished to our satisfaction in three cases during the year.

Emergency Measures Branch

The Emergency Measures Branch of the Ministry of the Solicitor General ceased its operation as of December 31st, 1975.

In his Budget Speech in April, 1975, the Provincial Treasurer announced the government's intention to withdraw financial support from the Emergency Measures Program in Ontario and to phase out the Emergency Measures Branch by December 31st, 1975.

Activities, 1975

Members of the Branch continued to give advice and assistance to municipalities in the preparation and authorization of plans to meet emergencies which occur in peacetime. There was also a continuation of the work with the Ministry of Health, Ontario Hydro, The Ontario Provincial Police, and the Regional Municipality of Durham in the preparation of the Pickering Generating Station Plan for dealing with radiation spills. As of April 1st, the Branch commenced the phase out operation including the transfer of inventory and records and re-allocation of staff to other positions. During this period there was continued advice and assistance to municipalities and a further 40 peacetime emergency plans were reviewed by the Branch. As of December 31st, 1975 a total of 301 municipal plans to meet peacetime emergencies had been completed. A list showing the municipalities having such plans has been given to the Lead Ministries.

The Federal Government is providing grants to Municipalities that qualify under their guidelines for the calendar year, 1976. Many municipalities have taken advantage of this financial assistance. These grants are obtained directly from the Federal Government.

Lead Ministries

The Government agreed that there would come into being a system of Lead Ministries to develop joint action by Ontario Government Ministries during peacetime emergencies. This system will require the development of task forces consisting of senior representatives of various ministries involved in alleviating such emergencies. Each 'Lead Ministry' will provide leadership to cohesively employ all available resources of several governmental bodies in any large scale emergency to provide maximum assistance as effectively as possible.

The allocation of Lead Ministries to help in emergencies will provide similar services to those formerly co-ordinated by the Emergency Measures Branch.

The Ontario Government has established a Lead Ministry Concept as outlined in Order-in-Council Number O.C. 1487/75. This Order-in-Council is outlined below:

Designated Ministry	Responsibility
Environment	Spills of chemicals, oil or other contaminants or toxic agents; gas or oil pipeline breaks.
Health	Epidemic Nuclear Reactor accident with off-site effects. Heavy Water Plant accident with off-site effects.
Natural Resources	Flood Forest Fire
Solicitor General	Major Air Crash. Other Peacetime Emergencies. War Emergency.
Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs	Funding and co-ordination of extraordinary Provincial expenditures on emergencies.

The Lead Ministry Concept is not a program as such but is a procedure which has been established whereby municipalities facing an emergency beyond their resources, may request assistance from the Provincial Government through the Ministry responsible.

Finance and Administration

In the calendar year ended December 31st, 1975, total direct expenditures under the Emergency Measures Program amounted to approximately 1.5 million. Of this 61% was provided by the government of Ontario, 32% by the Federal government, and 7% by Municipal Governments, with 71% of the total amount being spent at the Municipal level.

Ministry Organization

Solicitor General Deputy Solicitor General	The Honourable John P. MacBeth, Q.C. A.A. Russell, Q.C.
Ministry Secretariat	J. Allen, Special Assistant to the Deputy S. Allinson, Communications Policy Advisor M. A. Brown, Management Services Coordinator B. E. Dorigo, Police Liaison Coordinator L. H. Edwards, Director, Internal Audit P.F.L. Gow, Executive Director, Administration J. M. Ritchie, Director of Legal Services
Ontario Police Commission Police Service Advisors Intelligence Services Planning and Research Ontario Police College	Chairman: E. D. Bell, Q.C. Members: His Honour Judge T. J. Graham Major General H. A. Sparling
Ontario Provincial Police Administration: Personnel Staff Services Special Services Field Operations; Traffic Operations	Commissioner: H. H. Graham Deputy Commissioner, Operations: L. R. Gartner Deputy Commissioner, Services: J. L. Erskine
Ontario Police Arbitration Commission	Chairman: C. Gordon Simmons Arbitrator: G. S. Ferguson, Q.C.
Public Safety Division Assistant Deputy Minister Chief Coroner's Office Centre of Forensic Sciences Forensic Pathology Fire Marshal Emergency Measures Branch	F. L. Wilson, Q.C. Dr. H. B. Cotnam D. M. Lucas, Director Dr. J. Hillsdon-Smith J. H. Kendall N. W. Timmerman, Director



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AK
AS6



Ontario Police Commission
Ontario Provincial Police
Police Arbitration Commission
Public Safety Division:
Fire Marshal
Chief Coroner's Office
Forensic Pathology
Centre of Forensic Sciences

Annual Report of The Ministry of the Solicitor General

Year ending December 31, 1976

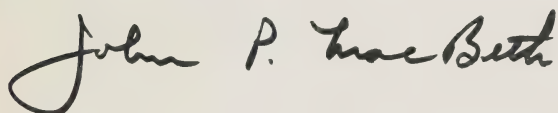
The Honourable John P. MacBeth, Q.C.
Solicitor General

A.A. Russell, Q.C.
Deputy Solicitor General

To Her Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

It is my pleasure to present to your Honour
the fifth annual report of the Ministry of
the Solicitor General.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "John P. MacBeth". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "J".

The Honourable John P. MacBeth, Q.C.,
Solicitor General.

Annual Report, 1976

Ministry of the Solicitor General

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The Anatomy Act

The Coroners Act, 1972

The Fire Accidents Act

The Fire Departments Act

The Fire Fighters Exemption Act

The Fire Marshals Act

The Hotel Fire Safety Act, 1971

The Lightning Rods Act

The Police Act

The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act

The Public Works Protection Act

The Retail Business Holidays Act, 1975

**The Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty
to Animals Act, 1955**

The Egress from Public Buildings Act

The Human Tissue Gift Act, 1971

Ministry Review

In 1976, the Ministry continued to develop a wide variety of programs, most of which were concerned with the improvement of policing in Ontario.

Complete details of Ministry programs can be found in the reports by our component agencies throughout the following pages. A brief review of some of the activities of the Ministry Office is given below.

The program of fiscal restraint continues in all sectors of the economy and has required tighter control over budgets. Nevertheless, the costs of policing continue to increase. In order to maintain an effective level of policing, economies have to be pursued wherever possible without adversely affecting the level of service. Along with economies, efficiencies have been developed through better application of resources and policing techniques.

The economic constraints being exercised at the provincial and municipal level require a cooperative effort to provide Ontario with the policing services it requires. At the same time, provision must also be made for special assignments. The security arrangements for the 1976 Olympics is an example of a large scale operation which required a good deal of planning and execution involving a considerable number of man-hours and the deployment of equipment. The introduction of two-man police cars on some shifts has also required a re-allocation of resources and some programs have been affected.

During 1976, the Ministry of the Solicitor General has taken the initiative in a number of areas where changes should be introduced so that the policing resources can be applied with a greater return on the investment. For example, the increase in volume of minor traffic offences and parking violations calls for a disproportionate amount of police activity in relation to the relatively minor nature of the offences, when compared to other important areas such as criminal intelligence, crime prevention, and enforcement of the more serious and more complicated types of offences.

It has become obvious that more effective law enforcement techniques are required for minor traffic offences and parking violations. The system of driver

licence suspensions for non-payment of fines for minor traffic offences has achieved considerable success but it would appear that the existing system will require modification so that the costs of collecting outstanding fines are substantially reduced. The ultimate sanction for non-payment of a parking violation is imprisonment. This results only after a costly process of enforcement, bringing about needless confrontation on many occasions between the police forces and members of the public. Alternative proposals have been developed and are now being considered, including the elimination of imprisonment for non-payment of a fine.

This Ministry in cooperation with the Ministries of the Attorney General, Consumer and Commercial Relations, and Transportation and Communications, has been working on an assembly of systems and techniques which will provide the basis for effective enforcement. At the same time, they will permit the deployment of police officers and equipment to other tasks, thereby improving the level of service of policing in many areas. It is also hoped that changes can be introduced which will help reduce the amount of time spent by police officers attending courts as witnesses.

Improved communications and a higher level of service has been a desirable feature of the Ministry's planning. It is anticipated that by mid-1977 the communicating links between the police forces and the essential records of vehicle registrations and driver licence information maintained by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications will be available on a 24-hour basis.

The Ministry Office

The Ministry Office responsible for directing and coordinating the affairs of the Ministry is made up of a Ministry executive group, composed of the Minister, the Deputy Minister, and a small Ministry Secretariat staff. This staff provides expertise to assist in the various roles of the Ministry, including management systems, police liaison, communications, legal services, auditing, and administration. Their functions and activities are as described below.

Legal Services Branch

The Legal Services Branch of the Ministry of the Solicitor General provides legal advice and services to the Ministry Office and to program managers on all aspects of law pertaining to the activities of the Ministry. This duty includes the provision of legal opinions, the preparation of statutes, regulations and orders-in-council, representation of the Ministry in litigation, and the negotiation and preparation of contracts.

Administration Division

The Administration Division is the service organization responsible for the delivery of financial, personnel and related administrative services to all agencies and programs of the Ministry. It ensures that the Ontario Government's financial, personnel, and administrative policies and other related Ministry policies are followed, that methods and procedures are appropriate, that systems are in place to ensure that they are complied with, and that performance is evaluated.

The Administration Division performs the following functions:

Financial Services Branch

The function of the Financial Services Branch is to maintain an accounting of all expenditures and revenue of the Ministry in accordance with Government accounting procedures. This function provides timely and accurate financial and related information to assist agency and program management in planning, decision-making, budgeting, allocating, and the efficient use of available resources.

During 1976, the Branch was completely reorganized to provide more flexibility in its operations and to ensure the effective introduction of the new Integrated Payroll, Personnel, Employee Benefits (IPPEB) System.

Administrative Services Branch

The Administrative Services Branch was created in 1976. It coordinates the compilation and distribution of Ministry administrative policies, maintains the

comprehensive inventory and asset control systems for the Ministry, and provides office, messenger, and supply services to the operations located at 25 Grosvenor Street.

Personnel Services Branch

The function of the Personnel Services Branch is to ensure that the Ontario Government personnel policies, legislation, and regulations, and related Ministry policies are adhered to. It provides service to assist the management of Ministry agencies and programs to effect the planning and the efficient utilization of human resources. A part of the Personnel Services Branch has been decentralized from 25 Grosvenor Street to 90 Harbour Street to ensure adequate on-site service to the Ontario Provincial Police.

During 1976, all Ministry records were converted to the Integrated Payroll, Personnel, Employee Benefits (IPPEB) System.

Planning and Evaluation Branch

The function of the Planning and Evaluation Branch is to coordinate Ministry planning and evaluation and to provide assistance to managers in priority development for operations. Assistance is given to the managers of agencies and programs in establishing objectives, and developing measures of performance, effectiveness, costs, benefits and statistical techniques. Performance is evaluated by monitoring information on inputs, outputs, and finances of operations through a quarterly performance report. Special projects are also handled by the Branch on assignment.

The Branch continued to provide assistance to the field productivity study of the Ontario Provincial Police, in extending the detachment planning concept to thirty-eight more detachments. Twenty percent of the detachments of the Force, comprising about one third of the constable strength, have now implemented this style of management.

The Branch has been participating in the meetings of the Interministerial Metric and Standards Committee on Metric Conversion. With the assistance of line management, details of the nature and extent of metric conversion on the Ministry's operations, and how it will be implemented to meet the deadlines, have been determined.

Further extension of the management by results (MBR) process was carried out during the year. From the initial experimental stage in 1974, coverage now includes 80% of the funding level for the Ministry's operations.

Police Liaison Coordinator

The Police Liaison Coordinator is seconded to the Ministry from the O.P.P. for a specified period for career development. His task is to assist in policy development and to present the police viewpoint by acting as a liaison between the Secretariat and the O.P.P. He represents the Ministry on a number of police oriented committees, advises the Minister and Deputy Minister on any current and anticipated development within the law enforcement field which may require the development of policy alternatives.

Communications Policy Advisor

The primary task of the Communications Policy Advisor is to provide advice to the Minister, the Deputy Minister, and program managers on policy and major issues requiring communications expertise. His role is to help ensure that Government communications policies are applied well in the Ministry; initiate our own planning and development of such policies; advise Ministry agencies on program delivery; choose techniques to be used, and monitor their effectiveness.

He manages all communications activities of the Ministry Office, liaises with the media, and provides the Minister with speeches and written policy statements. Overall, he is concerned with the application of the best communications management for our needs in keeping the public informed about law enforcement and public safety programs. As well, this requires working internally within the government to help gain widespread understanding of the Ministry role, and to assist the public to gain maximum benefits through greater knowledge of Ministry programs.

A good deal of the Communications Policy Advisor's activities involve crime prevention and fire prevention programs. These include the production of feature movies, television programs, and public service messages on T.V. and radio to help support police and fire services.

The Ministry is involved with many programs designed to help the general public to gain a better awareness of the character of crime and to motivate the public to help in the containment of crime. The Ministry provides a media program to help support the efforts of the Ontario Provincial Police, which is very effectively involved in police-community relations and crime prevention as part of its regular law enforcement programs.

Six television public service announcements advising citizens of practical methods of crime prevention were produced by the Ministry Office and distributed to 35 television stations throughout the Province.

A half-hour motion picture entitled "Doing It Wrong" was produced. This is designed to help reduce crime among people between 16 to 20 years of age. The age and outlooks of young people make them particularly receptive to a movie treatment appealing for crime prevention. This new film portrays the consequences of illegal actions by youths, the future significance of a criminal record, and of the social disadvantages of such a way of life.

A print of "Doing It Wrong" is held at every O.P.P. Detachment for local showings by Community Service Officers. As well, the Communications Policy Advisor distributes the film for the Ministry, and publicizes it through a descriptive brochure. This movie has stimulated widespread interest among police forces and social agencies. To date, the Ministry Office has received requests for screening of it by more than 50 organizations in Canada and the United States. Prints have been purchased for their own use by 15 outside agencies across the continent.

After several months of planning, a new fact crime program was launched on the Global T.V. Network. It is entitled "Code 10-78", which derives from the police radio code for "Officer Needs Assistance". This program exemplifies how the government and a television network can effectively work together to produce informative public service programming. Code 10-78 is now a regular monthly series produced by Global Television Network with technical advice and support provided by the Ministry Office and the Ontario Provincial Police. The program is one of the first regular television series in North America to involve the public in helping solve crimes where investigations have not yet been successful.

The series recreates unsolved crimes from the files of the Ontario Provincial Police and solicits any information from the viewing audience that may lead to a solution. Care is taken to present the facts of a crime with restraint and good taste. Some indication of its success with the public was shown in a recent survey which found that Code 10-78 registered the highest rating among new Canadian programs on the network. This T.V. series helps encourage more citizen involvement in assisting the police and fosters greater public understanding of the realities of police investigative work.

Twenty radio messages on the subjects of fire prevention and water safety were produced and distributed to 36 English and French radio stations throughout Ontario.

Fire prevention methods were demonstrated in eight television public service announcements produced in 1976 and distributed to all television stations in Ontario.

A brochure describing the Ontario Police Arbitration Commission was produced. Five thousand copies were distributed to the police community and the general public.

A brochure describing the new Retail Business Holidays Act was produced. Seven thousand five hundred copies were distributed to business organizations, church and civic groups, police forces, and the general public.

The Communications Policy Advisor participated in the committees setting up the Police Bravery Medal and the Fire Bravery Medal; was an instructor in the O.P.P. Senior Management Course; and served on the management board interministerial committee on Government policy for purchasing of communications services.

The Women's Advisor's Office

The Women's Advisor's Office has been in operation one year. It has instituted a number of activities for a continuing Equal Opportunity Program. These activities include:—

- Formation of a Women's Advisory Committee made up of representatives from each area of the Ministry to assist the Women's Advisor in identifying problem areas and to act as a resource to the employees in their areas.
- Collection of statistics on the status of women in the Ministry.
- Publication of "The Scanner", a bi-monthly newsletter to inform employees on Affirmative Action and the Equal Opportunity Program.
- Career development workshops are being offered for employees in the Ministry.
- Noon-hour workshops are offered on topics of interest for all employees as defined from responses to questionnaires.
- Formation of task forces to look at problem areas.
- Development of a section of each library with material on career development, training, education, goal setting, and affirmative action.
- Career counselling and personal counselling.
- Working with the Personnel Branch in monitoring recruitment and job selection.
- Working with management in relation to individual problems and complaints.
- Developed an Affirmative Action brochure for inclusion in the Ministry personnel package.

Audit Services

Internal auditing is an integral part of the Ministry's management organization, with responsibility for:

- Reviewing and appraising the effectiveness and efficiency of Ministry systems of financial administration, including safeguarding of assets;
- Ascertaining the extent of compliance of Ministry systems and procedures with financial policies, regulations and other instructions of the Legislature, Management Board, the Treasurer, and the Ministry;
- Assisting management by reviewing operations and recommending improvements to information systems, utilization of resources, and operating controls.

The Branch is staffed by a Director, who reports to the Deputy Minister, one senior auditor, and one auditor.

These Ministry Office functions are involved with some of the activities described on the following pages in the 1976 reports submitted by agencies of the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

The Ontario Police Commission

The Ontario Police Commission functions in a broad field. There is almost no limit to the areas in which the efficiency and standard of performance of Municipal Police Forces may not be aided. The assistance which the Commission can give is limited by its resources. In a period of restraint, as in 1976, certain priorities had to be observed, so that obvious needs for development have been indefinitely deferred in the areas such as "911" Emergency Number, automated management information systems, standardization of maintenance of software for computer-aided dispatch and record entry, studies in demand work-load and patrol deployment. Other important programmes, such as standardization of forms, have been curtailed. With a further substantial reduction of resources in 1977, the Commission does not foresee many new programme initiatives.

During the year, the Commission has refined and updated many of its projects and implemented many changes and improvements in its operations.

The following programmes continued in 1976:-

- 1 Municipal Force budgeting and control analysis.
- 2 The uniform records system was established in four Forces; four Forces are partially completed, and four Forces are under study with a view to implementation.
- 3 Standardization of forms — 78% user by Municipal Forces of these forms prepared and vetted by the Commission.
- 4 Extension of integrated radio system to ten municipalities with provincial government subsidy. The period of implementation has been extended because of reduction in available funds.
- 5 Computer-aided dispatch and record entry system being implemented by the Ottawa Police Force with technical assistance from the Commission staff. This is a first in Canada.
- 6 In-depth studies of internal management deployment records and dispatch systems were carried out in two large Forces by Commission staff in the year 1976. One of these extended into the year 1977. These are lengthy and involved, but their use has substantially reduced unit costs and promoted the efficiency of the subject Forces.
- 7 The Commission has devised an intermediate formula, which is an examination in greater depth of Forces generally. In 1976, this was carried out as a pilot operation and will be implemented in 1977 on a wider basis. It will result in visits to fewer Police Forces by the Commission's Advisors than was previously undertaken.
- 8 The Personnel Development Programme has continued in 1976, and studies will continue into 1977 at least. It involves formal training at the Police College and in-service training at the Force level. The recruit course, extended to fifteen weeks, comes into operation at the Ontario Police College at the beginning of 1977. The Junior Supervisors' Course is in the process of preparation. It will be concluded in the Spring of 1977, to be followed by the intermediate supervisors' course study.
- 9 The Commission has prepared and furnished to the Forces a model complaint procedure for local use which provides a better service to the public. The Commission has also assigned its Special Consultant, in addition to his other duties, the responsibility of processing citizens' complaints received by the Commission.
- 10 Suspended Driver Control System in co-operation with the Ministry of the Solicitor General and other Ministries.
- 11 The Crime Prevention Programme is continuing.
- 12 The Recruitment Standard and Evaluation Programmes continue, and there is on-going instructional work with the Forces.

- 13 The Criminal Intelligence Section, in addition to its on-going duties, has continued to enlarge its Joint Forces Operation Programme.
- 14 The Commission had before it twenty appeals in disciplinary matters during the year, and two new public inquiries into Municipal Police Forces, also one such hearing, begun in 1975, was completed. A summary of disciplinary appeals and their outcome is appended.
- 15 Apart from the above, the Commission has a continuous obligation to assist Forces with such expertise as it has. This is a daily responsibility carried out by the Commission and its staff.
- 16 The Commission wishes to acknowledge a great debt to the Governing Authorities and Chiefs of Municipal Police Forces in supplying, on loan or on a seconded basis, many Officers and Constables to assist in operations which without their help would be greatly curtailed.

Here following are more details of some of the activities of the Commission's sections:

Recruitment Standards and Personnel Evaluation

The utilization of the results of the Recruitment Standards Project and the Personnel Evaluation Project has continued to be most gratifying. To date, some 45 forces are using all or part of the Recruitment Standards Guide in their recruiting process. It is possible that additional smaller forces have instituted this procedure without reporting to the Commission. Mr. Bill Belyea, the Commission's consultant psychologist, has responded to requests from 24 police forces to administer the psychological test battery on recruits, and to date excellent reports have been received from the forces using this battery. In addition, 6 police forces are using the psychological test, employing consultant psychologists in their own areas, and also report excellent results.

Seminars were held throughout the Province for Sergeants, Staff Sergeants, and Senior Police Officers on the new philosophy in the Recruitment Standards Guide which has been distributed to all police forces in the Province. Nine of these seminars have been held, two of which were at the Ontario Police College for Chiefs and Deputy Chiefs. The remainder were for Sergeants and Staff Sergeants, but were well attended by the Senior Officers, including Chiefs and Deputy Chiefs. In all, some 410 officers attended the seminars, with approximately 22 police forces represented. To date, no adverse comments have been received on this project.

Budget & Resources Analysis Programme

This programme is the development of a system of reporting financial and services activities and performances at the police force level. It supplements current statistics gathered by the Ontario Police Commission, and provides a province-wide basis of comparison. The chief feature is the introduction of *hours of service* as a constant measure of levels of service in each police jurisdiction. Dollar increases may also be analyzed to determine increases due to price (inflation) and increases due to volume (workload). Other statistical series identify police and civilian ratios, off-the-job time, which erodes the police presence, cost of mobile support, electronic and technological support.

A secondary series of statistics identifies the allocation of manpower and other resources e.g. mobile support, electronic gear, etc. These are represented from both the standpoints of dollars and hours. The overall package provides each police force with;

1. Individual statements of cost and service levels 1975 and 1976
2. Group comparisons, based on high, medium, and low averages.

Grouped by

- population groups
- Regions, Cities, Towns etc.
- Province overall

The information provides a basis for determining and/or reallocating resources. It also provides a factual and comparative basis for maintaining, increasing, or decreasing service — cost levels.

This program, which was commenced in 1976 as a pilot, has been refined, and will be of universal application in 1977.

O.P.C. Budget & Resource Analyses

Proposed Statistical Series

General Cost & Service Comparisons

1. Actual/Authorized Strength
2. Population
3. Municipal Revenues/Police Subsidies
4. Equalized Assessment
5. Police Budget Gross, & Net if Subsidized
6. Average Basic Hourly Rate — Police Officer's
7. Average Basic Hourly Rate — Civilian's
8. Average Hourly Rate — All Staff
9. Police Cost Per Professional Hour - Gross, & Net if Subsidized
10. Ratio Police/Civilian Hours
11. Police Cost in Mills — Gross, & Net if Subsidized
12. Police Cost as Percentage of Municipal Revenues
13. Police Budget Percent, Plus or Minus Previous Years
14. Police Budget Change due to Increased Service

15. Police Budget Change due to Inflation
16. Police Hours of Service per Capita & Percent Change
17. Police Costs per Capita & Percent Change

All above series of statistics will be summarized by individual force, by group, and by Province, also high, mean, and low averages as appropriate.

Analyses of Staff Resources & Dollars — by Function

Percent of Hours & Dollars Relative to:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Admin. Support Police Officers | Reports Listed By: |
| 2. Operations Police Officers | ● Individual Force |
| 3. Court/Custodial Police Officers | ● Group, E.G., Regions |
| 4. By-law Enforcement Police Officers | ● Province |
| 5. Civilian Staff | High, Mean, Low Averages |
| 6. Lost Time (Sick, Vacation, Training, etc.) | |

Percent of Dollars Relative to:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Outside Services | |
| 2. Mobile Support Services | |
| 3. Communications Support Services | As above |
| 4. Premises | |
| 5. All Other | |
| 6. Offsets from Licenses & Fees | |

Crime Prevention

In order to attain their goal of controlling the growth of or better still to diminish the occasion of crime, the police are necessarily involved in three functions to attain this objective. These are:-

- 1 The apprehension of the offender or offenders if a crime has occurred, which is achieved by diligent, well trained police officers, with the assistance of technical and mechanical aids.
- 2 The deterrence of criminal activity, achieved by various means but particularly the high visibility of police on patrol.
- 3 Prevention of crime, which with the co-operation of the public, consists of the police advising the merchant and homeowner on the proper locks, etc. that would make their premises more secure, on consulting with planners and architects about roadways, lighting and various other aspects that would assist in the safety and security of the inhabitants, and many other programs, such as Block Parent - Lock Your Car - what precautions to take at night while out on the street, etc. These are just a few of the many programs which help to curtail criminal occurrences.

It is in the area of crime prevention that the Commission has been continuously assisting the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police. Descriptions of the various programs that are available have been developed by the committee and the Commission is having them printed in a consolidated reference book, available March 1st, 1977. Lectures are being given at all Chiefs of Police Zone meetings, describing the program and encouraging participation. A three day senior officers seminar on the subject is also to be held in the Spring of 1977 at the Ontario Police College. This is the first time such an organized and co-ordinated attempt has been made to encourage the forces to institute or intensify their efforts towards the prevention of crime.

Complaints

Early in April, 1976, a revised procedure for dealing with complaints against Police was circulated to the Municipal Forces. The Commission assigned its Special Consultant to process complaints reaching the Commission.

Complaints are received either directly from the complainant or are redirected from other Ministries, Members of Parliament, or municipal officials, to the Solicitor General and thence to the Commission. These complaints range from allegations of brutality or corruption by Police Officers to improper or illegal action concerning an arrest or trial. Many complainants merely wished to vent their displeasure at being charged with a minor offence in what they considered to be a rude or unsympathetic manner.

The new procedure consists of sending an immediate diplomatic answer to the complainant advising that the complaint will be investigated, and that he or she will soon hear further from the Commission representative. In some cases, letters are drafted for the Solicitor General's signature. The next action is to direct an inquiry to the Chief of the Police Force against which the complaint is made, asking for a full investigation of the events surrounding the complaint. In every case, full and immediate co-operation was received from the Police Force involved. Without exception, investigations appeared to be thorough and unbiased. After an assessment of the validity of the complaint and the action taken, the complainant is notified of the result.

Since the start of this programme, some eighty complaints have been received and fifty-five complainants appeared to be satisfied by the results. Eighty investigations were instituted, with two hundred and seventy-five letters written. There are at present twenty-five investigations continuing.

Technical Services Branch

The objectives of the Technical Services Branch are to ensure that information and communication services of common interest to police forces are optimized, standardized, and made available to the entire police community, and to encourage the highest standards and co-ordinate the application of information and communications technology in the police community.

The Branch has continued to focus attention on applications of information and communications technology in support of police operations.

Information Services Programme

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) is a real-time centralized police computer system located within the R.C.M.P. Headquarters in Ottawa. It operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, providing full service to all accredited police forces across Canada.

Since July of 1972, the forces in Ontario have had direct access to the system via on-line terminals. The Ontario network is comprised of a total of 254 terminals which not only link all Ontario forces to the CPIC, but also permits them to communicate directly with any other user agency in Canada.

The basic purpose of CPIC is to act as a central repository into which all forces may enter items of police operational information directly, thus creating a fully co-operative national file which can be accessed by all forces in the country.

Each agency is responsible for the accuracy, validity and subsequent maintenance of their own records. Only the agency responsible for entering a record may remove it from the CPIC files.

Responsibility for system application and control within the Province of Ontario, rests with the OPC. This necessitates the services of three full time auditor analysts within the Branch. These specialists work with assigned police officers to conduct CPIC system audits and provide training and assistance throughout the Ontario police community.

The Branch is also responsible for conducting investigations into breaches of system discipline, and recommending to the Commission appropriate disciplinary action. In addition, the Branch ensures that all recommendations endorsed by the ACCTS (Advisory Committee on Communications and Technical Services) are presented to the CPIC National Advisory Committee.

Costs for the CPIC network within Ontario are shared equally by the Provincial and Federal Governments. Provincial estimates for this fiscal year are projected at \$540,000.00.

The Integrated Radio Services Programme

With the inception of CPIC in 1972, came an increased demand for new, high-capacity radio communications systems for the police forces in Ontario. At the same time the need emerged for intercommunications between forces and remote access to CPIC terminals for smaller forces.

The forces of the province turned to the Ontario Police Commission for assistance and guidance. In response, the OPC combined funds available for intercommunications programs with a portion of CPIC communications system funds into a common program which would meet the objectives of intercommunications capability and CPIC access, and also encourage modernization of a police force's total radio system.

Under the conditions of the "Integrated Radio Services Program" the Province of Ontario pays 75% of the cost of new radio systems for small municipal forces and 50% of the cost for larger.

Municipal forces receiving grants during 1976 include: Kingston, Township of Norwich, Township of Sarnia, Stratford, Orangeville, Kapuskasing, Collingwood, Shelburne, Cobourg, St. Thomas, Windsor and supplementary grants to Peterborough, Durham, Pembroke and Orillia. In addition, consulting assistance has been given to the regions of Peel, Halton, Hamilton-Wentworth, Niagara, Haldimand-Norfolk, Durham, York and Sudbury.

Police Automated Registration Information System (PARIS)

The year 1976 saw the implementation of the Police Automated Registration Information System. This system is designed to allow Ontario Police forces to have direct computer access to the MTC automated vehicle registration file. This is accomplished by an automated computer interface between the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) and the Ontario Government's Downsview Computing Centre (DCC). This allows immediate access to the MTC Motor Vehicle Data Base from local police CPIC terminals, from 8 a.m. to 2 a.m. Average response times since implementation has been 20 seconds. During computer downtime, a backup microfilm system is used.

The system was implemented on June 7, 1976 giving access to all correct plate queries. On October 29, 1976, additional queries such as plate by date, Vehicle Identification Number and Vehicle Identification Number by date were implemented. Volumes for the month of December had reached 117,000.

Computer Aided Dispatch and Record Entry Project

Many forces are actively looking at the automation and computerization of their local operational and administrative systems. The benefits in increased efficiency and effectiveness to be realized by computerized records and communications are considerable.

Recognizing the benefits of a standardized system for the forces, the Ontario Police Commission established a CADRE (Computer Aided Dispatch and Records Entry) study team in early 1975.

The final result was a CADRE system for municipal police forces in Ontario. The system is composed of computer and radio communications hardware and software designed to provide each force with

- Records Entry and Local File Management capability
- Statistical and Management Reporting facility

- Direct data base query capability from the field as well as locally
- Computer Aided Dispatch facility

In 1976, this standard was accepted by the police forces of Ontario. Subsequently, the Ottawa City police force chose to be the first force in Ontario to implement the system. A tender has now been prepared with responses due back from vendors in February 1977.

Suspended Driver Control Centre

The Suspended Driver Control Centre, for which the Branch is responsible, is located in the General Headquarters of the Ontario Provincial Police. The year 1976 was the second full year of operation since implementation began in September 1974.

The Centre's design and implementation were mainly necessitated by the legislation (Bill 212/73) which introduced driver licence suspensions for non-payment of fines related to driving offences. This has proved to be an effective alternative to the warrants previously issued committing to jail sentences any persons unable to pay fines.

The Control Centre is responsible for the entry and maintenance of suspended drivers on the CPIC system. As predicted, the availability of this information on CPIC has resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of drivers charged with driving under suspension. Successful prosecutions have also risen.

As a result of providing a more effective enforcement program, the Control Centre was instrumental in the Defaulted Fine Centre of the Ministry of the Attorney General, dramatically increasing the rate of driver reinstatements. At the end of 1974, the reinstatement rate was 44.4%. At the end of 1975, the reinstatement rate had risen to 77.5%. In 1976, 78,163 driver suspensions were ordered, and 67,644 reinstatements were ordered. This represents an increase in the rate of reinstatement to 87.7%.

Criminal Intelligence Branch

Function

This Branch is operated for the purposes of:

- stimulating the criminal intelligence gathering processes of police forces and related agencies within Ontario, and promoting the free exchange of intelligence between these forces.
- training of police personnel in the various aspects of organized crime and the criminal intelligence process.
- maintaining a permanent repository for criminal intelligence, to provide the facilities for the analysis, collation, evaluation and dissemination of such intelligence.
- maintaining liaison with all police forces and law enforcement agencies in Ontario, as well as those located in key centres elsewhere, both domestic and foreign.
- Keeping the Commission and through the Commission, the Minister, informed of the current state of organized crime.
- designing programs to create public awareness of the existence of organized crime in our society.

Organization

The Branch is staffed with three qualified Intelligence Officers, two file reviewers and support clerical staff. All Branch personnel work within a secure section of the Commission premises. The staff is non-operational; they do not investigate crime but act as a support service to police forces in the Province. They serve as a catalyst in the fight against organized crime, as well as a co-ordinating unit as required by the Police Act.

Activities

Branch activities fall within five categories.

(a) *Training*

An Organized Crime and Criminal Intelligence Seminar was held at the Ontario Police College, at which twenty-eight law-enforcement personnel were trained in the Intelligence Process and Selected Analytical Techniques.

A similar course was held in the Commission Board Room at which thirteen persons were trained.

A third course was held at R.C.M.P. Headquarters in Toronto where eighteen members of the R.C.M.P. were trained.

The foregoing courses were coordinated by the Intelligence Branch with the assistance of the R.C.M.P. Intelligence Branch.

A Physical Surveillance Training Course was also held at the Ontario Police College, where forty members of twenty-two Ontario Police Forces were trained in the art of surveillance.

A series of one day seminars was set up in an effort to arrive at a uniform system for Ontario Police Forces when dealing with applications, and for the recording of, and preservation of evidence under the Protection of Privacy Act. Seventy-four law-enforcement personnel received this training.

A series of lectures and practical training was arranged for dealing with the operation, minor repairs, and technical problems which occur in the use of recording devices on wiretap operations. Twenty-eight officers employed as technicians by various police forces received this training.

The foregoing seminars were planned and coordinated by the Intelligence Branch.

Intelligence Branch personnel lectured on Organized Crime and Criminal Intelligence to forty-four recruit training classes and four Criminal Investigators classes held at the Ontario Police College during the year.

(b) *Liaison*

The interprovincial and international aspects of organized crime necessitates continuing liaison and intelligence exchange with other similar special units throughout Canada, the U.S.A. and certain other foreign countries. The Branch holds membership in the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (L.E.I.U.), a large association of state and municipal agencies, mainly from the U.S.A., but with some Canadian participation. Members of the Branch attended annual and semi-annual conferences of this Organization at Miami and Nashville. They also attended other conferences and meetings dealing with organized crime during the year at Buffalo and Detroit. These activities have helped maintain effective liaison with authorities outside Ontario.

(c) *Criminal Intelligence Services-Ontario (CISO) and the Central Repository for Criminal Intelligence in Ontario*

C.I.S.O. is an association of Intelligence Officers from the major Urban Police Forces in Ontario, from the Ontario Provincial Police, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the staff of the Commission's Intelligence Branch. During 1976, its membership was 39, composed of memberships from these forces together with affiliate members from selected non-police agencies concerned with some aspects of organized crime. The organization works to collect, analyze, and share criminal intelligence. Its members have now acquired a high degree of expertise in this field. Members of this Commission, along with the heads of the Police Forces involved, constitute the governing authority which provides policy, control, and direction for the organization.

The Central Repository for intelligence in Ontario is maintained by our Intelligence Branch within the Commission's premises. Here, raw intelligence, gathered by police forces and other agencies is analysed, evaluated and disseminated on a need-to-know basis to the police forces of Ontario. The organization also serves as a link in the national system. Criminal Intelligence Services-Canada (CISC), located in Ottawa, is operated by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under the direction of a multi-force Executive Committee. C.I.S.C. is comprised of C.I.S.O. and similar organizations in each of the other provinces.

(d) *Joint Forces Operations*

Experience has shown that in certain organized crime situations no single police force possesses adequate personnel or resources to perform an effective long term intelligence probe. To correct this situation, the Commission has developed a program of Joint Forces Operations, each composed of two or more forces who are prepared to commit their personnel and resources to a common target. The Commission supports these operations by supplying specialized resources, coordination, and an analytical capability.

These operations have proven successful. During the year, the O.P.C. has supported two such operations on a long term basis, continuously on a short term basis in various parts of the province. Much valuable intelligence, as well as successful prosecutions and meaningful crime prevention activities have been the result.

(e) *Public Relations*

A good measure of public confidence and support is required if any program for combatting organized crime is to be effective. This is particularly so within the business community, the academic field, and within the labour unions. A program has been designed to ensure continuing liaison within these areas. Speakers are made available to various service organizations, as well as to selected meetings within the commercial, industrial and academic communities to deal with the broad subject of organized crime and its effects upon society.

In some North American jurisdictions, organized crime has acquired a frightening strength, not only within criminal circles but within the political, commercial, and industrial communities as well. Fortunately, the situation was recognized and assessed in Ontario in sufficient time to develop the resources for effective containment. The O.P.C. is optimistic that the current programs being pursued in this Province will be adequate to deal with the existing problem.

Advisory Section

The year 1976 was marked by an increasing demand for assistance and advice by councils, boards, and Chiefs of Police, relative to the increasing costs of policing, restrictive budgets, and the public need for an efficient service.

The Commission has responded to this demand by more in-depth analysis and co-operative studies which reveal practices within the overall police operation where refinements can gain greater efficiency and economy.

Police work is emerging from a field where in some municipalities it was carried out on a more or less ad hoc basis to one of using proven management systems. Policing has advanced in scientific methods to meet the increasing demands of a complex society. This requires the Commission and its staff to lead in the dissemination of proven concepts, innovations, and experience. The worth of the service rendered by the Commission and its Advisors is measured by its ability to anticipate trends and problems, and to act as a catalyst in the adoption of worthwhile change. There is little doubt that Ontario police have an enviable record. It is our challenge that they remain in this lead position. The following tables indicate some of the responsibilities carried out by the Advisory staff, but they cannot in themselves reflect their total contribution.

Advisors' Activities

	1975	1976
Regular visits to Municipal Police Forces	206	165
Special Surveys of Municipal Police Forces	12	13
Complaints involving Police Forces and Police Officers	23	13
Assistance provided upon request to Police Governing Authorities in appointments of Chiefs of Police and other Departmental Promotions.	13	18
Assistance and advice to Municipal Councils concerning police operation within their individual Police Forces	20	31
Assistance and advice to Boards of Commissioners of Police regarding police matters	54	18
Assistance and advice to Chiefs of Police relative to police operation and administration	45	51
Regional study assistance	—	—
Police Zone meetings attended	30	37
Surveys conducted — adequacy of Police Forces	6	3
Surveys conducted — Unification of Police Forces	—	—
Attendance at Police Meetings and Conferences.	18	44
Attendance at Community Colleges (Advisory).	4	—
Supervision of Promotional Examinations	6	1
Preparations of Hearings under The Police Act	5	6
Attendance at Special Committee Meetings	38	26
Lectures (R.C.M.P. & Ontario Police College)	1	4
Lectures — Others.	4	1
Investigation of Police Budget Disputes	—	—
Visits to Police Training Establishments.	9	15

Zone Meeting — 1976

Zone No. 1

Thunder Bay	—	January 9, 1976
Fort Frances	—	May 13, 1976
Kenora	—	September 10, 1976
Thunder Bay	—	November 5, 1976

Zone No. 1-A

North Bay	—	February 19, 1976
Sudbury	—	May 20, 1976
Sault Ste Marie	—	October 21, 1976

Zone No. 2

Brockville	—	February 11, 1976
Cornwall	—	April 14, 1976
Belleville	—	October 31, 1976
Deseronto	—	December 8, 1976

Zone No. 3

Barrie	—	February 26, 1976
Toronto (R.C.M.P.)	—	May 5, 1976
Toronto	—	November 2, 1976
Toronto	—	December 14, 1976

Zone No. 4

Brantford	—	February 4, 1976
Dundas	—	April 28, 1976
Woodstock	—	October 21, 1976

Zone No. 5

Guelph	—	January 28, 1976
Orangeville	—	April 28, 1976
Orangeville	—	October 6, 1976
Stratford	—	December 8, 1976

Zone No. 6

Chatham	—	February 18, 1976
Exeter	—	April 14, 1976
Sarnia	—	September 15, 1976
Leamington	—	November 17, 1976

Municipal Police Forces

Over the past 15 years, 150 Municipal Police Forces have disappeared through mergers or other changes in population and policing needs throughout Ontario. The following figures show the reduction in the number of Police Forces during the years 1962 to 1976, inclusive:

1962 — 278	1969 — 207
1963 — 270	1970 — 205
1964 — 280	1971 — 179
1965 — 268	1972 — 179
1966 — 262	1973 — 162
1967 — 225	1974 — 131
1968 — 216	1975 — 128
	1976 — 128

During the year 1976, the number of Municipal Police Forces remained at 128. The Police Force of the Village of Havelock discontinued operations and the Police Force of the Village of Stirling resumed operations.

The number of Municipalities which are under contract for Policing to the Ontario Provincial Police as per Section 62 (1) of the Police Act, is 14.

Municipal Police Strength

As of December 31, 1976, the total Police strength of all Municipal Police Forces in the Province was 12,285 — an increase of 473 over the preceding year.

Included in the figure of 12,285 are 196 police women.

Over the past 15 years, the numerical strength of the Police Forces has been as follows:

1962 — 6,626	1969 — 8,434
1963 — 6,629	1970 — 8,826
1964 — 6,728	1971 — 9,265
1965 — 6,985	1972 — 9,757
1966 — 7,198	1973 — 10,384
1967 — 7,775	1974 — 11,095
1968 — 8,065	1975 — 11,812
	1976 — 12,285

From 1962 to 1976, the total strength of all Municipal Police Forces has increased from 6,626 to 12,285, an increase of 5,659 or 85%.

The above figures indicate Police strength only and are exclusive of clerical help or civilian personnel employed by Police Forces.

Civilians employed in various capacities total 2,667.

Municipal Police Forces Personnel (December 31, 1976)

Total Authorized Strength of Municipal Forces	12,285
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Changes — 1976

Hired	1,225
Left Forces	745

Reasons for Leaving Force

Retired	99
Dismissed	24
Resignation Requested	115
Joined Another Force	71
Dissatisfied	42
Other Reasons	369
Deceased	25
Total	745

Comparative Tables - Municipalities

	Jan. 1st, 1975	Jan. 1st, 1976	Jan. 1st, 1977
Metropolitan Areas.....	1	1	1
Regional Areas	9	9	9
Cities.....	24	24	24
Towns.....	69	68	69
Townships	14	14	14
Villages.....	14	12	11
	131	128	128
Plus areas under contract to Ontario Provincial Police.	13	14	14

Comparative Tables - Municipal Police Strength

	Jan. 1st, 1975	Jan. 1st, 1976	Jan. 1st, 1977
- 1 Man Forces	7	4	4
2 - 5 Man Forces	30	29	28
6 - 9 Man Forces	32	31	31
10 - 14 Man Forces	12	13	13
15 - 19 Man Forces	9	9	11
20 - 24 Man Forces	5	6	5
25 - 49 Man Forces	9	9	9
50 - 99 Man Forces	12	10	10
100 & Man Forces	15	17	17
	131	128	128

Of the total number of organized Municipal Police Forces in the Province on January 1, 1977, 63 or 49 per cent represent forces of 9 members or less.

1976
Information Pertaining to
Operation of Police Forces
in the Province of Ontario

Force	Police Strength	Police Budget
Municipal Police Forces	12,285	\$322,277,709.
Ontario Provincial Police	4,080	110,328,000.
Totals	16,365	\$432,605,709.
Per Capita Cost — (Based on Population figure of 8,000,000)		\$54.08

Municipal Police Forces

	Total of Municipal Forces (128)	Metro, Regions, Cities (34)	Villages, Towns, etc. (94)
Population served by Municipal Police Forces	6,793,657	6,137,412	656,245
Police Budget \$	322,277,709	299,001,899	23,275,810
Police Strength	12,285	11,329	956
Per Capita Cost \$	47.44	48.72	35.47
Police Population Index	1/553 or 1.81 per 1000	1/542 or 1.85 per 1000	1/686 or 1.46 per 1000

Statistics — Ontario Municipal Police Forces

1976 Municipality	Equalized Assessment	Police Budget per \$'000 of Assessment	Population	Actual Police Strength	Police/ Population Index	Civilian Strength	Total Force Personnel	Total Force Personnel/ Population Index	Police Budget	Per Capita Cost
REGIONS										
Durham Region	2,336,017,000.	3.62	228,000	293	1/778	55	348	1/655	8,456,676.	37.09
Haldimand-Norfolk	873,348,000.	2.29	34,000	67	1/507	21	88	1/386	2,000,000.	58.82
Halton Region	2,329,040,000.	3.19	221,259	252	1/878	58	310	1/714	7,435,185.	33.60
Hamilton-Wentworth	3,775,358,000.	4.88	408,466	630	1/648	106	736	1/555	18,418,510.	45.09
Niagara Region	3,168,454,000.	4.28	360,127	485	1/743	94	579	1/622	13,552,089.	37.63
Peel Region	4,556,022,000.	3.24	361,781	546	1/663	107	653	1/554	14,752,800.	40.78
Sudbury Region	1,362,274,000.	4.35	166,687	210	1/794	35	245	1/680	5,930,000.	35.57
Waterloo Region	2,669,008,000.	4.16	286,281	415	1/690	82	497	1/576	11,098,054.	38.77
York Region	2,550,052,000.	2.92	195,141	287	1/680	41	328	1/595	7,437,400.	38.11
Metropolitan Toronto	27,339,550,000.	5.05	2,188,715	5,297	1/413	1,313	6,610	1/331	138,156,500.	63.12

Statistics — Ontario Municipal Police Forces

1976 Municipality	Equalized Assessment	Police Budget per \$'000 of Assessment	Population	Actual Police Strength	Police/ Population Index	Civilian Strength	Total Force Personnel	Total Force Personnel/ Population Index	Police Budget	Per Capita Cost
CITIES										
Barrie, City	\$ 331,830,000.	3.49	34,000	44	1/773	11	55	1/618	\$ 1,156,883.	\$34.02
Belleville, City	266,547,000.	6.30	35,089	60	1/585	10	70	1/501	1,680,236.	47.88
Brantford, City	527,358,000.	5.58	65,127	108	1/603	23	131	1/497	2,940,638.	45.15
Brockville, City	156,656,000.	5.64	19,947	37	1/539	7	44	1/453	884,164.	44.33
Chatham, City	272,865,000.	5.74	38,158	61	1/626	6	67	1/570	1,565,713.	41.03
Cornwall, City	317,146,000.	5.08	45,743	64	1/715	10	74	1/618	1,611,991.	35.24
Guelph, City	623,615,000.	3.99	68,190	103	1/662	21	124	1/550	2,487,000.	36.47
Kingston, City	427,172,000.	6.43	61,003	100	1/610	13	113	1/540	2,748,627.	45.06
London, City	1,994,613,000.	4.62	243,928	320	1/762	119	439	1/556	9,219,480.	37.80
North Bay, City	350,930,000.	8.19	50,800	87	1/584	21	108	1/470	2,874,888.	56.59
(1 Pt. Time)										
Orillia, City	172,383,000.	5.79	24,000	39	1/615	10	49	1/490	998,427.	41.60
Ottawa, City	2,901,127,000.	4.92	302,124	581	1/520	165	746	1/405	14,263,400.	47.21
Owen Sound, City	152,028,000.	4.79	18,500	32	1/578	5	37	1/500	728,615.	39.38
Pembroke, City	89,329,000.	5.75	14,877	20	1/744	3	23	1/647	513,663.	34.53
Peterborough, City	536,459,000.	4.42	59,337	97	1/612	12	109	1/544	2,369,107.	39.92
St. Thomas, City	196,265,000.	4.97	26,658	43	1/620	7	50	1/533	955,131.	35.83

Statistics — Ontario Municipal Police Forces

1976 Municipality	Equalized Assessment	Police Budget per \$'000 of Assessment	Population	Actual Police Strength	Police/ Population Index	Civilian Strength	Total Force Personnel	Total Force Personnel/ Population Index	Police Budget	Per Capita Cost
CITIES - Cont.										
Sarnia, City	\$ 565,081,000.	\$ 4.19	55,556	97	1/573	11	108	1/514	2,364,427.	42.55
Sault Ste. Marie	610,775,000.	5.31	79,718	109	1/731	23	132	1/604	3,244,325.	40.69
Stratford, City	196,844,000.	5.14	25,000	39	1/641	14	53	1/472	1,011,248.	40.45
Thunder Bay, City	809,628,000.	5.66	113,420	180	1/630	26	206	1/551	4,584,325.	40.42
Timmins, City	248,242,000.	6.32	43,988	63	1/698	10	73	1/603	1,567,766.	35.64
Vanier, City	119,513,000.	9.02	20,146	36	1/560	8	44	1/458	1,077,424.	53.48
Windsor, City	1,979,393,000.	4.51	198,569	376	1/528	46	422	1/471	8,924,893.	44.94
Woodstock, City	218,931,000.	4.90	26,137	40	1/653	4	44	1/594	1,073,536.	41.07

Note 1 — Government subsidies are not deducted from the police budgets as above shown and these substantially reduce the incidence of taxation.

Note 2 — The above figures are calculated from the approved budgets. Some adjustment of these in terms of monies actually spent during the year will modify these figures slightly.

Discipline Appeals to the Ontario Police Commission 1976

Offence	Police Force	Conviction	Punishment
Neglect of Duty	London	Confirmed	Confirmed
Discreditable Conduct	Metro Toronto	Confirmed	Varied
Discreditable Conduct	Metro Toronto	Confirmed	Varied
Discreditable Conduct	Metro Toronto	Confirmed	Varied
Neglect of Duty	Metro Toronto	Confirmed	Confirmed
Neglect of Duty and Failure to Report	Owen Sound	Confirmed	Confirmed
Insubordination	Metro Toronto		(not completed)
Damage to Equipment	O.P.P.	Quashed	Quashed
Discreditable Conduct	Niagara Region	Confirmed	Confirmed
Insubordination	Metro Toronto	Confirmed	Confirmed
Discreditable Conduct	Durham Region	Confirmed	Confirmed
Discreditable Conduct	Durham Region	Confirmed	Confirmed
Discreditable Conduct	Durham Region	Confirmed	Confirmed
Discreditable Conduct	Sault Ste. Marie	Confirmed	Confirmed
Neglect of Duty	Wallaceburg	Quashed	Quashed
Neglect of Duty	Belleville	Confirmed	Confirmed
Neglect of Duty	Niagara Region	Confirmed	Confirmed
Discreditable Conduct	Niagara Region	Confirmed	Confirmed
Neglect of Duty and Discreditable Conduct	Metro Toronto	Confirmed (2) Quashed (1)	Varied
Neglect of Duty and Discreditable Conduct	Metro Toronto	Confirmed	Varied
Discreditable Conduct	Southampton	Confirmed	Confirmed
Discreditable Conduct	Samia	Confirmed	Confirmed

Ontario Police College

Although the demand for training for senior and specialist courses remained fairly constant from previous years the number of recruits completing training dropped from 1668 in 1975 to 1368 in 1976. This resulted in a decrease in the student weeks of training provided from 22,127 in 1975 to 18,408 in 1976.

The reasons for this fluctuation in number of recruits to be trained seems to be mostly associated with the requirement for Metro Toronto and some other Police Forces to change from one man patrol cars to two man patrol cars at some periods during the day. We did experience a peak load of over 500 students during the November to December semester due to the need to train an additional 30 recruits for Niagara Regional Police. This was brought about by the requirement of Niagara and some other Regional Forces to take over areas which were being policed by the Ontario Provincial Police effective April 1, 1977.

A summary of the training provided for the past ten years is included in Appendix 1.

New Buildings

At the beginning of 1976, we were using only Residence No. 1 which provides housing for 228 students, the kitchen and dining facilities, the drill hall and the maintenance area. The remainder of Phase One of the construction has gradually come into use during the year so that all was in use by the end of the year except the range. The small arms range was still under modification to improve the air circulation so that the lead fumes would be satisfactorily exhausted. We expect to have it in full use by February 1977.

Residence No. 2 and No. 3 are progressing well and although the target dates of February 1977 for Residence No. 2 and March for Residence No. 3 may not be met, it is certain that we will have the use of these facilities by April 1977.

In general, the new facilities are proving most satisfactory with a few minor problems.

New Program

The new program of training for probationary constables commenced January 4, 1977. This program extends the length of training for probationary constables at the College from twelve weeks to fifteen weeks. The course is taken in two parts. Part "A" is ten weeks and Part "B" — five weeks with a break of ten to twenty weeks between the two parts. During this period, the constables are scheduled to receive a local procedures course and field training within their own Force.

The new program provides for a shift in emphasis on some subject matter, a new physical fitness program — including swimming — and greatly increased use of practical exercises to improve the learning process.

The increase in length of course will automatically increase the student weeks of training by 25%. The class size which was running at 35 to 40 students in the old facility has been reduced to 32 or less which has increased the number of classes under training by about 25%. In addition, the instructor time per student period of instruction has been increased to provide a better quality of instruction on practical exercises and a better evaluation of students. As the probationary constable training makes up over 85% of the total student weeks of training provided, this has necessitated considerable increases in instructional staff.

Instructional Staff

A list of Instructional staff as of December 31, 1975 and 1976 is attached as Appendix 2.

A summarized comparison of instructional staff and their deployment for December 1975 and December 1976 is shown below. Many of the increases are personnel added to implement the new probationary constable program.

Function and Status	Dec. 1975	Dec. 1976
General Academic - Regular	13	14
General Academic - Seconded	13	22
General Academic - Total	26	36
Range, Drill & First Aid - Regular	2	3
Range, Drill & First Aid - Seconded	4	2
Range, Drill & First Aid - Contract	2	2
	(F.A.)	
Range, Drill & First Aid - Total	8	7
Physical Program - Regular	0	0
Physical Program - Seconded *	0	3
Physical Program - Contract *	1	1
	(Rec.)	
Physical Program - Total	1	4
Identification - Regular	2	2
Identification - Seconded	0	1
Identification - Total	2	3
Promotional Exams	1	1
TOTAL	38	51

* An additional 1 seconded and 3 contract persons will be added to the staff in January 1977 to provide adequate staff to carry out the new physical fitness program.

Costs of Training

The cost of training per student week rose to 156.72 based on the number of student weeks for 1976 and an estimated 2,885,000 expenditure for the fiscal year 1976-1977.

This increase is partially due to increased costs associated with the new buildings, inflation and a build up of seconded staff in the fall of 1976 to prepare for implementation of the new Probationary Constable training program which was introduced January 4, 1977. However, it was also increased by about \$27.00 per student week due to a drop of about 4,000 student weeks from the work load of 1975.

A comparison of costs per student week is included in Appendix 3.

Appendix 1 Ontario Police College Training Statistics — Last 10 Years

* These Totals Cover Period 1963—1976 Inclusive.

No. Men Trained — Calendar Year

COURSE	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	*TOTAL
Recruit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1100
Recruit — Part "A"	715	652	753	967	1026	955	979	1249	1643	1311	11232
Recruit — Part "B"	656	764	652	935	831	928	1005	1200	1668	1326	10468
Recruit — Metro Branch	—	305	295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600
General P/Training "A"	139	147	125	118	114	105	81	—	—	—	1451
General P/Training "B"	52	67	49	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	228
General P/Training "B" (Sudbury Regional PF)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	22	—	68
Supervisory	163	196	218	152	158	153	193	210	212	206	2107
Criminal Investigation	82	83	95	94	95	91	109	75	120	130	1134
Identification	—	—	—	12	34	26	21	36	34	23	186
Police Administration "A"	36	32	25	31	25	28	33	30	32	35	407
Police Administration "B"	24	36	30	31	25	29	29	20	35	32	353
Police Administration "C"	23	23	35	34	23	29	27	20	29	30	302
Traffic Supervisors) OPC & Traffic Control) OTC	40 25	32 19	26 19	20 15	20 21	23 17	25 24	18 33	17 22	18 30	347 289
Traffic Law & C/Invest.	—	22	28	28	28	27	29	24	—	—	186
Youthful Offender	—	—	—	—	—	21	24	18	21	31	115
Crowd Control	—	—	—	—	84	63	39	—	—	—	310
Methods of Instruction	—	—	—	—	—	16	9	—	—	33	58
Ministry of Natural Resources (Enforcement)	26	33	—	24	—	—	24	24	49	137	379
Seminars:											
Senior Officers	—	55	39	50	38	36	39	35	34	28	451
Detective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
Criminal Intelligence	46	42	90	100	81	62	41	35	—	28	598
Youthful Offender	—	66	—	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	45
Drug Training	—	—	101	137	157	—	—	—	—	—	395
Ident/Supervisors	—	—	—	—	—	18	17	—	—	—	35
Forensic Laboratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	10	—	—	22
Id-Kit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	18	27	69
Technical Surveillance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	39	66
Refresher Course	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	33

Ontario Police College Training Statistics — Last 10 Years

* These Totals Cover Period 1963—1976 Inclusive.

No. Men Trained — Calendar Year

COURSE	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	*TOTAL
Recruit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1100
Recruit — Part "A"	715	652	753	967	1026	955	979	1249	1643	1311	11232
Recruit — Part "B"	656	764	652	935	831	928	1005	1200	1668	1326	10468
Recruit — Metro Branch	—	305	295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600
General P/Training "A"	139	147	125	118	114	105	81	—	—	—	1451
General P/Training "B"	52	67	49	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	228
General P/Training "B" (Sudbury Regional PF)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	22	—	68
Supervisory	163	196	218	152	158	153	193	210	212	206	2107
Criminal Investigation	82	83	95	94	95	91	109	75	120	130	1134
Identification	—	—	—	12	34	26	21	36	34	23	186
Police Administration "A"	36	32	25	31	25	28	33	30	32	35	407
Police Administration "B"	24	36	30	31	25	29	29	20	35	32	353
Police Administration "C"	23	23	35	34	23	29	27	20	29	30	302
Traffic Supervisors) OPC & Traffic Control) OTC	40 25	32 19	26 19	20 15	20 21	23 17	25 24	18 33	17 22	18 30	347 289
Traffic Law & C/Invest.	—	22	28	28	28	27	29	24	—	—	186
Youthful Offender	—	—	—	—	—	21	24	18	21	31	115
Crowd Control	—	—	—	—	84	63	39	—	—	—	310
Methods Of Instruction	—	—	—	—	—	16	9	—	—	33	58
Ministry of Natural Resources (Enforcement)	26	33	—	24	—	—	24	24	49	137	379
Seminars:											
Senior Officers	—	55	39	50	38	36	39	35	34	28	451
Detective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
Criminal Intelligence	46	42	90	100	81	62	41	35	—	28	598
Youthful Offender	—	66	—	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	45
Drug Training	—	—	101	137	157	—	—	—	—	—	395
Ident/Supervisors	—	—	—	—	—	18	17	—	—	—	35
Forensic Laboratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	10	—	—	22
Id-Kit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	18	27	69
Technical Surveillance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	39	66
Refresher Course	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	33

Appendix 2
Ontario Police College
Instructional Staff

December 1975

Position		Name
Deputy Director i/c Training		H. D. Sears
Chief Instructor		T. D. Clark
Academic Regular Staff	1	G. Cole
	2	C. Copeland
	3	J. Driver
	4	R. Fruin
	5	L. Godfree
	6	R. Hill
	7	G. Hunsperger
	8	H. Knight
	9	D. Lagrandeur
	10	J. Lukash (on loan to Ont. Pol. Comm.)
	11	G. Skafftfeld
	12	A. Smith
	13	R. Strawson
Academic Seconded	1	C. Ashton (Metro Tor.)
	2	G. Ast (Metro Tor.)
	3	G. Davies (Metro Tor.)
	4	W. Ewing (O.P.P.)
	5	R. Gillam (Metro Tor.)
	6	D. Klenavic (O.P.P.)
	7	K. Moffat (Windsor)
	8	T. O'Grady (O.P.P.)
	9	C. Paul (Ham.-Went.)

December 1976

Position		Name
Deputy Director i/c Training		H. D. Sears
Chief Instructor		T. D. Clark
Asst. to Chief Instructor	1	G. Hunsperger
	2	G. Skafftfeld
Academic Regular	1	G. Cole
	2	C. Copeland
	3	J. Driver
	4	R. Fruin
	5	L. Godfree
	6	R. Hill
	7	H. Knight
	8	D. Lagrandeur
	9	J. Lukash
	10	W. McBurnie
	11	A. Smith
	12	R. Strawson
Academic Seconded	1	J. Adkin (Windsor)
	2	G. Ast (Metro Tor.)
	3	G. Barry (North Bay)
	4	R. Brock (Brantford)
	5	G. Davies (Metro Tor.)
	6	W. Ewing (O.P.P.)
	7	R. Gillam (Metro Tor.)
	8	N. Hagman (Windsor)
	9	K. Kinghorn (Sault Ste. Marie)

Appendix 2

December 1975

Position	Name
Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears
Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark
	10 H. Pym (London)
	11 M. Turner (Metro Tor.)
	12 R. Westphal (Waterloo Reg.)
	13 W. Vipond (Brantford)
Range, Drill & F.A.	
Regular	1 G. Barber 2 R. Prettie
Range, Drill & F.A.	
Seconded	1 P. Booth (Metro Tor.) 2 R. Brown (O.P.P.)

December 1976

Position	Name
Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears
Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark
Asst. to Chief Instructor	1 G. Hunsperger 2 G. Skaftfeld
	10 W. Latham (O.P.P.)
	11 C. Marriott (Niagara Reg.)
	12 N. McMillan (Metro Tor.)
	13 K. Moffat (Windsor)
	14 C. Paul (Ham.-Went.)
	15 R. Phibbs (Sarnia)
	16 H. Pym (London)
	17 J. Sims (Niagara Reg.)
	18 B. Turnbull (Peel Reg.)
	19 M. Turner (Metro Tor.)
	20 K. Vallentgoed (Niagara Reg.)
	21 M. Van Weert (London)
	22 R. Westphal (Waterloo Reg.)
Range, Drill & F.A.	
Regular	1 G. Barber 2 R. Prettie 3 R. Gavin
Range, Drill & F.A.	
Seconded	1 P. Booth (Metro Tor.) 2 R. Brown (O.P.P.)

Appendix 2

December 1975		December 1976	
Position	Name	Position	Name
Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears	Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears
Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark	Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark
		Asst. to Chief Instructor	1 G. Hunsperger 2 G. Skatfeld
	3 W. McBurnie (O.P.P.)		
	4 N. McMillan (Metro Toronto)		
Range, Drill & F.A. Contract	1 J. Dewan 2 J. Hughes	Range, Drill & F.A. Contract	1 J. Dewan 2 R. Hipgrave
Physical Programs Regular	0	Physical Programs Regular	1 Vacancy
Physical Programs Seconded		Physical Programs Seconded	1 D. Hogan (North Bay) 2 G. Andress (Waterloo Reg.) 3 J. Slavin (O.P.P.)
Physical Programs Contract	1 C. Schrama	Physical Programs Contract	1 J. Hagen
Identification Regular	1 D. Guttman 2 H. Tuthill	Identification Regular	1 D. Guttman 2 H. Tuthill
Identification Seconded		Identification Seconded	1 S. Raybould (O.P.P.)
Total Instructors	37	Total Instructors	50
Promotional Exams	1 D. Trask	Promotional Exams	1 D. Trask

Appendix 3
Ontario Police College
Cost of Training Per Student Week
Last Five Years

Year	Student Weeks of Training	Cost Fiscal Year	Cost Per Student Week
1972	14,123	\$1,153,060.29	\$ 81.64
1973	15,007	\$1,252,516.00	\$ 83.46
1974	16,726	\$1,643,619.90	\$ 98.27
1975	22,127	\$2,230,051.58	\$100.78
1976	18,408	\$2,885,000.00 (Estimated December 1976)	\$156.72

NOTE:

Student weeks based on calendar year. Cost per year based on fiscal year April 1 to March 31. Thus costs for 1976-1977 are an estimate.

Ontario Provincial Police

The Ontario Provincial Police is responsible for policing those areas of Ontario which are not covered by municipal forces; maintaining a criminal investigation branch; maintaining highway traffic patrols, and enforcing the province's liquor laws.

The objective of the OPP is to provide uniform and impartial law enforcement in all areas of the province under its jurisdiction and to render aid and services, upon request, to other law enforcement agencies.

Policing services in 1976 were provided over some 387,874 square miles of rural area and on 13,000 miles of King's Highway and 65,000 miles of secondary, county and township roads. The Force was also responsible for policing the vast majority of the 68,000 square miles of Ontario's waterways. In addition the Force provided thirteen municipalities on a contract basis.

As of December 31, 1976, the Force had a strength of 4,045 uniformed members and 1,161 civilian personnel.

In 1976 the Force handled 91,702 actual non-traffic criminal occurrences, an increase of only 0.7 per cent over 1975. Crimes against persons increased by 0.4 per cent and there were thirty-two fewer homicide offences. Crimes against property decreased by 1.0 per cent with breaking and entering and fraud occurrences each showing the biggest decreases.

During 1976, 24,413 criminal charges were laid against 21,485 persons. In addition, 27,235 charges were laid against 18,699 persons in connection with driving offences under the Criminal Code. A total of 356,412 charges under The Highway Traffic Act were laid against 347,548 persons.

There were 2,169 charges laid relating to offences under federal statutes other than the Criminal Code. Cases under the Narcotic Control Act, the Canada Shipping Act and the Indian Act accounted for the majority.

The volume of provincial statute enforcement work totalled 402,035 summonses or arrests. Traffic and liquor cases accounted for over ninety-four per cent of the work in this category.

Dealing with traffic, the number of accidents decreased by 3.0 per cent. Fatal accidents decreased by 16.5 per cent and the number of accidents resulting in personal injury decreased by 14.6 per cent. Enforcement, decreased speed limits and use of seat belts would appear to be contributing factors in the overall reduction.

During the year, the Force played a major role in the security arrangements for the 1976 Summer Olympics at Kingston. This event brought together amateur athletes from many parts of the world. The fact that there was no major breach of security speaks highly for the efficiency not only of the OPP but of the expertise of the Canadian Joint Security Forces which included the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Kingston Police Force and Department of National Defense personnel engaged in this operation.

The Force also played a vital role in the planning of the Royal Visit made in conjunction with the Olympic Games. The security arrangements for the Royal Family in Ontario were just as extensive and complex as those made for the games and again we are pleased to report there were no untoward incidents.

With the increasing use in Canada and elsewhere of Citizen's Band (CB) radio, we began a pilot project in 1976 to study the potential of CB radio as a further method of public access to the police.

Towards the end of the year, drivers in Ontario may have noticed signs posted along Highway 401 between London and Milton advising a given area is monitored by the OPP over Emergency Channel 9. Over this channel our personnel responded to reports of accidents, congested traffic conditions and general occurrences. A further stage of the project will involve the OPP advising the public of road and weather conditions and any other useful information deemed necessary to assist the motoring public.

Our study on the use of CB radio will continue into 1977 and will conclude with an operational analysis. Following this aspect a decision will be made whether or not to continue with the use of CB radio.

A policy analysis secretariat serves the Commissioner's office in the development of, or response to, policy initiatives in order to assist in a more effective decision making process.

Operations

(a) Field

Field personnel carry out law enforcement duties in all areas of the province where policing is the direct responsibility of the Force. Generally, this includes traffic, crime, liquor and the enforcement of certain federal and provincial statutes. Management of the traffic law enforcement program is the responsibility of the Traffic Division. Where necessary, special investigative assistance is provided in all areas of activity by the Special Services Division.

Indian Policing Services

This function comprises the "Band Constable Program" and "Indian Policing Program".

Band Constables

In this program, natives from various Indian reservations in the province are appointed special constables and they carry out necessary law enforcement duties on their reserves. The OPP administers the program and we also act to some degree as supervisors.

As of December 31, 1976, there were sixty-three special Indian Constables located from Walpole Island in the west, St. Regis in the east to such places as Kashechewan on Hudson Bay and Fort Hope, 195 air miles north of Sioux Lookout.

Once a special Indian Constable is appointed under Section 67 of the Police Act, the Force becomes responsible for ensuring that the special constable receives the same training as a regular Force member. We equip them with uniform and equipment, and issue the necessary mobile and related equipment.

Indian Policing

Regular Force personnel carry out law enforcement duties on other Indian reservations and settlements throughout the province where there are no band constables. We maintain a regular detachment on the Grassy Narrows reservation and sub-detachments on the Shoal Lake and Islington reservations. We also utilize two aircraft to patrol the northeastern and northwestern sections of the province.

One crew in an Otter aircraft stationed at South Porcupine, attends to the northeast sector. They fly up the James and Hudson Bay coasts and visit the communities of Attawapiskat, Fort Albany, Fort Severn, Kashechewan and Winisk. The northwest fly-in patrol operates a Turbo-Beaver craft out of Sioux Lookout. They visit some twenty-two isolated Indian communities in the far north such as Fort Hope, Lansdowne House, Slate Falls and Webiquie to name but a few.

Members of the Force visit the reserves to "Community Police". The philosophy behind this concept is that to be effective, our personnel must be accepted by the communities and thus they must become an integral part of it. Therefore, rather than fly in on a complaint-oriented basis, they patrol on a full-time schedule. Visits are made to a Band Chief and his Council to discuss any problems the reserve may be encountering, or to see if they can assist in any way in non-police matters. First and foremost however, is the law enforcement responsibility.

Our Indian policing programs have, in general, met with great success, and we are constantly modifying and changing them to improve the services provided.

District Identification Units

District identification personnel attended at the scene of 6,795 criminal occurrences and 427 traffic accident occurrences. A total of 6,147 latent fingerprints were found at scenes of crime, resulting in the subsequent identification of 655 persons.

Each district identification unit is responsible for investigating reports of bombs or infernal devices and their subsequent disposal. Personnel responded in 295 cases requiring neutralization of explosives.

They made successful comparison of footwear and tire impressions, broken glass, metal and torn paper exhibits in 155 instances.

A total of 5,369 persons were fingerprinted and 5,218 photographed for police record purposes. In addition, 2,244 individuals were fingerprinted in connection with visa and employment applications. There were 568 charts and crime scene drawings made for presentation in the courts.

Tactics and Rescue Units

Five tactics and rescue units are strategically located throughout the province at London, Downsview, Kingston, North Bay and Thunder Bay. Their purpose is to deal effectively with barricaded gunmen or individuals or groups bent on sniping, hijacking, kidnapping, terrorism or hostage taking. In addition to providing support service for our field operations, they are also available to assist other police forces upon request.

Underwater Search and Recovery

The OPP underwater search and recovery teams, located in sixteen of our seventeen districts, now consist of forty-five fully equipped members. The teams were utilized on 325 occasions during the year, primarily in the recovery of drowning victims and the locating of evidence for use in criminal prosecutions.

Police Helicopter Section

The helicopter section, consisting of two four-seater Bell "Jet Ranger" machines and five Force-member pilots, is based at Toronto. Each helicopter is fully equipped and is used in all aspects of law enforcement and in search and rescue assignments. The helicopters were operated a total of 2,617 hours during the year and were utilized in 457 occurrences.

Canine Search and Rescue Teams

The OPP has twelve canine search and rescue teams, one each at London, Burlington, Barrie, Peterborough, Long Sault, North Bay, Thessalon, Cochrane, Thunder Bay and Dryden, and two teams at Mount Forest.

Each team has inter-district responsibility and is utilized in searches for wanted or missing persons and caches of stolen property. Nine of the teams are trained in narcotics detection.

The teams responded to 618 occurrences during the year. In addition, because of public interest the teams presented 145 public demonstrations.

OPP Auxiliary Police

The authorized strength of the OPP Auxiliary is 544. As of December 31, 1976 the actual strength was 500. There are seventeen units with a complement of thirty-two members each, located in districts one to twelve. Each unit is under the direction of a regular Force member and auxiliary personnel receive training which covers all aspects of the police function. During 1976, auxiliary members served a total of 52,000 hours assisting regular members of the Force.

The director of the auxiliary police function acts as the representative of the Ministry of the Solicitor General in the Five Lead Ministry concept; he also acts as chairman of the co-ordinating committee.

The Lead Ministry Concept provides that in a given situation municipalities can request assistance from the provincial government for an emergency which occurs in their area. The Ontario Provincial Police has been designated as the official contact between the municipalities and the responsible ministry of government.

During the year, several meetings were held with representatives of the Lead Ministry Concept concerning the role of each ministry involved. One meeting was held with all the ministers of the program and some limited policy was outlined.

(b) Special Services

The Special Services Division of the OPP is staffed with personnel specially trained in specific areas of crime detection and investigative techniques. Members of six branches within the division provide assistance to members of the Force and municipal police forces.

Anti-Rackets

“White collar” crime including diversified rackets, fraudulent schemes, and the manufacture and distribution throughout Ontario of counterfeit and forged instruments such as payroll cheques, money orders, bonds, credit cards and currency, are investigated by anti-rackets personnel.

Dealing with all aspects of this responsibility, 494 new investigations were commenced during the year, some of which were very complex and time consuming. A total of 64,131 actual offences were covered in 896 charges laid in 1976 against 291 persons.

The total loss to victims in the cases investigated during the year was \$5,317,300. In a large number of investigations where there was insufficient evidence to prove criminal intent, adjustments were effected to the satisfaction of complainants amounting to over 1.1 million dollars.

In Ontario during the year, a total of \$68,748 in counterfeit currency was uttered, and \$184,280 in counterfeit currency was seized.

Auto-Theft

Expert assistance is provided to all Ontario police forces in the investigation of organized vehicle theft rings and the identification of vehicles, the particulars of which may be in doubt. An example of the latter was the identification of sixty-seven vehicles through the restoration of obliterated serial numbers.

During 1976, 148 investigations relating to vehicles and 623 miscellaneous investigations were conducted which resulted in thirty-seven prosecutions and the recovery of stolen property worth \$519,500.

Intelligence

The objective of this function is to gather information concerning major criminal activity, and through the intelligence process, identify criminal leaders, associates and their activities. Information is then disseminated to the appropriate enforcement body for further action.

Organized crime is investigated in conjunction with other intelligence officers and police forces nationally and internationally.

A total of 936 investigations were conducted in 1976.

Criminal Investigation

Detective inspectors of the Criminal Investigation Branch investigate the more serious types of crime such as murder, kidnapping, rape, and armed robbery.

Investigators were detailed to 373 assignments during the year including the investigation of thirty-eight murders, six of which were committed in municipal police jurisdictions.

Security

This function was established to provide protection from subversive elements in the maintenance of public order. The branch is also responsible for providing appropriate security for ranking officials of government and other persons. In addition the branch has responsibility for administrative supervision of the Ontario Government Protective Service whose initial responsibility is protection of government property and preservation of the peace in government buildings.

Special Investigations

The special investigations function includes anti-gambling, liquor laws enforcement, and drug enforcement activities.

Drug Enforcement

The role of the OPP in drug enforcement is to provide assistance to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by having field members investigate routine drug occurrences. Members of this section have been assigned to full-time enforcement duties in joint-forces operations in various areas of the province. During the year, 3,508 investigations were conducted resulting in 1,247 charges.

Anti-Gambling

This section assists in the investigation of disorderly houses, lotteries, and in keeping gambling under control. In 1976, 113 investigations were conducted into disorderly houses and related offences, and seventy-four charges were laid.

Liquor Laws Enforcement

Specially trained investigators in the liquor laws enforcement field respond to requests for investigations initiated by the Liquor Control Board, the Liquor Licence Board, municipal police departments, crown attorneys, or Force personnel. There were 1,026 requests for investigations in 1976.

(c) Traffic

The Traffic Division is responsible for developing, co-ordinating and implementing various enforcement programs, such as selective enforcement through the use of regular patrols, radar, aircraft and special traffic enforcement vehicles. These methods are programmed in an effort to control the level of motor vehicle accidents in all areas, with emphasis being placed on areas experiencing a high ratio of accidents.

Motor Vehicle Accidents — Highways

In 1976, OPP personnel investigated a total of 73,461 highway accidents. Of that number, 46,011 were of the reportable property damage type (damage in excess of \$200.), 7,838 were non-reportable types (damage under \$200.), 18,798 involved injury to 29,715 persons and 814 were fatal accidents resulting in the deaths of 1,012 persons.

The total of 73,461 accidents is a decrease of 4.0 per cent from the 1975 total of 76,497. The number of personal injury accidents is a decrease of 14.94 per cent from the 1975 total of 22,099. Fatal accidents decreased by 17.2 per cent from the 1975 total of 983. The number of persons killed decreased by 185 or 15.46 per cent from the 1975 total of 1,197 persons.

The monetary value of property damage in 1976 totalled \$104,372,673 compared to \$103,037,975 in 1975.

Motor Vehicle Accidents — Private Property

In addition to the 73,461 highway accidents investigated, we also investigated 5,969 accidents which occurred on private property. Of that number 5,385 were accidents involving property damage only, 569 involved personal injury, and fifteen were fatal accidents resulting in the deaths of sixteen persons.

Total Motor Vehicle Accidents — Highways and Private Property

In 1976, OPP personnel investigated a total of 79,430 accidents. This is a decrease of 2,407 from the 1975 figure of 81,837. There were 51,396 property damage accidents compared to 58,166 in 1975, a decrease of 6,770. Personal injury accidents numbered 19,367 a decrease of 3,311 from the 1975 figure of 22,678. Fatal accidents totalled 829 compared to 993 a decrease of 164 fatal accidents. There were 1,028 people killed compared to 1,208 in 1975. This is a decrease of 180.

Highway Traffic Enforcement — General

In 1976, a total of 383,647 charges were laid by the Force under the provisions of The Highway Traffic Act and those sections of the Criminal Code dealing with driving offences. Warnings issued totalled 387,782.

Offences under the Criminal Code relating to the condition of 12,107 drivers through use of intoxicants, accounted for 20,643 of the total number of charges. This is an increase of 110 over 1975.

There were 372,486 cases processed through the courts in 1976 (this figure includes cases not disposed of in 1975) resulting in 343,496 convictions. This reflects a conviction rate of 92 per cent and indicates that the charges were of good quality and were properly prepared and presented to the courts.

To assist in controlling high speed driving on our highways during the year, members of the Force operated seventy-seven radar units on a selective basis for a total of 67,722 hours. Relating to the use of radar equipment, a total of 87,804 charges were laid and 25,200 warnings issued.

A total of 460 members of the Force have been appointed as qualified technicians to operate ninety-one breathalyzer units located at strategic points throughout the province.

Highway Traffic Enforcement — Air Patrol

The OPP operate six aircraft on a charter basis out of London, Burlington, Downsview, Barrie, Ottawa and Sudbury. This provides for aerial surveillance of 1,759 miles of provincial highway which is specially marked for this type of enforcement.

Enforcement from the air in 1976 resulted in 22,158 hazardous moving driving charges being laid and 1,559 warnings issued. Contact was made with a motorist on an average of once every seven minutes. In addition to this activity, the aircraft patrol rendered assistance in nine investigations of various nature and provided security patrol on two occasions during the Royal Visit.

Snow Vehicle Accidents

The number of accidents involving snow vehicles increased in 1976, 730 compared to 611 in 1975. The number of persons killed in snow vehicle mishaps decreased to thirty-two from thirty-eight in 1975. Persons injured decreased, 400 in 1976 compared to 450 in 1975. A total of 2,264 charges were laid resulting from violations in the use of snow vehicles.

Management Services

Staff Inspections

A new inspection process was implemented January 1, 1976. It provides for a continuing formal inspection process at all supervisory and command levels throughout the province. In essence, the new process replaces to some extent the physical inspection by members of the Staff Inspections Branch.

Staff inspections personnel, however, continue to audit management, supervisory, and operational functions to ensure that programs are carried out as intended. Interviews between Force personnel and members of the Staff Inspections Branch have been continued but only upon request of an employee. There were thirty-six such interviews during the year.

Staff inspections personnel also undertake special assignments on direction. Such assignments during the year included twenty-nine staff complaints and twelve special studies. One member of the branch served as Acting Chief of Police at Vanier.

Planning and Research

This function provides comprehensive management and consulting services to all divisions of the Force. It is also responsible for controlling the method and mode of all information of an administrative and operational nature disseminated within the Force.

Also in the Planning and Research function is the data processing activity and statistical analysis. We utilize the former to record and process operational and administrative data to identify criminals and to aid management in making decisions in the control and deployment of resources. The latter provides for meaningful analysis to management of all operational statistics to aid in the direction of the police effort.

A large number of special projects were commenced or continued by other areas within the planning function, such as the further development and dissemination of the various parts of our Police Orders system, finalization and implementing of a revised activity reporting system, and the development of a standard shift scheduling form. The role of the branch relative to the evaluation of manpower deployment, as mentioned in the 1975 report, has now been reduced to providing advice where necessary as it concerns the computerized portion of the system.

Properties

The properties function provides co-ordinating services to all agencies within the ministry for buildings, properties, leasing, parking, and telephone requirements.

There was substantial activity during the year as it relates to these services, in the Capital Buildings Program, Alterations Program, New Lease Projects, OPP Housing Program, and the Indian Policing Program.

A total of nineteen houses were purchased for Force personnel at Temagami, Central Patricia, Red Lake, Ear Falls, Beardmore, Longlac, Manitouwadge, Killarney, Gogama and Moosonee. Mobile homes have been provided at Armstrong, Upsala and Foleyet. Construction was commenced on six housing units at Little Current, Manitowaning, Warren and Chapleau.

Registration

Private Investigators and Security Guards

The OPP has a responsibility to investigate and license all persons who are employed in Ontario as private investigators and security guards. The responsibility includes the licensing of agencies by whom they are employed. The objective is to ensure the highest possible standard for agencies and their personnel.

As of December 31, 1976 there were 273 agencies licensed under the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act. Licenses issued to individuals totalled 25,165. Fees collected amounted to \$251,790.

Firearms

The OPP controls the issuing of firearm permits in certain areas of the province in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code.

A total of 17,804 firearm registrations were processed. Permits issued to carry a restricted firearm totalled 5,654. There were 3,956 permits issued to minors, and twenty-four permits issued to sell at retail.

Nine new shooting clubs were approved in 1976. The number of shooting clubs in Ontario now stands at 262.

Staff Development

Career Management

This function is responsible for the recruitment of uniformed members of the Force, the operation of the Force promotional process, the performance review system, and career-related activities such as on-the-job development and managerial education, and career counselling.

The short term management development program designed to identify and train potential future senior managers, was concluded in November. A total of seventy-one officers of the Force completed the training.

A new promotional process format was introduced during the year. It was developed in conjunction with the long term development program which will be ongoing from year to year. The new promotional process ties promotional assessment into managerial education, on-the-job development, and career counselling. The emphasis is on the forward identification and development of members who have demonstrated high potential for advancement to managerial positions.

During the year, a new performance review system was introduced. The performance review is designed to develop and maintain a high level of performance, and to enable members to receive recognition of performance and the benefits of continuing improvement and career development.

A total of ninety-five members of the Force were promoted to higher rank during the year.

In 1976, 1,725 applications for appointment to the Force were received. Of that number, 1,479 were from males and 246 were from female applicants.

Manpower Administration

Personnel in this area are responsible for the Force manpower inventory system; the maintenance of all internal personnel records; preparation of routine orders; special research projects, and the monitoring of recruitment and training programs.

During the year a computerized manpower inventory system was developed. New personnel profile forms were introduced and completed by the majority of uniformed members, and job descriptions were updated and completed on all uniformed positions up to and including the rank of chief superintendent.

Staff Relations

This function encompasses the handling of employees with non-disciplinary problems. This includes counselling on the methods of solving the employee's problems relating to the excessive use of alcohol, emotional and medical problems, credit problems and, generally, matters which are affecting the employee's efficient performance.

Staff relations personnel also correlate the collection of all data concerning labour relations for purposes of assisting in preparing amendments to the Memorandum of Understanding. They also prepare background data for defence in grievances submitted by the Ontario Provincial Police Association.

Personnel also maintain liaison with the Personnel Services Branch of the Ministry of the Solicitor General on matters arising out of the legislation affecting employee relations.

During the year, a study was undertaken to determine the feasibility of establishing an employee safety program. Commencing in 1977 each field location of the Force will be submitting certain statistical data for a given period of time. Following this a decision will be made by Force management whether or not such a program is warranted.

Training

The OPP Training and Development Centre at 291 Sherbourne Street, Toronto, provides the initial training of recruits appointed to the Force and the training of members of the OPP in specialized responsibilities. A continuing program of in-service training in all aspects of policing is also carried out. Arrangements are made by the Centre for required training at the Ontario Police College at Aylmer as well as training beyond the scope of our facilities.

During the year, a total of 983 Force personnel attended various courses at our training facilities in Toronto, and 6,245 received training on one or more occasions at on-site locations in Ontario. A total of 607 members attended courses at the Ontario Police College at Aylmer, and 197 attended courses elsewhere in government and private sectors. In addition, 225 members of other police forces received specialized instruction from training centre personnel.

Honours and Awards

Sixty-five members were presented with the OPP "Long Service and Good Conduct" medal, and seventy-three were commended individually for the thorough and exceptional manner in which they performed their duty. In addition, there were general commendations directed towards all members involved in two particular occurrences. Ten members received the Commissioner's Certificate of Valour.

Staff Services

Records

The records area functions as a central repository of records relating to the operation of the Force in connection with administrative, crime, and traffic matters. The activity includes recording and disseminating data on crime and criminals to assist in identifying the perpetrators of unsolved crime.

There is also technical and specialized services relating to criminal identification such as forensic fingerprint analysis, drafting and crime scene drawing, and photography. The supply of photographic and identification equipment to district headquarters and detachments across the province, and the procurement, supply and maintenance of communications and radar equipment in use by the Force, is also the responsibility of the branch, as is forms design, varityping, printing and mail services.

The branch also functions as the Ontario police forces suspension control centre. An average of 98,000 files are active on the system at any one time. A total of 286,762 terminal transactions were required to maintain this file in 1976, and there were 25,200 "hit" confirmation messages processed during the year.

Telecommunications

The objective of this activity is to provide instant transmittal of information essential for police operations. In order to accomplish this, the OPP has a radio system comprised of 107 fixed stations, eleven transportable stations, ten automatic repeater stations, and 1,532 mobile stations installed in automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, boats and aircraft. In addition, 158 portable transceivers and 117 monitor receivers are located at strategic locations across the province. The radio system logged a total of 5,910,031 messages in 1976.

The OPP now has 113 terminals at ninety-one locations across the province, on line to the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) at Ottawa. The CPIC system is proving invaluable in the law enforcement function with many "hits" being recorded during 1976 from enquiries regarding wanted and missing persons and stolen property. The CPIC system is also utilized to transmit general day-to-day police information. To supplement the latter, the Force continues to maintain a teletype network — 32 terminals — between General Headquarters at Toronto and district headquarters and many major detachments across the province.

On June 14, 1976, an automated registration information system became operational to handle motor vehicle licence information enquiries from all police agencies. The computer, located at OPP headquarters in Toronto, received approximately 900,000 enquiries during the balance of the year.

Quartermaster Stores

Quartermaster Stores procure, stock and distribute uniforms and equipment to members of the Force, the Ontario Government Protective Service, Auxiliary Police, and special constables assigned to Indian policing. The Stores is also responsible for procuring and issuing office supplies and stationery needs, and maintaining a repository of seized offensive weapons.

During the year, the Force commenced a gradual change-over to heavier-type .38 calibre revolvers. It is expected that it will take three years to complete the program.

Transport

The transport activity is responsible for providing and maintaining mobile and related equipment to meet the transportation needs of the Force.

In 1976 the Force operated 1,942 transport units that included automobiles, trucks, buses, snow vehicles, motorcycles, watercraft, and aircraft. The motor vehicles travelled 63,278,748 miles during the year, and our marine and snow equipment logged 17,517 hours.

The acquisition of vehicles, on a tender basis, and the subsequent disposal of same is the responsibility of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

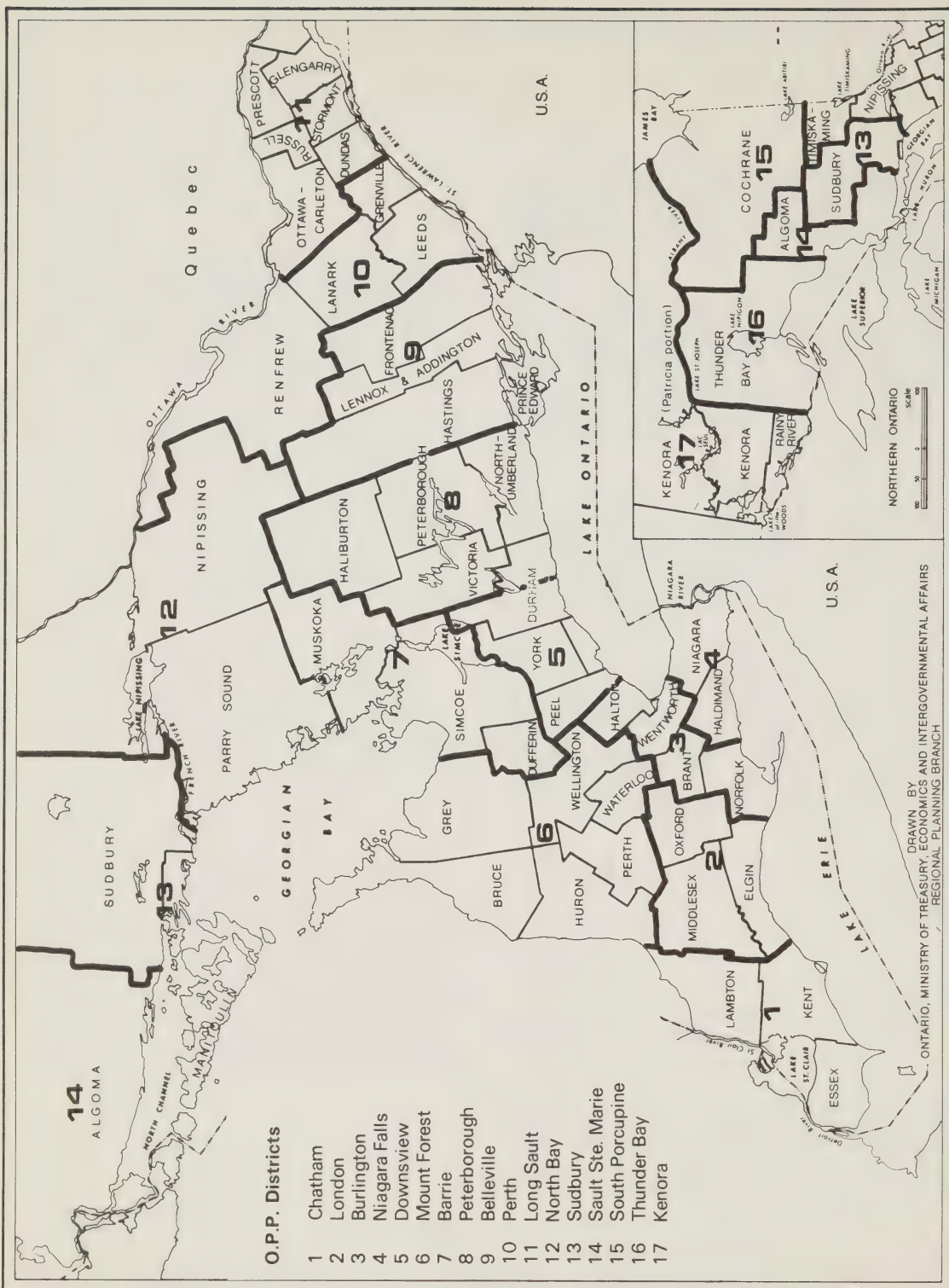
Community Services

The objectives here are to attempt to instill in the minds of the public, correct attitudes toward safety, toward crime prevention, and to project an awareness of the Force through the preparation and dissemination of information relating to Force activities. There is also sound and effective police-media-community relations.

During 1976, community services personnel throughout Ontario had personal contact with over 1.4 million people. This figure does not include the general public who visited the many OPP static displays located at fall fairs, shopping plazas, and career expositions to name but a few.

This function is also responsible for the administrative processing of all complaints against members of the Force and complaints regarding policing services. The operation of the "Commissioner's Citation Program" is another area of responsibility. This program is a vehicle whereby members of the general public can be recognized for their services or assistance to not only the police but to the public at large.

Map of Ontario Showing OPP Districts



Appendix B

OPP Districts, Jurisdiction, Detachments

District	Jurisdiction	Detachments
No. 1 Chatham	Counties of Essex, Lambton and Kent	Chatham, Belle River(M), Blenheim(M), Essex, Forest, Gosfield South Twp. (M), Grand Bend(S), Harrow(M), Malden Twp. (M), Merlin, Petrolia, Pinery Park, Ridgetown, Sombra, Tecumseh (M), Wallaceburg, Wheatley(M), Rondeau Provincial Park(S), Pelee Island(S), Ridgetown(M).
No. 2 London	Counties of Elgin, Middlesex and Oxford	London, Dutton, Glencoe, Lucan, Parkhill, Port Burwell, St. Thomas, Strathroy, Tillsonburg, Woodstock.
No. 3 Burlington	Regional Municipalities of Hamilton-Wentworth, Halton, part of Haldimand-Norfolk, and the County of Brant	Burlington, Brantford, Brantford Twp. (M), Milton, Simcoe, Waterdown, Norfolk.
No. 4 Niagara Falls	Regional Municipality of Niagara and part of Haldimand-Norfolk	Niagara Falls, Cayuga, Crystal Beach, St. Catharines, Smithville, Welland.
No. 5 Downsview	Regional Municipalities of York, Peel, and part of Durham	Downsview, Snelgrove, Brechin, Oak Ridges, Port Credit, Whitby, Sibbald Point Provincial Park(S).
No. 6 Mount Forest	Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Counties of Bruce, Grey, Huron, Perth and Wellington	Mount Forest, Exeter, Goderich, Guelph, Kincardine, Kitchener, Lion's Head, Listowel, Markdale, Meaford, Owen Sound, Sauble Beach(S), Seaforth, Sebringville, Tobermory(S), Walkerton, Wiarton, Wingham.
No. 7 Barrie	Regional Municipality of Muskoka, Counties of Dufferin and Simcoe	Barrie, Alliston, Bala, Bracebridge, Bradford, Elmvale, Huntsville, Midland, Shelburne, Orillia, Stayner, Wasaga Beach.
No. 8 Peterborough	Part of the Regional Municipality of Durham, Counties of Northumberland, Peterborough, Victoria and Haliburton	Peterborough, Apsley, Brighton, Campbellford, Campbellford(M), Coboconk, Cobourg, Lindsay, Millbrook, Minden, Newcastle.
No. 9 Belleville	Counties of Frontenac, Prince Edward, Hastings and Lennox and Addington	Belleville, Bancroft, Kaladar, Kingston, Madoc, Napanee, Picton, Sharbot Lake, Amherstview.
No. 10 Perth	Counties of Grenville, Lanark, Leeds and Renfrew	Perth, Almonte(M), Brockville, Gananoque, Kemptville, Killaloe, Pembroke, Prescott, Renfrew, Rolphoton, Westport, Whitney.

No. 11 Long Sault	Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, Counties of Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell and Stormont	Long Sault, Casselman, Hawkesbury, Lancaster, Maxville, Morrisburg, Ottawa, Rockcliffe Park (M), Rockland, Winchester.
No. 12 North Bay	Territorial Districts of Parry Sound, Nipissing and Timiskaming	North Bay, Burk's Falls, Elk Lake, Englehart, Haileybury, Kirdland Lake, Mattawa, Parry Sound, Powassan, Still River, Sturgeon Falls, Temagami, McGarry Twp. (M), Virginiatown.
No. 13 Sudbury	Regional Municipality of Sudbury, Territorial Districts of Sudbury and Manitoulin Island	Sudbury, Chapleau, Dowling, Espanola, Foleyet, Gogama, Gore Bay, Killarney, Little Current, Manitowaning, Mindemoya, Noelville, Warren.
No. 14 Sault Ste. Marie	Territorial District of Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie, Blind River, Elliot Lake, Hornepayne, Spanish, Thessalon, Wawa, White River, Dubreuilville.
No. 15 South Porcupine	Territorial District of Cochrane	South Porcupine, Cochrane, Hearst, Iroquois Falls, Kapuskasing, Matheson, Moosonee, Smooth Rock Falls.
No. 16 Thunder Bay	Territorial District of Thunder Bay	Thunder Bay, Armstrong, Beardmore, Geraldton, Kakbeka Falls, Longlac, Manitouwadge, Marathon, Nakina, Nipigon, Schreiber, Shabaqua, Upsala.
No. 17 Kenora	Territorial Districts of Kenora and Rainy River	Kenora, Atikokan, Central Patricia, Dryden, Ear Falls, Emo, Ignace, Minaki, Nestor Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout, Sioux Narrows, Vermilion Bay, Rainy River, Grassy Narrows. Shoal Lake and Islington sub-detachments.

(S) indicates a summer detachment.

(M) indicates a municipal detachment.

APPENDIX C

Crime and Traffic Occurrences Summary

	Actual Occurrences		
	1975	1976	% Change
Crimes Against Persons	9,310	9,347	+ 0.4
Murder, Manslaughter, Infanticide	61	42	-29.5
Attempted Murder	32	19	-40.6
Other Crimes Against Persons	9,217	9,286	+ 0.7
Crimes Against Property	51,318	50,821	- 1.0
Fraud	3,269	3,080	- 5.8
Theft of Motor Vehicle	3,127	3,139	+ 0.4
Breaking and Entering	18,834	18,173	- 3.5
Other Criminal Code (Non-traffic)	30,422	31,534	+ 3.7
Total	91,070	91,702	+ 0.7
Clearance Rate	40.4	40.3	- 0.1
Accidents			
	1975	1976	% Change
Total Accidents	81,837	79,430	- 3.0
Highways	76,497	73,461	- 4.0
Private Property	5,340	5,969	+11.8
Fatal	993	829	-16.5
Personal Injury	22,678	19,367	-14.6

Appendix D

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Reported (By District)

Offence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	TOTAL
Homicide	5	3	4		1	7	1	4	3	5	2	5	8	2	6	6	9	71
Sex Offences	60	55	55	15	16	67	68	80	52	47	54	51	21	29	21	25	36	752
Assaults	867	523	545	264	224	662	922	749	804	569	487	568	404	381	514	633	986	10102
Robbery	26	21	39	9	3	16	31	22	32	14	20	13	6	19	19	10	9	309
Breaking & Entering	1897	824	858	531	467	1764	2803	2283	1609	1250	1262	1441	560	553	635	649	968	20354
Theft Motor Vehicle	441	273	276	156	89	354	487	348	268	182	374	200	105	97	146	151	179	4126
Theft Over \$200	616	324	358	182	137	538	869	570	446	351	453	420	175	200	192	274	459	6564
Theft Under \$200	2156	1330	1347	672	543	1969	2851	1749	2014	1244	1350	1268	639	629	767	857	1139	22524
Have Stolen Goods	60	73	67	23	11	64	128	80	82	49	67	70	21	31	22	52	43	943
Frauds	327	241	308	83	103	383	540	246	358	214	227	201	116	95	111	127	134	3814
Prostitution	1			2								3						6
Gaming & Betting	3		3				1	1	3	1	1	2	2			1	1	19
Offensive Weapons	113	51	73	21	24	87	146	89	121	56	68	90	56	34	75	66	118	1288
Other	3458	2333	2484	1368	1049	3196	3830	2848	2639	1787	2096	2047	1013	931	1049	1535	1935	35598
Totals	10030	6051	6417	3326	2667	9107	12677	9069	8431	5769	6461	6379	3126	3001	3557	4386	6016	106470

Criminal Offences (Traffic) Reported (By District)

Criminal Negligence																		
- Causing Death	2		1	1	7	3		2	3		3	2			1		1	26
- Bodily Harm					1													1
- Operating Motor Vehicle	2	3	12	1	13	9	10	7	2	6	8	5	4	2	1	2	4	91
Fail To Remain	139	71	148	39	252	168	173	148	110	133	160	45	53	58	59	62	33	1851
Dangerous Driving	23	38	75	31	82	52	52	56	43	29	33	28	31	15	23	9	10	630
Refusing																		
Breathalyzer	13	2	10	1	6	9	9	10	7	18	2		4	3	2	2	1	99
Over 80 mgs																		
Alcohol or																		
Driving While																		
Impaired	841	662	708	396	1099	1117	1169	983	940	737	702	491	673	315	277	522	475	12107
Driving While																		
Disqualified	356	389	421	190	708	551	571	309	350	291	239	189	261	148	78	179	106	5336
Totals	1376	1165	1375	659	2168	1909	1984	1515	1455	1214	1147	760	1026	541	441	776	630	20141

Note: Data displayed represents the scoring by uniform crime reporting procedures.

Appendix E

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Actual (By District)

Offence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	5	3	4		1	7	1	2	2	4	2	4	7	2	6	5	7	61
Sex Offences	44	38	47	6	13	50	54	55	37	32	37	40	17	19	13	13	24	539
Assaults	755	459	481	233	197	525	767	609	635	520	370	449	345	332	457	547	834	8515
Robbery	18	20	18	9	3	8	27	17	25	12	16	10	5	15	16	7	6	232
Breaking & Entering	1690	730	776	472	414	1569	2484	2045	1448	1135	1106	1268	504	501	576	590	865	18173
Theft Motor Vehicle	356	214	229	118	63	249	387	245	201	148	295	145	74	60	108	116	131	3139
Theft Over \$200	556	278	317	158	108	467	769	477	375	285	382	340	140	167	152	225	379	5575
Theft Under \$200	1993	1229	1258	602	482	1746	2590	1500	1812	1085	1144	1092	531	542	659	724	983	19972
Have Stolen Goods	54	72	63	22	11	61	124	77	75	45	59	61	20	30	19	49	40	882
Frauds	294	218	272	64	74	290	437	180	274	174	185	155	96	67	86	102	112	3080
Prostitution				1								1						2
Gaming & Betting	3		1				1	1	3		1	1				1		12
Offensive Weapons	90	44	65	18	20	63	114	71	92	49	53	71	43	29	61	50	99	1032
Other	3042	2103	2277	1170	941	2639	3199	2394	2160	1566	1719	1679	851	793	943	1360	1652	30488
Totals	8900	5408	5808	2873	2327	7674	10953	7673	7139	5055	5369	5316	2633	2557	3096	3789	5132	91702

Criminal Offences (Traffic) Actual (By District)

Criminal Negligence																		
— Causing Death	2		1	1	7	3		2	3		3	2			1		1	26
— Bodily Harm					1													1
— Operating Motor Vehicle	2	3	12	1	13	9	10	7	2	6	8	5	4	2	1	2	4	91
Fail To Remain	134	67	147	38	244	163	164	141	102	132	158	43	53	51	58	58	333	1786
Dangerous Driving	23	38	75	31	82	52	52	56	43	29	33	28	31	15	23	9	10	630
Refusing																		
Breathalyzer	13	2	10	1	6	9	9	10	7	18	2		4	3	2	2	1	99
Over 80 mgs																		
Alcohol or																		
Driving While																		
Impaired	841	662	708	396	1099	1117	1169	983	940	737	702	491	673	315	277	522	475	12107
Driving While																		
Disqualified	356	389	421	190	708	551	571	309	350	291	239	189	261	148	78	179	106	5336
Totals	1371	1161	1374	658	2160	1904	1975	1508	1447	1213	1145	758	1026	534	440	772	630	20076

Note: Data displayed represents the scoring by uniform crime reporting procedures.

Appendix F

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Cleared (By District)

Offence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	6	3	4		1	7		2	1	6	2	4	7	2	6	5	7	63
Sex Offences	29	33	34	2	10	38	29	41	24	24	28	34	15	17	14	10	20	402
Assaults	675	409	353	202	176	462	656	523	540	463	326	411	337	317	439	493	751	7533
Robbery	11	11	12	3	2	8	19	10	10	8	10	6	4	8	10	5	4	141
Breaking & Entering	266	196	123	82	123	350	517	565	365	236	381	332	162	100	211	183	361	4553
Theft Motor Vehicle	113	86	74	37	25	100	153	105	72	83	120	69	52	30	54	63	73	1309
Theft Over \$200	45	30	39	26	20	72	97	56	51	57	73	72	45	25	40	31	71	850
Theft Under \$200	448	356	297	94	124	445	740	301	585	255	203	291	169	144	198	197	226	5073
Have Stolen Goods	55	74	68	21	11	54	126	85	73	45	59	59	20	30	20	46	38	884
Frauds	213	175	153	49	41	187	319	124	173	138	146	123	74	63	65	83	99	2225
Prostitution												1						1
Gaming & Betting	3		1				1	1	2		1	1						10
Offensive Weapons	69	38	42	14	19	49	79	54	67	37	41	53	40	25	59	44	89	819
Other	987	867	783	555	527	965	1328	946	997	656	735	752	530	383	567	677	878	13133
Totals	2920	2278	1983	1085	1079	2737	4064	2813	2960	2008	2125	2208	1455	1144	1683	1837	2617	36996

Criminal Offences (Traffic) Cleared (By District)

Criminal Negligence																		
— Causing Death	2		1	1	7	3		2	3		3	2			1		1	26
— Bodily Harm					1													1
— Operating Motor Vehicle	2	3	12	1	13	9	10	7	2	6	8	5	4	2	1	2	4	91
Fail To Remain	16	17	46	15	59	48	43	35	31	27	31	14	16	12	23	13	9	455
Dangerous Driving	23	38	75	31	82	52	52	56	43	29	33	28	31	15	23	9	10	630
Refusing																		
Breathalyzer	13	2	10	1	6	9	9	10	7	18	2		4	3	2	2	1	99
Over 80 mgs																		
Alcohol or																		
Driving While																		
Impaired	841	662	708	396	1099	1117	1169	983	940	737	702	491	673	315	277	522	475	12107
Driving While																		
Disqualified	356	389	421	190	708	551	571	309	350	291	239	189	261	148	78	179	106	5336
Totals	1253	1111	1273	635	1975	1789	1854	1402	1376	1108	1018	729	989	495	405	727	606	18745

Note: Data displayed represents the scoring by uniform crime reporting procedures.

Appendix G

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Reported (By District)

Offence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Fed. Statutes Drugs	375	104	173	48	58	260	383	98	126	132	57	135	76	74	51	179	136	2465
Canada Shipping																		
Act	54	2	4	4	13	15	331	230	44	22	51	24	28	2	8	54	21	907
Juvenile Del. Act	26	20	20	5	7	14	25	11	37	13	13	37	21	8	7	9	21	294
Other Fed. Statutes	19	23	16	2	47	87	37	22	41	71	10	46	398	7	134	78	527	1565
Liquor Acts	3022	2957	1151	684	1130	3823	2698	2160	2601	1993	857	825	730	502	864	2499	2800	31296
Other Prov. Statutes	1142	614	1232	396	667	1271	1803	1915	1226	947	551	1011	703	530	743	570	474	15795
Municipal By-Laws	130		31			1	5			22	2	24						215
Totals	4768	3720	2627	1139	1922	5471	5282	4436	4075	3200	1541	2102	1956	1123	1807	3389	3979	52537

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Actual (By District)

Fed. Statutes Drugs	359	93	151	46	57	220	354	84	113	123	53	108	61	58	47	167	120	2214
Canada Shipping																		
Act	54	2	4	4	13	14	330	229	44	22	51	23	27	2	8	54	20	901
Juvenile Del. Act	24	16	20	5	6	13	25	10	31	12	12	36	21	8	6	8	20	273
Other Fed. Statutes	17	20	14	2	47	81	22	19	37	53	9	37	387	6	129	76	506	1462
Liquor Acts	2979	2925	1124	674	1117	3777	2622	2118	2535	1974	836	771	693	491	841	2456	2649	30582
Other Prov. Statutes	1040	512	1094	336	632	993	1542	1663	1010	871	483	891	622	492	712	519	424	13836
Municipal By-Laws	125		30			1	3			22	2	22						205
Totals	4598	3568	2437	1067	1872	5099	4898	4123	3770	3077	1446	1888	1811	1057	1743	3280	3739	49473

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Cleared (By District)

Fed. Statutes Drugs	345	88	128	38	54	212	332	72	96	118	50	90	64	54	41	154	105	2041
Canada Shipping																		
Act	53	2	4	4	13	14	122	226	44	21	51	23	26	2	7	10	19	641
Juvenile Del. Act	22	15	15	4	6	10	21	10	26	9	11	31	19	6	5	5	19	234
Other Fed. Statutes	11	16	7	2	39	65	17	15	33	63	8	30	373	2	124	74	503	1382
Liquor Acts	2956	2916	1096	672	1106	3637	2584	2097	2512	1967	803	760	689	489	835	2005	2635	29759
Other Prov. Statutes	866	431	889	297	574	861	1267	1515	839	782	379	818	607	455	708	462	358	12108
Municipal By-Laws	99		17			1	3			20	2	22						164
Totals	4352	3468	2156	1017	1792	4800	4346	3935	3550	2980	1304	1774	1778	1008	1720	2710	3639	46329

Appendix H

Persons Charged

Criminal Code (Non-Traffic)	Juveniles (Under 16)	Adults	Criminal Code (Traffic)	
			Criminal Negligence	
			— Causing Death	26
			— Causing Bodily Harm	1
			— Operating Motor Vehicle	91
Murder	1	36	Fail to Remain	408
Manslaughter		7	Dangerous Driving	621
Infanticide		1	Fail to Provide Breath Sample	99
Attempted Murder	1	18	Excess of 80 mgs of Alcohol in	
Rape & Attempted Rape	1	39	Blood and Drive While	
Other Sex Offences	25	150	Ability Impaired	12100
Assaults (Not Indecent)	81	2212	Drive While Disqualified	5336
Robbery	8	192	Total	17 18682
Breaking & Entering	1601	3171	OTHER OFFENCES	
Theft — Motor Vehicle	274	805	Highway Traffic Act	399 347149
Theft — Over \$200	113	547	Liquor Acts	273 28990
Theft — \$200 & Under	608	2374	Other Ontario Statutes	104 9140
Have Stolen Goods	69	736	Federal Statutes	83 2086
Frauds	16	874	Municipal By-Laws	1596
Gaming & Betting		6		
Offensive Weapons	37	513		
Other	686	6283		
Total	3521	17964	Total	859 388961

Appendix I

Motor Vehicle Accident Statistics — Monthly and Yearly Comparison (OPP Jurisdiction) 1974 1975 1976

Includes Accidents on Private Property

Month	M.V. Accidents			Fatal Accidents			Persons Killed			Injury Accidents			Persons Injured		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
January	6536	6759	8098	53	65	41	63	79	45	1591	1499	1432	2399	2294	2192
February	5273	6144	6408	47	48	36	55	57	40	1299	1451	1287	2039	2149	2046
March	6270	6371	5734	67	61	49	88	69	69	1565	1570	1128	2596	2485	1733
April	4435	5234	4354	43	40	54	51	46	69	1308	1318	1115	2128	1988	1784
May	5899	5800	5324	85	78	72	98	95	93	1827	1939	1499	2919	3006	2297
June	7053	6948	6204	86	83	79	110	98	106	2294	2269	1801	3867	3723	2836
July	7600	7407	7555	125	109	110	139	140	129	2553	2369	2160	4418	3968	3534
August	7678	8127	7121	136	133	105	180	153	131	2589	2594	2128	4519	4401	3423
September	6327	6497	6170	82	103	78	104	137	92	2026	1912	1688	3311	3039	2627
October	6216	6543	6719	86	112	62	100	125	77	1885	1933	1740	3140	3095	2701
November	6893	6973	6793	100	86	64	123	114	82	1991	1784	1540	3253	2799	2412
December	7678	9034	8950	72	75	79	84	95	95	1962	2040	1849	3164	3184	2850
TOTALS	77858	81837	79430	982	993	829	1195	1208	1028	22890	22678	19367	37753	36131	30435
% Change*	+1.0	+5.1	-3.0	-7.4	+1.1	-16.5	-10.8	+1.1	-14.9	-1.4	-0.9	-14.6	-1.6	-4.3	-15.8

*Percent Change Over Previous Year

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

The Ontario Police Arbitration Commission was created in December, 1972, with the passage of enabling legislation. Administered by the Ministry of the Solicitor General, the Arbitration Commission has general responsibility for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the police arbitration system and making recommendations for its improvement. The Arbitration Commission continued to offer assistance to municipalities and municipal forces in their negotiations during 1976.

The aim of the Arbitration Commission is for speedier and more harmonious police contract bargaining and arbitration. Where a board of police commissioners exists, municipal councils are now able to make direct representations before an arbitrator.

Under the Police Amendment Act, 1972, all arbitrations are conducted by a single arbitrator. It is the aim of the Arbitration Commission to provide competent arbitrators for speedy and professional contract bargaining and arbitration. The Commission maintains a register of part-time arbitrators who are recommended by the Solicitor General as being qualified to conduct arbitrations on a part-time basis.

The full-time arbitrator for the Commission until his appointment to the county court bench in July, 1976, was His Honour Judge George S.P. Ferguson. The names of the part-time arbitrators on the register in 1976 are:

- * Professor G.W. Adams
- Dr. A.P. Aggarwal
- Professor P.G. Barton
- Mr. Kevin Burkett
- Professor Gail Brent
- * Professor D.D. Carter
- Professor R.H. McLaren
- Professor J.W. Samuels
- Professor K.P. Swan

All appointments to the register of arbitrators have been for one year renewable periods.

In addition to providing available arbitrators, the legislation provides for conciliation services which were formerly unavailable to parties attempting to negotiate an agreement. The parties are encouraged to use conciliation when either party considers that it might assist them in reaching a voluntary agreement. A conciliation officer may be appointed by the Solicitor General on the request of either negotiating party. The conciliation officers are made available by the Conciliation and Mediation Services Branch of the Ministry of Labour.

Arbitrations processed during 1976

Place	Arbitrator	Date of award	Dispute
Metropolitan Toronto	G. Ferguson	Jan. 19, 1976.	"Rights"
North Bay	G. Ferguson	Jan. 29, 1976.	"Rights"
Metropolitan Toronto	G. Adams	March 5, 1976.	"Rights"
Sudbury	G. Ferguson	March 18, 1976.	Interest
Metropolitan Toronto	J. Samuels	Interim Award March 9, 1976. Award Sept. 17, 1976.	"Rights"
Gloucester	A. Aggarwal	April 12, 1976.	"Rights"
Parry Sound	G. Ferguson	April 26, 1976.	Interest
Metropolitan Toronto	G. Brent	May 13, 1976.	"Rights"
Hawkesbury	G. Ferguson	May 27, 1976.	"Rights"
Michipicoten Township (Wawa)	G. Ferguson	May 28, 1976.	"Rights"
Sudbury	G. Ferguson	July 13, 1976.	Interest
Aylmer	G. Ferguson	July 19, 1976.	Interest
Hanover	G. Ferguson	July 19, 1976.	Interest
Peterborough	G. Ferguson	July 21, 1976.	Interest
Timmins	G. Ferguson	July 21, 1976.	Interest
Thunder Bay	G. Ferguson	July 21, 1976.	Interest
Metropolitan Toronto	K. Swan	July 30, 1976.	"Rights"
Metropolitan Toronto	G. Ferguson	Aug. 18, 1976.	"Rights"
Metropolitan Toronto	G. Ferguson	Aug. 24, 1976.	"Rights"
Metropolitan Toronto	K. Swan	Sept. 29, 1976.	Interest
Sarnia	J. Samuels	Nov. 2, 1976.	"Rights"
Durham Regional	R. Egan	Nov. 8, 1976.	Interest
Vanier	R. Egan	Nov. 20, 1976.	Interest
Metropolitan Toronto	G. Brent	Dec. 1, 1976.	"Rights"
Sudbury	K. Swan	Dec. 19, 1976.	"Rights"
Sudbury	K. Burkett	Dec. 17, 1976.	"Rights"
North Bay	G. Brent	Jan. 31, 1977.	"Rights"
North Bay	K. Swan	Feb. 18, 1977.	Interest

When referring to "rights" and "interest" disputes it should be remembered that "rights" disputes refer to disputes that involve interpretation of an existing agreement, whereas, "interest" disputes involve settling the terms of a new agreement.

The Arbitration Commission has no specific responsibilities in the operation of the conciliation process, but the Commission does monitor the general effectiveness of this important part of the police bargaining and arbitration system. The reports of the conciliation officers to the Solicitor General indicate that the process has served, in many instances, to narrow the issues and to bring the parties closer to agreement in the police bargaining process.

* Professors Adams and Carter became inactive in March due to their assumption of other duties for the government.

The following table shows the municipalities in which conciliation services were used:

Dryden
Nepean
Timmins
Seaforth
Penetanguishene
Metropolitan Toronto
Niagara Regional
Stratford
Fergus
Fort Frances
Red Rock
Mersea
Cobourg
Durham
North Bay
Dresden
Haldimand-Norfolk
Innisfil
Listowel
Southampton

The Chairman of the Arbitration Commission until his resignation on October 31st, 1976, was C. Gordon Simmons. Mr. Simmons was succeeded by Mr. Rory F. Egan who was appointed Chairman of the Arbitration Commission on January 19th, 1977.

The other members of the Arbitration Commission are Mr. G.W. Harrington, Mr. D.R. Latten, Mr. L.H. Langlois and His Honour Judge G.H.F. Moore. Other than the Chairman, two members of the Arbitration Commission represent municipal police governing bodies and two members represent police forces. All five members of the Arbitration Commission are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The administrative arrangements for the arbitration hearings are made by the Arbitration Commission. Other duties and functions that have been carried out by the Commission include the establishment of forms to be used by the parties whenever they require arbitration services as well as prescribing procedures for conducting arbitration hearings.

Four volumes containing 82 arbitration awards 1973-1976 processed through the office of the Arbitration Commission were prepared and distributed to interested parties.

Some significant arbitration decisions during the year are described below in abridged form.

The application for Judicial Review of the award in Re Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police and the Metropolitan Toronto Police Association (Brent) December 3, 1975, was dismissed by the Divisional Court of the Supreme Court of Ontario. It was the unanimous opinion of the Court that the award of the "interest" arbitrator was final, and that the parties had the right to ask for a "rights" arbitrator under Section 33 to interpret the "interest" award. (Judgment released August 10, 1976).

An arbitrator can properly proceed to hear the merits of a case without first ruling on a preliminary objection if doing so is not prejudicial to the parties. It is desirable to dispose of these questions before hearing evidence, but the arbitrator traditionally has had discretion to proceed. There is nothing in Section 33 to limit this discretion. Re the Metropolitan Toronto Police Association and the Board of Commissioners of Police for Metropolitan Toronto (Samuels) March 9th, 1976. Application for Review dismissed by the Divisional Court of the Supreme Court of Ontario (July 11th, 1976).

The jurisdiction of an arbitrator under Section 33 may be broader than that provided for in the collective agreement. Even where time limits set out in the grievance procedure of the collective agreement have been exceeded, a reference to arbitration under Section 33 can be made. Re the Metropolitan Toronto Police Association and the Board of Commissioners of Police for Metropolitan Toronto (Samuels) September 17, 1976.

In the contract dispute between the Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police and the Metropolitan Toronto Police Association (Swan) September 29, 1976, the arbitrator's award included a ruling on the issue of two-officer patrol cars, an analysis and application of criteria in determining salaries, a discussion of the relevance of the anti-inflation guidelines, and a series of recommendations regarding the way in which the "interest" arbitration process should be conducted. Some of the highlights of this award are listed below.

A contentious issue between the parties involved the use of two-officer patrol cars. The arbitrator made it clear to the parties that he would deal with this matter only to the extent that it affected "working conditions." The arbitrator's jurisdiction in respect of the two-officer patrol car issue is limited to the aspects of that question which bears on "working conditions". It is thus properly directed to such matters as safety, security, well-being and the workload of police officers. Re Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police and the Metropolitan Toronto Police Association (Swan) September 29, 1976.

In setting remuneration and "working conditions", the arbitrator concluded that the paramount criterion should be that public employees should not be required to subsidize the community by accepting substandard wages and working conditions. The corollary to that criterion is that the community ought not to be required to subsidize any group of employees by paying for "working conditions" not reasonably related to the standards of the community. Re Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police and the Metropolitan Toronto Police Association (Swan) September 29, 1976.

An "interest" arbitration should not automatically "split the difference" between the positions of the parties; to do so is to act more as a mediator than as an arbitrator. A result between the positions of the parties should only be reached when clearly supported by the evidence; to do otherwise is not to act judicially. Re Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police and the Metropolitan Toronto Police Association (Swan) September 29, 1976.

The effect of The Ontario Anti-Inflation Agreement Act, 1976, Bill 127, is to subordinate the operation of the arbitration provisions of The Police Act to the provisions of The Anti-Inflation Act, S.C. 1974-75-76, c. 75. An arbitrator must thus play an active role in resolving inconsistencies between the statutes, but must be careful neither to ignore other aspects of The Police Act jurisdiction nor to usurp the functions of the Anti-Inflation Board. *Re Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police and the Metropolitan Toronto Police Association* (Swan) September 29, 1976.

Procedure in "interest" arbitrations where many complex issues are in dispute ought to be modified to require pre-hearing exchange of evidence and briefs, and of replies to the briefs. Hearing time would thus be conserved for oral evidence and final oral submissions. The arbitrator proposed a detailed timetable based on the provisions of S. 32 of The Police Act. *Re Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police and the Metropolitan Toronto Police Association* (Swan) September 29, 1976.

Where the collective agreement provides for review of promotional decisions, an arbitrator will not simply substitute his opinion for that of the Board of Commissioners of Police. He will review the decision to ensure that it is honest, unbiased, not activated by malice or ill will, and that it is a decision which a reasonable employer could have reached in light of the facts available. Where the promotional procedures are changed so as to adversely affect candidates who have already been given probationary promotions, an arbitrator concluded that the Board's decision was unreasonable. *Re Sudbury Regional Board of Commissioners of Police and the Sudbury Regional Police Association* (Swan) December 19, 1976.

Public Safety Division

Office of the Assistant Deputy Minister

The fundamental concern of the Ministry's Public Safety Division is to devise methods of minimizing or eliminating hazards to persons or property.

Included in the division are the programs of the Fire Marshal, the Chief Coroner's Office, the Centre of Forensic Sciences, and Forensic Pathology.

The objectives of the Ministry's public safety programs are achieved by:

- using specialized and systematic analysis to present facts to the province's judicial system;
- promoting adequate standards for fire safety services, determining causes of fires, and reviewing the fire safety standards of building plans;
- determining causes of death in unnatural circumstances to help prevent or minimize any future loss of life;
- providing services and expertise in forensic pathology;
- providing designated schools of anatomy with sufficient materials for teaching purposes.

Office of the Fire Marshal

The objective of the organization is to assist in preventing or minimizing the loss of life and property from fire. The Fire Marshal of Ontario is responsible for co-ordinating, directing and advising on virtually every aspect of fire prevention, fire fighting and fire investigation as prescribed under The Fire Marshals Act and other provincial statutes.

A major function of the organization is the investigation of the causes of fire, but it is also engaged in supporting, encouraging and advising local governments and other groups devoted to fire service matters.

In carrying out its task, the Office depends on co-operation from all levels of government, from fire departments, industry, insurance companies, testing laboratories, and a host of other organizations with interests allied to fire prevention and protection.

The seven major functions provided by the staff of 112 include:

- Fire Investigation Services
- Statistical Services
- Technical Services
- Fire Advisory Services
- Fire Training Services
- Public Information Services
- Administrative Services

Fire Investigation Services

The investigations into fires not only lead to criminal prosecutions, but also disclose weaknesses that may exist in fire prevention and protection measures. Public disclosure of investigation reports by the OFM often contain recommendations which local governments, fire departments, building designers and others can adopt to minimize fire hazards and resulting losses.

A staff of specially trained investigators and engineers conduct investigations into suspected incendiary fires, losses of \$250,000 and over, fatal fires and gaseous explosions.

In 1976, investigations of 1,783 fires were completed by the OFM. This total compares with 1,755 in 1975 — an overall increase of 1.59%.

The increase, by type of fire, in 1976 over 1975 was 16.56% for suspicious fires and 2.55% for fatal fires.

Compared to 1975, there were 28.00% more large loss fires and explosions investigated in 1976 — from 50 to 64.

The number of fatal fires investigated in 1976 was 201 compared to 196 in 1975.

Of the 1,518 suspicious fires investigated in 1976, 1,092 were found to be of incendiary origin, 122 were accidental, and 304 were of undetermined cause. Criminal charges laid in 1976 totalled 514.

Fire Advisory Services

The fire advisory staff of the OFM assist and advise municipalities in improving the effectiveness of their fire prevention and fire fighting services and where no such service is provided, the advisory staff will assist and advise municipalities in the establishment of such service. They also assist in the development of fire prevention and training programs of fire departments. The advisory service extends to conducting promotional examinations for fire department officers and providing technical advice regarding fire department management and operations.

One of the programs that has expanded in the past 12 years is conducting fire protection surveys of municipalities to improve or provide fire protection services. On the formal request of municipal councils, the advisers examine the fire department organization, fire protection and fire prevention by-laws, fire trucks and equipment, manpower, station locations, communications and water supply. Detailed reports of the surveys, including recommendations for improvement, are prepared and submitted to the municipal councils.

Since 1964, there have been 742 municipal fire protection surveys conducted which have resulted in 12,591 recommendations. To date, 53.3% or 6,721 of the recommendations have been accepted and the number increases as the municipal councils find the means to implement the advisers' recommendations.

The advisory staff provided further technical assistance to the following municipalities: 11 in conducting promotional examinations or selection boards; 150 in fire departments organized or reorganized; 478 in advice to municipal councils; 593 in advice to fire department chiefs; and 352 in special training and lectures conducted.

To ensure adequate preparedness of the provincial fire service for any large-scale emergencies 41 regional, county and district Mutual Fire Aid Systems and Emergency Fire Service Plans have been developed by the Ontario Fire Marshal's Office. The staff assisted by the Fire Co-ordinators have revised 14 Emergency Fire Service plans during the year.

The Office of the Fire Marshal initiated three pilot projects in the unorganized communities of Nestor Falls, Minaki and Jellicoe, to determine the need for fire protection services in remote areas of the North, and to evaluate appropriate standards for such communities. Tank trucks and other equipment were provided, as well as training in fire fighting and organization. These projects are continuing and will be assessed after their first and second year of operation. In addition, Office staff visited a number of communities to assess their fire protection needs, and started an educational program where lectures and seminars would be held on fire safety in the home.

Technical Services

The engineers of the staff, together with professional and technical members of the fire research group, perform a number of specialized services for ministries and provincial agencies which are reflected in the development of a safer environment for citizens of the Province.

Plans for the construction, renovation or alteration of buildings proposed by ministries or provincial agencies, are subjected to detailed examination by the staff engineers. Each project requires their prior approval. This ensures that structures such as provincial office buildings, schools, hospitals, homes for the aged, day care centres, college and university buildings afford an environment for their occupants which is as fire-safe as possible.

The OFM plays an important, continuing role in consumer protection. Laboratories that test building materials, fire protection devices and equipment, report results to the Office for review and approval prior to listing and labelling of the respective products. The OFM conducts its own product investigations when outside testing facilities are not available. Laboratories at the Ontario Fire College at Gravenhurst are utilized for such work. When the performance or fire safety characteristics of a product are found to be faulty, the manufacturer is advised of necessary improvements.

A program has been established whereby the Office carries out inspections of all new lightning rod installations and a periodic check of previously inspected installations. The relatively high percentage of installations which are reported satisfactory is an indication of the effectiveness of the OFM's compulsory inspection program.

Staff members are frequently invited to participate on special standard-making committees established by major North American fire protection organizations, including those sponsored by governments.

The staff encourages municipal fire departments to minimize the chance of fire occurring in their communities by conducting fire prevention inspections and advising on remedial measures where hazards are found. In 1976, of the 632 fire departments in the Province, 235 reported conducting 271,592 inspections. Compared with 1975, there was a 7.8% increase in the number of departments participating in the program and a 5.7% decrease in the number of inspections conducted.

Starting in 1977, hotels that are required to be licensed under the Tourism Act will be inspected by members of the Office of the Fire Marshal. The complement of fire inspectors transferred from the Ministry of Industry and Tourism will start inspecting hotels for conformance with the Hotel Fire Safety Act and Regulations in early Spring, after an intensive training period.

Fire Training Services

Year-round training of personnel employed by municipal fire departments ensures that fire fighters throughout the Province are fully conversant with and skilled in the use of the latest equipment and advanced fire fighting techniques.

Some of the larger municipalities in Ontario operate their own in-house training programs for fire service personnel, including the experienced fire fighter and new recruits. A great many municipalities, however, depend on training programs and instructors provided by the OFM.

During 1976, the staff provided training in the basic skills of firemanship, in 3-hour units of instruction, to 7,224 fire fighters of newly organized or re-organized fire departments in their own municipal departments. Compared to 1975, there was a 37% increase in this service.

Regional Fire Fighting Schools of five-day duration were also conducted by OFM staff in 1976 in St. Catharines, Newmarket, Barrie, Kingston Township, Cornwall, Almonte, Gloucester Township, Pembroke, Sandwich West Township, Wallaceburg, and Sudbury. In these 11 areas, 421 fire fighters received classroom instruction and practical field training in basic fire fighting and fire prevention inspection techniques using fire trucks and equipment supplied by the OFM.

Regional Fire Prevention Schools were offered to fire departments in 1976, with the District Fire Services Advisers being responsible for the instruction presented. These schools are of 40 hours duration, and may be taken in day or night classes, or a combination of both. Basic fire prevention and inspection procedures are taught, using local classroom facilities. Twelve such schools were started in 1976, and a total of 514 students graduated.

At the Ontario Fire College, operated and staffed by the OFM in Gravenhurst, training for officers or potential officers of municipal fire departments continued during the academic year 1976 — from January 19 to December 10. During that period, 379 students were enrolled in the Fire Protection Technology Course. This Course was revised in 1975, and reduced in length from 22 weeks to 15 weeks, permitting three full courses to be conducted.

Candidates on course during the year included 363 from 83 fire departments in Ontario and 13 from Ontario Government agencies. The complete 15-week course includes fire prevention, fire department management and fire fighting operations.

During 1976, 107 students completed course requirements, passed the examinations and received their diplomas. This brings to 600 the number of officers who have graduated since the Fire Protection Technology Course was first introduced in 1967.

Public Information Services

The public information staff direct their efforts to publicizing effective fire prevention by supplying publicity material and educational and technical information. The material, including general information, fire prevention pamphlets, technical, legal and instructional literature, is distributed to municipal fire departments which, as local agents for the OFM, place it in homes, businesses, schools, libraries, and other public places, where it will effectively make the public aware of the dangers of fire and what to do to reduce these dangers. A variety of publications, films and special publicity material, is also circulated to groups with allied interests, directly or through fire departments.

The Office releases information and articles to the news media in order to promote a better understanding of the work of the OFM and how people can help keep fire losses in Ontario to an absolute minimum.

The total number of fire prevention pamphlets supplied in 1976 was 755,752. All 502 requests were screened to ensure full and effective use.

During the year, films on fire prevention, fire department training and life-saving were supplied by the OFM film library, screened for more than 10,322 audiences and viewed by a recorded 398,743 people.

The OFM also utilized audio-visual and printed publicity material developed for use in every Canadian Province and Territory by the non-profit Joint Fire Prevention Publicity Committee, Inc., Toronto, now known as Fire Prevention Canada, Ottawa.

Municipal fire departments were again encouraged by the OFM to organize and conduct a year-round fire prevention campaign, particularly during Fire Prevention Week, involving as many people as possible in their community.

Administrative Services

The Administrative Service performs support services to all Sections of the Branch such as maintenance of acquisition, personnel and financial records including compilation of attendance, overtime, vacation and sick leave records.

Budget control continues to be the most important function of this service, whereby all Branch expenditures are processed and detailed records maintained. Other services include inventory control, initiation of all requisitions for supplies and equipment, mail sorting facilities, stationery, stockroom and shipping area and preparation and distribution of information concerning location of licensed users of radioactive material in Ontario. In 1976, there were 1,238 notifications sent to municipal fire chiefs.

Fire Loss Statistics

The Statistical staff of the Office of the Fire Marshal use a computerized fire statistical system for recording fires, fire deaths, injuries and fire loss in Ontario.

The system is designed to dovetail with similar programs either already in use in other Canadian provinces or in the planning stage. It is one that has been approved by the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals and Fire Commissioners and is very similar to the one approved by the National Fire Protection Association. This program holds almost 1,800 codes in the master files involving fire, crime and casualty, plus 850 municipal codes, compared with the former 20 property codes and 29 cause codes.

Aside from the advantage of more detailed recording of Ontario fire loss, the new system will provide each fire department with a running monthly report of normal monthly and cumulative fire statistics for that municipality with additional casualty figures.

In addition, any concerned body, will be able to obtain detailed statistical relationships on request. By applying specific relationships, significant strides should be made by engineering and building design groups to improve fire prevention procedures and technology in every conceivable form of occupancy.

Fire Investigation Services
Record of Fire Crime Prosecutions

Charge	1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		Pending
	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	
Arson	256	34	271	49	266	34	284	53	323	63	211
Attempted Arson.....	9	1	2	0	2	1	9	0	3	0	1
Conspiracy to Commit Arson	2	0	6	3	0	0	4	0	4	3	7
Negligently Causing Fire.....	5	1	7	2	0	0	2	0	6	1	3
Attempt to Defraud.....	2	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	3
Other Fire Crimes.....	31	3	21	1	33	8	83	7	39	3	18
Totals	305	42	308	55	303	43	382	60	378	70	243

Technical Services
Record of Building Plans Reviewed

Classification	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Schools	784	450	368	601	601
Hospitals	332	360	416	419	361
Community & Social Services.....	149	129	118	148	159
Universities & Colleges	250	107	124	84	102
Ontario Government Buildings.....	33	47	50	50	25
Hotels	809	831	1,016	1,351	1,206
Totals	2,357	1,924	2,092	2,653	2,454

Municipal Fire Prevention Inspections

Occupancies	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Assembly	26,264	28,103	25,718	25,297	29,306
Institutional	4,947	6,199	6,413	6,844	5,958
Residential	168,433	166,368	169,194	161,873	137,406
Business & Personal Service.....	24,880	21,616	20,581	21,534	23,718
Mercantile	36,996	40,607	42,697	38,723	40,845
Industrial	32,021	33,683	40,197	33,679	34,359
Totals	293,541	296,576	304,800	287,950	271,592

Fire Advisory Services

Record of Municipal Fire Protection Surveys

Surveys	1964-71	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Totals
Surveys Conducted	420	124	93	39	24	28	734
Recommendations Made	7,221	1,836	1,542	802	518	619	12,538
Recommendations Accepted	4,400	876	813	359	114	26	6,588
Percentage of Acceptances	61%	48%	53%	45%	22%	4%	53%

County, District and Region Mutual Fire Aid Activations

1967-72	1973	1974	1975	1976	Totals
239	40	35	30	32	376

Public Information Services

Record of Literature Distribution

Type of Literature	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Information	17,362	19,854	20,369	21,050	24,033
Fire Prevention	1,034,068	1,052,420	693,404	658,257	729,400
Technical	143	196	1,301	830	757
Legal	1,409	183	445	180	1,287
Instructional	2,068	2,880	5,168	150	275
Totals	1,055,050	1,075,533	720,687	680,467	755,752

Fire Loss Statistics 1976

Property Fire Record for the year 1976

Number of Fires	23,109
Total Fire Loss	\$143,102,417

Five-Year Average Property Fire Record for years 1972-76

Number of Fires	24,442
Total Fire Loss	\$119,512,660

Fire Deaths

Year	Men	Women	Children	Total	Ontario Fire Death Rate	Canadian Fire Death Rate
1976	133	68	64	265	3.3	*
1975	135	79	63	277	3.4	3.55
1974	129	84	68	281	3.5	4.1
1973	120	46	46	212	2.7	3.28
1972	113	72	69	254	3.3	3.8

Fire Death Rate is the number of fire deaths per 100,000 population per annum.

Fire Incidents

Year	Number of Fires	Ontario Fire Incident Rate	Canadian Fire Incident Rate
1976	23,109	284.2	*
1975	23,913	290.7	330.5
1974	24,367	301.0	328.6
1973	24,721	315.9	337.0
1972	26,102	333.6	361.6

Fire Incident Rate is the number of fires per 100,000 population per annum.

Dollar Loss

Year	Dollar Fire Loss†	Ontario Loss Per Capita	Canadian Loss Per Capita
1976	\$143,102,417	\$17.60	*
1975	131,552,081	15.99	\$20.07
1974	128,899,427	15.93	19.10
1973	114,771,792	14.67	15.31
1972	79,237,571	10.13	11.65

Population figures obtained from Statistics Canada Catalogue 91-201, June 1976.

Canadian fire loss data obtained from the Annual Reports of Fire Losses in Canada of the Dominion Fire Commissioner.

* Data not available at this time.

†Not adjusted for inflation

Chief Coroner's Office

The Coroners System

The Supervising Coroner's Office was established in 1961 as the result of a report submitted by a committee appointed by the Attorney General to study the coroners system in Ontario. When the Coroners Act 1972 was proclaimed on May 31, 1973, this office was designated as the Chief Coroner's Office. The office was designed to correlate and improve the Coroners System through supervision and education of coroners, and to act as a central filing system for all coroners cases in the Province.

The Coroners System in Ontario is responsible for the investigation of all deaths reportable to a coroner as defined in the statute in order to determine for each case the identity of the deceased and the facts as to how, when, where and by what means the deceased came to his death. The system, therefore, is a vital part of law enforcement in initially determining whether deaths are due to natural causes, accident, suicide or homicide. Laxity, errors or omissions could have serious consequences to individuals and/or next-of-kin and seriously hamper the administration of justice.

Another aspect of the coroners system and one that is equally important pertains to public safety and the prevention of similar deaths in the future. Since all the facts pertaining to sudden or traumatic death become known to the coroner during his investigation and because the coroner is an unbiased, independent official, he is best qualified to provide warnings to the public of hazards to be encountered during the course of their daily lives. In addition, the inquest procedure provides an excellent medium to disseminate the true circumstances relating to a particular death, thus, providing the public with a warning about a hazardous situation, trend or contingency. The coroner's jury is also a good source for recommendations that could prevent similar deaths in the future and provides government officials with a guide to current preventive attitudes of the public and the lengths to which the public are prepared to go as regards safety.

At the present time, all coroners in Ontario are legally qualified medical practitioners. The province is therefore in the enviable position of having a one hundred percent medical coroners system, which situation is not true in most jurisdictions. Experience has shown that a physician is best qualified through education and practice to deal with the problems encountered in investigating sudden and traumatic death.

The Coroners Act 1972 was proclaimed in force on the 31st of May 1973. The impact of this statute on the Coroners System has been far-reaching as it has added considerably to the duties and responsibilities of coroners particularly as regards inquest proceedings.

The new statute makes redundant that part of the common law that pertains to coroners and the statute law will prevail. Additionally, the new statute provides more protection for persons with standing at an inquest and for witnesses summoned to the inquest. There is also provision in the revised statute for the appointment of a coroners' Council; provision for the appointment of a commissioner to conduct an inquest in place of a coroner; provision for the appointment of coroners on a new area basis, and provision for the appointment of regional coroners.

In July 1975, the Chief Coroner's Office moved into the new coroners building at 26 Grenville Street, Toronto. The ground floor of this facility accommodates the Coroners Despatch Office for Metropolitan Toronto, a body storage area that will accommodate 100 bodies, including a separate area for decomposed bodies, and autopsy facilities that will allow five autopsies to be performed simultaneously. The administrative offices for the Chief Coroner and his staff are situated on the second floor while offices and laboratory facilities for the Chief Forensic Pathologist are situated in the basement level.

In December, 1975, two new inquest courtrooms and ancillary offices, occupying the entire ground level floor of the George Drew Building, were turned over to the Chief Coroner's Office. The presence of these two well equipped courtrooms makes it possible to conduct two inquests simultaneously. The larger courtroom will accommodate one hundred witnesses and spectators; the smaller will accommodate approximately one half that number. During 1976 in Metropolitan Toronto 6,618 investigations were conducted, 1,053 Post Mortem Examinations were performed, and 89 inquests were held. The average duration for inquests was 16½ hours; the longest inquest lasted 19 days (over several weeks within three months). Usually three Police Officers (one Sergeant and two Constables) are allocated to the Courts, and sometimes four, depending on the number of inquests booked. Three court reporters are available for recording the inquests. One clerk-typist is on staff on a part-time basis.

During the calendar year 1976 three new Regional Coroners were appointed to this office. These three Coroners were assigned to Region "B", the South Georgian Bay Region, Region "E" the East-Central Region and Region "G", the Nipissing Region. Six of our proposed nine Regions are therefore now provided with a Regional Coroner and an improvement in the Coroners System should soon be apparent due to the availability of a local supervisor. It is hoped that the last three Regions will shortly be provided with Regional Coroners.

Due to continuing public interest in gun control legislation, this office has continued its in-depth study of fatalities involving gun-shot wounds. One alarming facet of this problem is the number of children involved in accidental shootings. A statistical report follows.

Suicidal death continues to be a major problem with a total of 1,239 for 1976. Our 1976 suicides include one boy ten years of age and another girl 14 years of age. A statistical study of suicides in Ontario for the period 1964 to 1976 was made by this office and some of the results of that study will also follow.

A survey of subway suicides in Metropolitan Toronto shows that since 1954 there have been a total of 145 suicides, of which 87 were males and 58 were females; the average age of the males was 37 years, and the average age of the females was 38 years.

The distribution of subway suicide cases over the past 10 years is as follows:

1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
6	5	11	13	29	16	13	13	15	6

It is to be noted that a peak number of subway suicides occurred in 1971. As a result of this "epidemic" and an inquest jury's recommendation, it was decided to dispense with inquests in most of these cases because of the accompanying sensationalism with its inherent propensity for stimulating others to commit suicide in a similar manner.

It would seem that the drop-off in statistics would prove that this hunch was correct. Inquests are now considered only if there is some significant additional factor which requires a public hearing.

Mandatory Inquests

Mandatory inquests are required in all in-custody deaths, mining fatalities and judicial executions.

Coroners investigated 31 in-custody deaths during 1976. Inquests have been held into all of these deaths except a homicide which is still under investigation. The male to female ratio was 28:3. Fifteen of the deaths were determined to be suicides, 8 were accidental, 7 were from natural causes and 1 was a homicide.

There were 27 fatal accidents in mines resulting in 25 inquests during 1976. Four additional deaths were determined to be from natural causes and inquests were not held.

There were no judicial hangings during 1976.

The statistical studies referred to above, follow these written comments. Also included is a statistical summary of the work volume processed through this office on a comparative basis with previous years.

Recommendations of Coroners' Juries

Recommendations emanating from Coroners' Juries have been pursued by this office since its inception.

The Coroners Act mentions recommendations in two different sections. Section 25 states that, with certain exceptions, the jury may make recommendations in respect of any matter arising out of an inquest, while section 4 states that the Chief Coroner for Ontario shall bring the findings and recommendations of Coroners' Juries to the attention of appropriate persons, agencies and ministries of government. So this latter procedure is mandatory.

Although this office has no authority to force any person or organization to implement recommendations, nevertheless it is surprising the number that are, in fact, implemented in some way. No doubt this is due to the fact that the organization, etc. affected would find itself in a most embarrassing position if a second death occurred under similar circumstances, without having remedied the unsafe situation which caused the first fatality.

It is extremely difficult to record precise statistics on the number of recommendations which are implemented, as there is often a considerable time lag involved, particularly with those that require amending legislation, or the expenditure of large sums of money. However, this office estimates that approximately seventy-five percent (75%) of all recommendations, which are reasonable and practical, are eventually implemented in some manner.

Mercury Analysis Programme

The Chief Coroner's office and the Environmental Health Branch of the Ministry of Health have continued to study the effects of mercury on residents who live along the Wabigoon-English River System.

In 1976, tissue and blood specimens obtained from 26 medico-legal post mortem examinations were analysed for mercury content and examined for evidence of neurological tissue damage.

The data obtained is being compared with clinical and histological findings in the living to determine the pathological significance of various mercury levels, and whether mercury is being accumulated on residents who continue to eat fish.

Educational Courses for Coroners

Section 4(1)(C) of The Coroners Act states that the Chief Coroner for Ontario shall conduct programmes for the instruction of Coroners in their duties.

Two educational courses for Coroners and others were held in 1976 in Toronto. Each lasted three days. A basic educational course, which covers The Coroners Act, investigations and inquests, was held in May; and a continuing educational course was held in November to keep Coroners and others abreast of new developments in medico-legal investigations. There were 275 persons, made up of Coroners, Crown Attorneys, Pathologists, Laboratory Scientists, Police Officers and others, who attended these two courses.

In addition, each new Coroner, when appointed, is given several hours of personal instruction either by a member of my staff or by one of the Regional Coroners.

Meetings are also held from time to time in different areas of the province with Coroners, Pathologists and Crown Attorneys, to discuss local problems and instruct them on new procedures and policies.

Finally, we hold meetings in my board room with the Regional Coroners on an ad hoc basis to instruct them in their duties and responsibilities, both with local Coroners under their respective jurisdictions, and with my office.

I may say the six Regional Coroners appointed to date have been extremely helpful to me, and are of great assistance in administering the Coroner's System in this province in an efficient manner. In due course, I am hopeful that the remaining three regions will have Regional Coroners appointed, which will increase our efficiency still further in serving the public.

Statistical Summary:

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Investigations.	25,000	25,773	26,900	28,000	26,598*
Post Mortem Examinations.	8,500	8,055	8,400	8,300	8,777
Inquests.	500	440	306	327	290
Cremations.	4,800	5,145	6,001	6,798	7,259
Bodies — Anatomy.	407	413	454	471	473

* This total is not comparable with the totals in previous years since a different cut-off date has been used for 1976.

Firearms Deaths

Listed below is a statistical report compiled from the records in the Chief Coroner's Office over the past five years to determine the use of firearms in suicides, accidents and homicides.

A review of these cases for 1975 disclosed that 69% of firearm deaths occurred at home and in 32% of the total deaths, alcohol was felt to be a contributing cause. As for 1976, 75% of firearm deaths occurred at home and in 40% of the total deaths, alcohol was a contributing factor.

Accidental Deaths by Firearms

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Handguns	0	2	3	3	3
Rifles/Shotguns	12	31	32	22	13
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	13	33	35	25	16

Suicides By Firearms

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Handguns	32	21	34	34	38
Rifles/Shotguns	227	226	274	343	284
Unknown	24	23	0	15	19
TOTALS	283	270	308	392	341

Homicides by Firearms

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Handguns	13	8	14	18	11
Rifles/Shotguns	32	40	59	58	40
Shotguns and Handguns	0	0	3	0	0
Unknown	15	8	0	3	5
TOTALS	60	56	76	79	56

Overall Totals

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Handguns	45	31	51	55	52
Rifles/Shotguns	271	297	365	423	337
Shotguns and Handguns	0	0	3	0	0
Unknown	40	31	0	18	24
TOTALS	356	359	419	496	413

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Suicides — Total Number	1,181	1,078	1,293	1,277	1,239
Suicides by Firearms	238	270	308	392	341
% Firearm Deaths	24%	25%	24%	31%	28%
Homicides — Total Number	165	174	164	203	178
Homicides by Firearms	60	56	76	79	56
% Firearm Deaths	36%	32%	46%	39%	31%

Suicides

The accompanying tables show a 13-year study of suicides in Ontario and the age distribution in the year 1976.

These statistics previous to 1975 indicated a steady growth in the number and frequency of suicides in the province. For 1976 a shift in age distribution was indicated towards the 20 - 29 age groups and the youngest suicide was a 10 year old child.

Suicides by Sex
Ontario 1964 - 1976

Year	Male	%Male	Female	%Female	Total
1976	820	66.2	419	33.8	1,239
1975	878	69	399	31	1,277
1974	878	68	415	32	1,293
1973	718	66	360	33	1,078
1972	763	66	393	34	1,156
1971	Unavailable	—	Unavailable	—	1,131
1970	586	67	284	33	870
1969	616	68	287	32	903
1968	598	72	235	28	833
1967	428	71	180	29	608
1966	440	73	162	27	602
1965	437	73	163	27	600
1964	394	74	142	26	536

Age Distribution of Suicides
Ontario — 1976

Age Group	Male		Female		Total for	% for
	No.	%	No.	%	Age Group	Age Group
10 - 19	67	77	20	23	87	7
20 - 29	197	74.1	69	26	266	21.5
30 - 39	139	66.5	70	33.5	209	16.9
40 - 49	157	63.6	90	36.3	247	19.9
50 - 59	142	62.3	86	37.7	228	18.4
60 - 69	68	57.1	51	42.9	119	9.6
70 - 79	38	55.9	30	44.1	68	5.5
80 & over	11	78.6	3	21.4	14	1.1
Unknown	1	100	0	0	1	0.1
Totals	820	66.2	419	33.8	1,239	100

The General Inspector Of Anatomy

The revised Anatomy Act, passed in 1967, provides for the dissection of donated as well as unclaimed bodies by designated Schools of Anatomy.

An adequate supply of bodies is essential to teach medical students the anatomy of the human body in their undergraduate years. Courses in human anatomy are given to many para-medical students, including nurses, physiotherapists, physical educationalists, and others. In addition, advanced courses are given to surgeons to develop new surgical techniques, or for research purposes.

All the demands for bodies by the schools have been fulfilled.

The following schools have been designated to receive bodies:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| (1) University of Toronto | Department of Anatomy |
| (2) University of Ottawa | Department of Anatomy |
| (3) University of Western Ontario (London) | Department of Anatomy |
| (4) Queen's University (Kingston) | Department of Anatomy |
| (5) McMaster University (Hamilton) | Department of Anatomy |
| (6) University of Guelph | Section of Human Anatomy |
| (7) Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College (Toronto) | Department of Anatomy |

There is one General Inspector of Anatomy in Toronto and twenty-one local Inspectors of Anatomy appointed throughout the province to carry out the provisions of The Anatomy Act. Most local Inspectors are in the areas near the schools. All Inspectors must also be Coroners. Where there is no local Inspector, any Coroner having jurisdiction may carry out the duties outlined in The Anatomy Act.

Lectures on The Anatomy Act are included in the instructional courses for Coroners each year.

An annual meeting is held in Toronto by the General Inspector of Anatomy with all the heads of the schools of anatomy, to discuss mutual problems. The last meeting was held on February 13, 1976, with representation from all the schools. Throughout the remainder of the year, the General Inspector makes periodic visits to all the schools and inspects their methods and facilities for handling, preserving, storing, dissecting and disposing of bodies. The General Inspector has the authority to suspend delivery of bodies to a school if required standards are not met. No such action was necessary during 1976.

A report must be filed by the Local Inspector, and the school receiving each body, with the General Inspector, who maintains a master register. This register contains particulars of all bodies at all schools in the province, when they were received, and how and when they were disposed of following dissection.

Following are some basic statistics which show the numbers of unclaimed and donated bodies processed under The Anatomy Act in 1976, compared with 1975.

- I. Number of bodies forwarded to schools of anatomy:
1975 — 322
1976 — 308
- II. Number of bodies disposed of other than to schools of anatomy:
1975 — 127
1976 — 141
(Buried by Municipalities - Section 11 of The Anatomy Act)
- III. Number of reported unclaimed bodies, which were re-claimed for burial:
1975 — 22
1976 — 24
(Section 5 (1) of The Anatomy Act)
- IV. Total number of bodies processed under The Anatomy Act:
1975 — 471
1976 — 473

The Human Tissue Gift Act

By Order-in-Council, dated July 7, 1976, the administration of The Human Tissue Gift Act, 1971, was transferred from the Minister of Health to the Solicitor General.

This Act, along with The Anatomy Act and The Coroners Act, come under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Chief Coroner, which seems to be a logical transfer inasmuch as these three Acts are very closely related and integrated in many respects.

Under The Human Tissue Gift Act provision is made for inter-vivos gifts for transplants; as well as post mortem gifts for transplants and other uses, such as therapeutic purposes, medical education and scientific research.

Since 1975 a consent form under this Act has been included in each Ontario driver's licence on their respective renewal dates, which each person may complete or destroy. By 1978 each licenced driver will have the opportunity to give a consent to use his or her whole body, or specified parts thereof for the purposes designated in the Act.

The organs or tissues in greatest demand at present are eyes, kidneys, pituitaries, cardiac muscle and knee joints, as well as livers and hearts on occasion. There is no doubt that there will be many additional requests in future for other organs and tissues.

The public attitude is changing rapidly in the past few years, and more and more people are donating their bodies, or parts of their bodies, for medical purposes.

We welcome this change, however, many persons who wish to donate want more information and details on precisely what happens when they sign or give a consent on the form on the driver's licence or otherwise. The staff of the Chief Coroner's Office is attempting to answer all enquiries either by telephone or in writing. We are convinced that if we can get the message across to the public showing them the great need for tissues and organs, that the shortages of eyes for the blind, pituitaries for dwarfism and kidneys for persons on permanent dialysis to stay alive, would be virtually eliminated in a few years providing the donations continue to be provided.

To promote this programme the Chief Coroner's Office is making available new consent forms and donor cards for persons who do not have a driver's licence, or for next-of-kin to complete after death where the deceased has made no arrangements one way or the other.

Finally, we intend to devise and print a completely new brochure explaining in detail how people may consent to donate their whole bodies, or specified parts thereof; and what it means precisely when they do give a consent; and what happens to their bodies eventually when the medical purposes have been served. Such information has not been readily available in the past and we intend to make it so.

Crematoria - Province of Ontario Statistics - 1976

There are sixteen Crematoria in the Province of Ontario — six in Toronto, two in London, two in Ottawa, one in Hamilton, one in Sudbury, one in Sault Ste Marie, one in Thunder Bay, one in Peterborough and one in Windsor.

In accordance with Section 78 (1) of The Cemeteries Act, a Certificate for Cremation is issued by a Coroner for each case following appropriate investigation, depending on the circumstances.

There was a total of 7,259 cremations done in Ontario during 1976 — an increase of 461 over 1975. The following list shows the number done at each Crematorium.

Toronto Crematorium	730
St. James Crematorium, Toronto	1,358
Prospect Crematorium, Toronto	532
Mount Pleasant Crematorium, Toronto	677
Riverside Crematorium, Weston	1,027
Westminster Crematorium, Willowdale	310
Hamilton Crematorium	789
Woodland Crematorium, London	247
Mount Pleasant Crematorium, London	152
Pinecrest Crematorium, Ottawa	531
Beechwood Crematorium, Ottawa	292
Park Lawn Crematorium, Sudbury	184
Sault Ste. Marie Crematorium	66
Riverside Crematorium, Thunder Bay	70
Highland Park Crematorium, Peterborough	169
Victoria Memorial Crematorium, Windsor	125
Grand Total:	7,259

Centre of Forensic Sciences

The fundamental role of the Centre of Forensic Sciences is to provide evidence to law enforcement officers, crown attorneys, lawyers, coroners, pathologists, and other official investigative agencies.

Its role is vital to the proper administration of justice, and this incorporates scientific examination and analysis as well as the evaluation and interpretation of physical objects and materials.

The Centre provides educational programs and materials to persons and agencies using its services. It also encourages and conducts research to improve or expand forensic science services.

The province's only forensic laboratory is located at the Centre in Toronto. Services are provided at no cost to all official investigative bodies and to defence counsel in criminal cases. These services include toxicology, biology, chemistry as well as firearms, toolmarks and document examination, and specialized photography.

The new facilities and equipment on Grosvenor Street are fully operational with the exception of the firing range which still requires installation of some necessary equipment.

The internal organization of the Centre includes several specialized sections:

Biology Section

This section examines and identifies stains of body fluids found on a wide variety of materials and objects. Hairs and fibres are identified and compared by this section, as are botanical materials in the form of wood chips, plants and plant products.

Chemistry Section

This section analyzes paints, glass, soil, petroleum products, explosives, metals and a wide variety of other materials. In addition, metallurgical and engineering studies of mechanical and material failure cases are conducted by this section.

Document Section

The staff of this section examines and compares type-written, hand-written, and machine produced documents. Altered, erased and charred documents are also examined. Written material on forged cheques is classified and examinations are carried out on the various makes of paper, pens, typewriters and pencils. The Provincial Fraudulent Cheque File is also maintained by this section.

Firearms Section

This section examines fired bullets, cartridge cases, and firearms of every description. It also receives tissue and clothing for the purpose of determining the presence or absence of gunshot residue. Additionally, this section examines tools and marks made by them when used in committing offences.

Toxicology Section

The staff of this section conducts tests for alcohol, drugs and chemical poisons in biological and other specimens arising from investigations of a medico-legal or criminal nature. In addition, personnel in the section are responsible for acquisition and maintenance of Breathalyzers and the training of operators.

Photography Section

The duties of this section include the search for physical matches and comparisons that are not visible to the naked eye. Photographing exhibits received by other sections and producing audio-visual aids for training and educational purposes are also important functions of this section.

Research

Work on voice identification is proceeding. A limited number of cases were received during the year. A proportion of these cases presented analytical problems due to the quality of the tape recordings, procedures and equipment. This difficulty should be alleviated by a proposed study of the factors involved in obtaining voice recordings. This will enable us to make recommendations on proper procedures. An electronic technician was hired late in the year to assist in this project.

The study of identifying HLA antigens in blood stains is continuing as it still offers good potential in the further classification of blood.

The work in identifying Esterase D polymorphs has progressed to the point where it is expected to be used in cases in the coming year. A project on the identification of Rh blood groups in blood stains was begun this year.

A preliminary study of the use of iso-electric focussing was begun; this allows differentiation between seminal acid phosphatase and vaginal acid phosphatase.

The project designed to develop a method for the analysis of LSD in blood and urine specimens was largely completed in 1976. The developed procedure, consisting of a radioimmunoassay (RIA) for screening and of a thin-layer chromatographic technique for confirmation, will be made available for casework early in 1977. Although this method is adequately sensitive to measure LSD in the body specimens of users, its specificity is not absolute and attempts to improve the specificity will continue in 1977.

A study of the methodology for the detection and quantitation of cannabinoids, the constituents of marihuana and hashish in body specimens was begun late in the year. The first phase of this project is to evaluate the use of recently developed radioimmuno reagents for this purpose.

The accuracy, reproducibility, sensitivity and efficiency of the "Multifract F-40" alcohol analyzer was evaluated. This instrument, designed for semi-automated alcohol analysis of 30 specimens, should reduce considerably the time spent on the analyses of blood and urine specimens for alcohol. It will be made available for casework early next year.

A project was started to evaluate a gas-chromatographic method for the analysis of carbon monoxide in blood. Although not completed, preliminary results indicate that this method may be more efficient than the micro-gasometric procedure presently employed for this analysis.

Benzodiazepines, a class of more than ten drugs or their metabolites, which includes diazepam ("Valium", etc.) and chlordiazepoxide ("Librium", etc.) have become increasingly involved in our casework. Since separate analysis for each of these drugs is very time consuming, a study was begun to develop a method of analysis for most of these drugs in a single procedure (e.g. screening method). Results obtained so far appear encouraging, and the project is targeted for completion in 1977.

A project to increase the identification value of Thin-Layer Chromatography (TLC) for drugs was begun. The behaviour of more than 100 drugs was studied under a sequential dipping technique utilizing four colour developing reagents. The project is continuing since the interim results look promising.

Experimental work is being carried out to detect dynamite vapours (Nitroglycerine and Ethyleneglycol dinitrate) using an electron capture detector with gas chromatography.

Other techniques, besides Neutron Activation, are being investigated for the analysis of gunshot residues. Flameless atomic absorption shows considerable promise for the analysis of lead, antimony and barium. Scanning Electron Microscopy can also be applied to the detection of gunshot residues although so far little progress has been made with this technique.

A project is underway, in collaboration with the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, for the retrieval of information on automobile paints in connection with identification of vehicles in hit and run cases.

Six papers were published in scientific journals; fourteen papers were presented at forensic meetings and to professional groups.

Programmes

The Centre educational program included lectures at the Ontario Police College, the Ontario Provincial Police Training and Development Centre, the Metropolitan Toronto Police College, Forensic Pathology course, Crown Attorneys, Canadian Forces Security and Intelligence Branch, and the University of Ottawa, Faculty of Law.

Additionally, four one-day seminars were given at the Centre in connection with the Criminal Investigation course at the Ontario Police College. For the first time, a three-day seminar was arranged for Provincial Judges (Criminal Division) at the Centre which was well received.

Visitors to the Centre included representatives from forensic laboratories in the U.S.A., U.K. and Israel.

Six two-week Breathalyzer courses were held comprising one hundred and eighty-six students from the Ontario Provincial Police, Municipal Police Forces and the Canadian Forces Security and Intelligence Branch.

Members of the staff participated in twelve conferences and seminars dealing directly with matters of interest to the Centre as a means of improving staff capabilities. A number of the staff took university and in-service courses in order to improve their qualifications.

The Ministry and the Firearms Section hosted the Association of Firearms and Toolmark Examiners meeting held outside of continental United States for the first time.

The arrangement for having university students trained to act as tour guides worked quite successfully and will be repeated in the coming year. Approximately 1,800 senior secondary school students and other post-secondary groups visited the Centre this year.

Mr. E. J. Anderson was elected first vice-president of the Association of Firearms and Toolmark Examiners. Mrs. R. Charlebois was appointed honorary secretary, Canadian Society of Forensic Science. Mr. G. Cimbura was elected chairman of the Toxicology Section of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science in addition to being active on other committees related to toxicological matters.

Comments on Case Data

Table I shows a comparison of cases reported for 1975 and 1976. The overall percentage of cases completed is down by about 3%. Except for Toxicology and Fraudulent Cheque cases, each of the other sections had a marginal increase in cases from about 1% in the Firearms Section to approximately 4% in the Biology Section. The decrease in Toxicology of about 4% is partly due to the resignation of an experienced examiner earlier in the year. Also, the application of more sophisticated analyses employing techniques such as mass spectrometry requires full time attention of examiners previously available for general case work.

The availability of suitable space for vehicle examinations partly accounts for the increase in this type of examination — from 60 in 1975 to 83 in 1976. Additionally, the staff spent 840 days attending 930 court sittings.

There was very little change between 1975 and 1976 in the distribution of cases in terms of types e.g. crimes against persons vs. crimes against property. There was a small drop in the number of cases submitted by Municipal and Ontario Provincial police, and a small increase in cases submitted by Metropolitan Toronto police.

Cases and Items 1975 - 1976

Section	Source	Cases		Items	
		1975	1976	1975	1976
Biology	Metro	294	310	2379	2862
	O.P.P.	194	223	1829	2278
	Mun. P.D.	359	349	3528	3180
	Pathologists	—	3	—	4
	Other	14	16	43	26
	Total	861	901	7779	8350
Toxicology	Metro	203	233	329	379
	O.P.P.	613	763	988	1251
	Mun. P.D.	495	492	908	899
	Pathologists	2564	2153	5411	4826
	Other	110	87	165	130
	Total	3985	3728	7801	7485
Firearms	Metro	78	95	417	615
	O.P.P.	162	148	826	1391
	Mun. P.D.	137	153	751	1187
	Pathologists	4	—	6	—
	Other	17	10	42	29
	Total	398	406	2042	3222
Chemistry	Metro	151	179	684	729
	O.P.P.	379	363	1495	1507
	Mun. P.D.	407	425	1672	1694
	Pathologists	1	3	3	8
	Other	178	165	738	785
	Total	1116	1135	4592	4723
Documents	Metro	178	190	4613	4224
	O.P.P.	129	120	3214	2063
	Mun. P.D.	386	424	5982	7606
	Pathologists	—	—	—	—
	Other	84	68	1164	1154
	Total	777	802	14973	15047
Fraud Cheques	Metro	826	1051	1953	2905
	O.P.P.	457	348	1160	1055
	Mun. P.D.	738	613	1702	3687
	Pathologists	—	—	—	—
	Other	115	4	200	56
	Total	2136	2016	5015	7703
Photography	Metro	12	13	41	69
	O.P.P.	18	16	100	81
	Mun. P.D.	21	22	79	159
	Pathologists	—	—	—	—
	Other	2	5	8	19
	Total	53	56	228	328
Total Centre	Metro	1742	2072	10416	11783
	O.P.P.	1952	1980	9612	9626
	Mun. P.D.	2543	2478	14622	18412
	Pathologists	2569	2159	5420	4838
	Other	520	355	2360	2199
	Total	9326	9044	42430	46858

Forensic Pathology

The forensic pathologist is a vital member of the team which is involved in the investigation of sudden and unexplained deaths. In this Province, this kind of death is investigated initially by the Coroner, assisted at the scene by a police officer. As a result of their investigation it might be decided that a postmortem examination which includes a medicolegal autopsy will be required. At this time, a pathologist who is familiar in medicolegal investigations is called in to assist in the investigation.

The forensic pathologist's primary function is to evaluate the pathological findings in cases of sudden death in relation to circumstances surrounding the death and the results of any ancillary investigations. Sudden death pathology is as much a speciality as other subdivisions of pathology, e.g. neuropathology, skin pathology, etc. In any inquiry into sudden death whether it turns out to be from natural or unnatural causes, the forensic pathologist acts as a link-man between Coroner and police. This link becomes more apparent in homicides and in cases of suspicious or unexplained deaths.

During the year 1976, the Coroners office investigated 26,700 sudden deaths. Of this number, they ordered 8,800 medicolegal autopsies which were carried out by 250 pathologists throughout the Province and authorized to carry out medicolegal autopsies.

The role of the Forensic Pathology Agency is to assist in determining causes of and mechanisms of death in unusual circumstances and to aid law enforcement agencies throughout the Province in the interpretation of certain aspects of sudden death through the application of expertise in forensic pathology.

The objectives can be achieved by:

- a) Providing an advisory service to police, Coroners and pathologists in the Province.
- b) Developing training programmes in forensic pathology.
- c) Carrying out forensic pathology examinations in difficult or complex cases.

In July 1975, the Agency was rehoused in the new facility at 26 Grenville Street, Toronto. During 1976 the full potential of staff and new equipment was developed. The result has been the creation of a second-to-none Forensic Pathology Department with full 'back up' facilities for medicolegal autopsies.

Staff

There was no change in the staffing of the Branch during the year.

Educational

During the year two Forensic Pathology Seminars were held:

1. March 8 through 11, attended by 97 registrants of which 27 were certified pathologists, 30 pathologists in training from the five Universities in the Province, and 40 were Identification Officers from police departments across Ontario. Thirty hours of tuition were given during the course by lecturers from Ontario and the United States. A transcript of the proceedings amounting to 352 pages was issued to all participants.
2. October 18 through 27, attended by 90 senior police investigators from police departments across Canada, representing all Provinces with the exception of Newfoundland. A total of 72 hours of tuition was provided by lecturers from Ontario and the United States. A transcript of these proceedings amounting to 591 pages was issued to all participants.

The Director gave 58 hours of lectures (in addition to Seminars) to pathologists' groups, undergraduate medical students at Queen's University, law students at Ottawa University, police officers including an ongoing bimonthly address of 7 hours to the R.C.M.P. Investigative Course, and to the Provincial Judges continuing education course.

The Deputy Director, in addition to his participation in the March and October Seminars, gave papers at the British Association of Forensic Medicine, the British Paediatric Society and the Canadian Underwater Club.

Mr. Frank Piredda attended a three day seminar on Forensic Photographic Documentation at the Western Conference on Civil and Criminal Problems at Wichita, Kansas.

The Director attended the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences in Washington during February.

Three medical students, one from the University of Calgary, one from McMaster and one from the University of Toronto, spent elective periods in forensic pathology in the Department.

Level of Service - 1976

Medicolegal autopsies	126 including 39 homicides
Skeletal remains examined	41 including 2 homicides
Number of microscopic preparations	3796
Medicolegal photographs for teaching and record purposes	5025
Number of hours in Court	102
X-rays taken	412
Consultations, second opinions for Crown and Defence	140
Number of hours seminar	107 for 187 participants
Number of hours lecture (additional to seminars)	106

Travelling

Number of miles travelled by road on Branch business	2836
Number of miles travelled by air on Branch business	15160

Administration

A programme relating to the prototype medicolegal facility at North Bay was finalised by the end of the year.

Research

Basic x-ray data continued to be collected in relation to the hypothesis that the finer structure of any bone is unique to each individual.

A technique was developed allowing positive identification to be made by the superimposition of an unknown skull onto a photograph of a known person. This, by conventional methods, is a time consuming procedure, utilising at least 15 hours of photographic labour. Later in the year, the acquisition of two television cameras, a 'mix-box' and a monitor enabled a superimposition to be made in 30 minutes. This is followed by photographic darkroom work amounting to 1½-2 hours resulting in a permanent record suitable for presentation in the Courts. The obvious advantage of this more sophisticated technique is that it is possible, if skull and photograph are available, to advise a police officer quickly if the identification is made or not made. A slide presentation of this method has already been given to a meeting of the Canadian Bar Association.

The use of stereoscopic x-rays to precisely locate a bullet in a body was initiated and already shows great promise. Accurate localisation minimises the risk of damage to the bullet during its removal at autopsy. The method is applicable to any x-ray opaque foreign body in a body.

Work utilising Xeroradiography and other techniques in fatal heart disease affecting the younger age groups continued during the year.

The continued use of radiography in identification problems proved fruitful on at least 9 occasions where a positive identification was made by the comparison of antemortem and postmortem x-rays. These methods, together with dental comparison, were used in the identification of 9 out of 10 severely incinerated victims of the Timmins aircraft crash.

You will note there are sixteen Crematoria in the Province of Ontario — six in Toronto, two in London, two in Ottawa, one in Hamilton, one in Sudbury, one in Sault Ste. Marie, one in Thunder Bay, one in Peterborough and one in Windsor.

There was a total of 7,259 cremations done in Ontario during 1976 — an increase of 461 over 1975. The attached statistical list shows the number done at each Crematorium.

In accordance with Section 78 (1) of The Cemeteries Act, a Certificate for Cremation was issued by a Coroner for each case following appropriate investigation, depending on the circumstances.

The volume of work has increased again in 1976, and I anticipate it will continue to do so each year for some time. Frequently, it takes several hours to process one body, that is, to check out all the facts thoroughly with hospital officials, police and next-of-kin; make the transportation arrangements; complete all the necessary forms, and enter the information in the Anatomy Register. Frequently several bodies are reported to this Office in one day to be processed. Time is of the essence in each case or the body may be of no use to a School for anatomical dissection, particularly in those parts of the Province where no adequate cooling facilities for body storage exists. In addition, many of these deaths occur at night, or on week-ends, or holidays, and the initial processing must start immediately.

This is a delicate and sensitive area and we simply cannot afford to make mistakes. We have enjoyed good public relations to date, because of no major errors. We wish to keep it that way, which ensures that we have an adequate supply of bodies at all times.

At the present time, we have twenty-one Local Inspectors of Anatomy, including myself. By an Order-in-Council dated August 1, 1968, the jurisdiction of all Local Inspectors of Anatomy was extended to include the entire Province of Ontario, rather than being restricted to city or county boundaries. In my opinion, this constitutes a vast improvement in providing and improving the necessary services without increasing the number of Local Inspectors. Where there is no Local Inspector, any Coroner may carry out the duties under The Anatomy Act.

Each Local Inspector of Anatomy, or Coroner, reports each case through my Office in order that we may keep our Master Register up to date.

Attached are statistical data pertaining to the bodies processed under The Anatomy Act in 1976. You will note that 141 bodies were unfit, for one reason or another, or not needed for anatomical dissection, and burial had to be arranged through various Municipalities throughout the Province. Each one of these bodies entails the same amount of time and work before disposal for burial, even though it is unsuitable, or not required, for dissection purposes at a School.

In addition to the unclaimed and donated bodies which appear in the attached statistics, a number of bodies are reported to my Office each year under The Anatomy Act, which do not show in our Register, because they do not go to a School and they are not buried through Welfare. These bodies are reported to us as "*unclaimed*" in the first instance by hospitals and others, sometimes even before the mandatory twenty-four hours has elapsed after death. They have been inadequately checked out by various hospitals or other officials, necessitating thorough and complete investigations by my staff through the police etc., looking for next-of-kin. Usually when they are found, these bodies are claimed for disposal so they do not appear in our Register, although a great deal of time has been spent in handling these cases.

Even though we can ship bodies to Schools after twenty-four hours under The Anatomy Act, it is our custom to allow sufficient time to elapse, usually three or four days, to locate the next-of-kin, if possible. The Schools must hold bodies a further fourteen days before dissection begins, in case they are reclaimed during that interval.

Inspections of the various Schools of Anatomy are done on a continuous basis by myself, usually once a year. All the inspections done in 1976 were satisfactory, and each School is receiving an adequate number of bodies for anatomical dissection.

A lecture on The Anatomy Act is included in the Basic Educational Course for Coroners each year, since any Coroner may be called upon to carry out certain duties under The Anatomy Act in the absence of a Local Inspector of Anatomy.

Each year I hold a Meeting in Toronto with all the Heads of the Schools of Anatomy to discuss our mutual problems.

The last Meeting was held on February 13, 1976, at the Westbury Hotel and all the Schools were represented. An extensive agenda was considered, which resulted in several hours of discussion, and resolution of many important matters.

The 1977 Meeting will be held on Friday, February 18, in the Board Room at the Coroners Building. Again all the Schools will be represented, along with the appropriate members of my Staff. Mr. F.L. Wilson, Q.C., Assistant Deputy Solicitor General, will be in attendance also.

These Annual Meetings with the Heads of the Schools of Anatomy serve a very useful purpose in resolving our mutual problems, and are very well received by all in attendance.

Ministry Organization

Solicitor General Deputy Solicitor General

The Honourable John P. MacBeth, Q.C.

A.A. Russell, Q.C.

Ministry Secretariat

J. Allen, Executive Assistant to the Deputy
S. Allinson, Communications Policy Advisor
B.E. Dorigo, Police Liaison Coordinator
K. Gardner, Director, Internal Audit
N. O'Connor, Woman's Advisor
R.N. Rintoul, Policy Development & Management Systems Advisor
J.M. Ritchie, Director of Legal Services

Ontario Police Commission

Chairman: E.D. Bell, Q.C.

Members: His Honour Judge T.J. Graham
Major General H.A. Sparling

**Police Service Advisors
Intelligence Services
Planning and Research
Ontario Police College**

Ontario Provincial Police

Commissioner: H.H. Graham

Deputy Commissioner, Operations: J.L. Erskine
Deputy Commissioner, Services: K.W. Grice

**Administration: Personnel
Staff Services
Special Services
Field Operations: Traffic Operations**

Public Safety Division

**Assistant Deputy Minister
Chief Coroner's Office
Centre of Forensic Sciences
Forensic Pathology
Fire Marshal**

F.L. Wilson, Q.C.
Dr. H.B. Cotnam
D.M. Lucas, Director
Dr. J. Hillsdon-Smith
J.R. Bateman

Administration Division

**Executive Director
Financial Services
Personnel Services
Planning & Evaluation
Administrative Services**

P.F.L. Gow
Director: L.H. Edwards
Director: T.A. Thomson
Director: G.A. Krishna
Manager: M.G. Harrop



Ministry of the Solicitor General – Annual Report 1977

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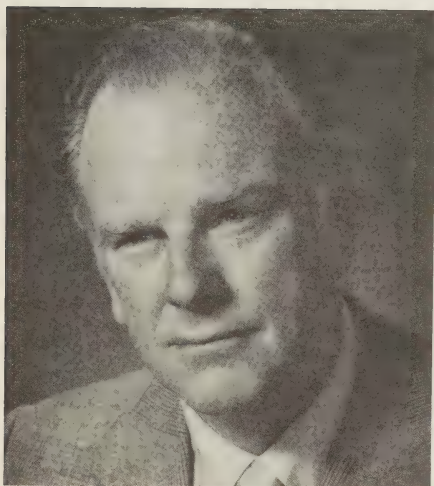


Ontario Police Commission
Ontario Provincial Police
Police Arbitration Commission
Public Safety Division:
Fire Marshal
Chief Coroner's Office
Forensic Pathology
Centre of Forensic Sciences

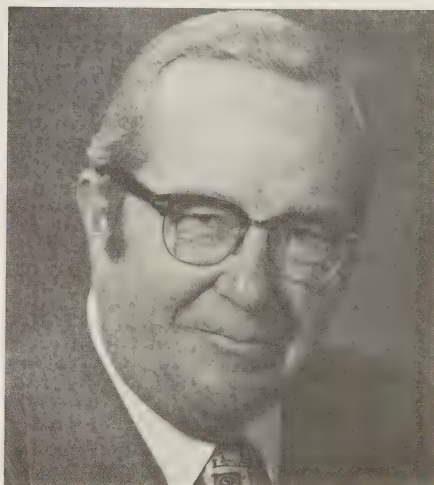


Annual Report of The Ministry of the Solicitor General

Year ending December 31, 1977



George A. Kerr, Q.C.,



A. A. Russell, Q.C.,

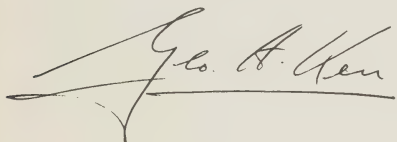
The Honourable George A. Kerr, Q.C.
Solicitor General

A. A. Russell, Q.C.
Deputy Solicitor General

To Her Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

It is my pleasure to present to your Honour
the sixth annual report of the Ministry of
the Solicitor General.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "G. A. Kerr". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal line extending from the end of the name.

The Honourable George A. Kerr, Q.C.,
Solicitor General.

Annual Report, 1977
Ministry of the Solicitor General

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Statutes administered by the Ministry of the Solicitor General

The Ministry of the Solicitor General Act, 1972

The Anatomy Act

The Coroners Act, 1972

The Fire Accidents Act

The Fire Department Act

The Fire Fighters Exemption Act

The Fire Marshals Act

The Hotel Fire Safety Act, 1971

The Lightning Rods Act

The Police Act

The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act

The Public Works Protection Act

The Retail Business Holidays Act, 1975

The Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty
to Animals Act, 1955

The Egress from Public Buildings Act

The Human Tissue Gift Act, 1971

Ministry Review

MINISTRY REVIEW

During 1977, the ministry continued to take initiative in the related areas of law enforcement and public protection through numerous programs, many of which are concerned with the strong and consistent support of policing in Ontario.

The program of fiscal restraint continues in all sectors of the economy and has required tighter control over budgets. Nevertheless, the cost of policing continues to increase. To maintain an effective level of policing, economies have been made wherever possible without adversely affecting public service, or any reduction in the standard of policing.

The Ministry of the Solicitor General assists the police forces by implementing a variety of safety programs. Through the Ontario Provincial Police, which is the third largest deployed force in North America and acknowledged as one of the best, policing is provided in all areas of the Province. Increased emphasis has recently been placed on improved training, communications systems, Indian reserve policing, northern fly-in patrols and crime prevention activities.

Additional facilities and an expanded curriculum at the Ontario Police College have helped provide even better instruction for junior ranks and senior officers. The Ontario Police Commission works in cooperation with forces in a variety of ways to maintain high-quality uniform law enforcement. The use of a wide range of computerized investigative and enforcement techniques is of great and growing value in fighting crime.

As part of our responsibility, the ministry has been continually alert to the problem of organized crime in Ontario and has directed effective efforts to contain this type of activity. An excellent example is the joint forces operation (J.F.O.), where two or more police forces aid each other in a concerted effort to deal with a particular organized crime problem that has been identified.

The success of the R.C.M.P., the O.P.P., and local police forces through joint force operations with continuing assistance from the Ontario Police Commission demonstrates the ability of various police units to cooperate. The J.F.O.'s have been operative since 1966, with an intensified effort since 1973.

The ministry has increased its investigation activities, the most effective way to contain the problem. Existing joint operations have been expanded involving the major police forces in the province. In addition, the special services division of the O.P.P. has developed substantially increased criminal intelligence and investigative operations in which other major forces participate.

Other activities include developing uniform standards of recruitment and performance, assisting forces in budgeting and control analysis, assisting record systems efficiency, handling appeals in discipline matters, and maintaining a suspended driver control system with direct financial assistance from the province.

The ministry also continues to provide financing help to municipalities to maintain their level of policing. Per capita grants to municipal police forces were increased 25 per cent from \$8 to \$10 as of April 1. Per capita grants for policing to regional forces have also been increased 25 per cent from \$12 to \$15.

The Indian policing service of the Ontario Provincial Police continued to expand and be improved. This program combines the use of regular O.P.P. personnel and Indian band constables to carry out necessary law enforcement duties on the reserves. The O.P.P. administers the program, acts in a supervisory role and provides the required vehicles and related equipment. The band constable program employs people from various Indian reserves in the province who are appointed special constables. They carry out all law enforcement duties on their reserves. Special Indian constables in the program are located on reserves from Walpole Island in the west to St. Regis in the east and as far north as settlements along the shores of Hudson's Bay.

The Chief Coroner's Office, Forensic Pathology, and the Centre of Forensic Sciences provide vital scientific and medical-legal investigation services. The Coroner's Office increased its regional program by appointing three new regional coroners, located at Belleville, Bracebridge and Parry Sound. This brought the program of regional coroners to six appointments. These new regional coroners are functioning well and taking over a number of investigations, and handle most of the difficult inquiries.

A number of useful projects have been initiated recently with regard to the Human Tissue Gift Act. The ministry arranged with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications to add the name and address of Ontario's Chief Coroner to the consent form on the back of each new Ontario driver's licence mailed out. This enables everyone who wishes further information about the Human Tissue Gift Act to write directly to Dr. Cotnam.

All chiefs of police throughout Ontario were contacted by the Chief Coroner, requesting police chiefs to ask their officers to search for the consent form of any victim of sudden and unexpected death in their jurisdictions. Naturally, coroners and pathologists are also reminded to do the same.

By 1978, 4.5 million consent forms will have been mailed out to Ontario's licensed drivers. Ontario drivers constitute a huge pool of potential organ donors. Steps are also being taken to make general consent forms more widely available and to reach those people who do not hold driver's licences.

To help increase the number of donors, the Coroner's Office produced a new brochure to explain to the public the goals and benefits of the Human Tissue Gift Act. The brochure is in English, French, and Italian and answers the questions about the Act. It will hopefully help to dispel some of the common fears or misconceptions held by the public.

There are many communities in northern Ontario where immediate fire protection is impractical. As there is a need to find a means of reducing the number of fire fatalities, the Office of the Fire Marshal is conducting an educational program throughout the north. In conjunction with this program, the Fire Marshal is encouraging the installation of smoke detection devices which, if properly maintained, are effective in giving early warning to residents sufficient to enable them to escape from danger.

Complete details of Ministry programs can be found in reports by our component agencies throughout the following pages. A brief review of some of the activities of the Ministry Office is given below: —

The Ministry Office

The Ministry Office is responsible for directing and coordinating the affairs of the Ministry. It is made up of a Ministry executive group, composed of the Minister, the Deputy Minister, and a small Ministry Secretariat staff. This staff provides expertise to assist in the various roles of the Ministry, including Management Systems, Police Liaison, Communications, Legal Services, Auditing, and Administration. Their functions and activities are as described as follows.

Legal Services Branch

The Legal Services Branch of the Ministry provides legal advice and services to the Ministry Office and to Program Managers on all aspects of law pertaining to the activities of the Ministry. This includes the provision of legal opinions, the preparation of Statutes, Regulations, and Orders in Council, representation of the Ministry in Litigation, and the negotiation and preparation of contracts.

Police Liaison Coordinator

The primary task of the Police Liaison Coordinator is to provide advice to the Minister, Deputy and Program Managers on policy and major issues requiring law enforcement knowledge. His role is to assess, recommend, and provide advice concerning law enforcement related matters and to advise the Deputy Minister of any law enforcement problems which may be created by legislative amendments.

He advises the Minister and Deputy Minister of current or anticipated problems in the public safety and law enforcement field which may require the development of policy alternatives. He maintains close liaison with senior O.P.P., Regional, and Municipal police force personnel, and with Program Managers of the Ministry. He receives enquiries and complaints from the public, and acts as an intermediary between the public, the Ministry and police forces in Ontario.

During the year, the Police Liaison Coordinator represented the Ministry of the Solicitor General on the following Committees:

Liaison Group on Law Enforcement and Race Relations

Seat Belt Usage in Ontario (Submission-Cabinet Committee on Justice)

Highway Safety (Report of Select Committee on Highway Safety)

Alcohol Policy (Exchange of information)

Policy Development and Management Systems Advisor

The advisory functions of policy development and management systems are part of the support role of the Ministry Secretariat.

The Policy Development function is directed mainly towards long and short-term plans and policies for the maintenance of efficient policing in Ontario. Control of the police budget at the regional-municipal level is recognized, as is the relative autonomy of regional and municipal police forces. Nevertheless, the Policy Development function of the Ministry Secretariat strives to identify opportunities to gain economies of operation and improved effectiveness in policing activities and public safety. Development of policies in response to new or amended legislation is also carried out.

The Policy Development Function also carries out a watching brief on related activities in other Ministries, other provinces, and other federal departments and agencies, so that the Ministry can be forewarned of the likelihood of future changes.

The proposed development of Management Systems is a minor but important function, as the new systems and procedures must incorporate the policies which have been approved by the senior management of the Ministry. Since many of the management systems affect other Ministries, coordinated development and implementation is important.

Examples of these activities include:—

The study now being made of the policing of the Great Lakes and Waterways of Ontario.

The development of new enforcement techniques for minor traffic offences and parking violations which have been undertaken jointly by this Ministry, the Attorney General, Con-

sumer and Commercial Relations, and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

A review of current material on psychological testing of prospective police officers.

Developing a reporting system for management and statistical data.

Communications Policy Advisor

The main task of the Communications Policy Advisor is to provide advice to the Minister, Deputy Minister and Program Managers on policy and issues requiring communications expertise. He helps ensure that government communications policies are applied well in the Ministry; initiates planning and development of such policies; advises Ministry agencies on program delivery; chooses techniques to be used, and monitors their effectiveness. He manages all communications activities of the Ministry Office, liaises with the media, and provides the Minister with speeches and written policy statements.

A good deal of the Communications Policy Advisor's activities involve crime prevention and fire prevention programs. These include the production of feature movies, television programs, and public service messages on T.V. and radio to help support police and fire services.

Eight public service television announcements were produced during the year. These were produced in both the English and French language and were distributed to 35 television stations throughout the Province. They were also adapted for radio and issued as bilingual radio tapes to all broadcasting stations throughout Ontario.

A filmed report in the form of a feature movie was produced for the Indian Policing Services Branch of the O.P.P. This involved visiting 21 locations in Ontario, from the Quebec-New York border to Windsor, the northwest, and along the shores of Hudson's Bay. To ensure that a full representative picture was given of the Indian Policing Programs in operation, film production was carried out over a 10-month period in extremes of climate and changes of season.

This film, entitled "To Help My People", documents the progress made by the Native people of Ontario in policing their own Reserves, and the role of the Ontario Provincial Police in supporting this program through its Indian Policing Services Branch.

"To Help My People" examines the increased presence of the O.P.P. in the far north and other vital aspects of the Indian Policing Services. The audience travels with O.P.P. aircraft on fly-in operations using specially trained volunteers to patrol remote settlements in northern Ontario, one of the largest police beats in the world.

This film has received a good deal of interest among police departments in Canada and the United States. It has already been requested for showing over 300 times, and prints of it have been purchased by Canadian and American law enforcement agencies for study in their own Indian policing programs.

Public exposure to the three previously produced Ministry movies — "Zenith 50,000", "The Professionals", and "Doing It Wrong" — continued to be promoted. This resulted in these films being seen by many people because of repeated requests for their showing on television and to live audiences.

A public service television announcement to discourage hitchhiking was produced in 1977 and distributed widely to television stations in the Province. This English and French film was designed to help support the anti-hitchhiking program conducted by the Ontario Provincial Police.

A short film on incendiary techniques was produced in cooperation with the Office of the Fire Marshal. This has since been made use of as an instructional film for groups of arson investigators.

A "Better Letters" instructional course was conducted over an eight-month period, to help Ministry personnel improve written communication and service to the public.

A public information campaign was developed for the Chief Coroner's Office. This program is designed to help promote an awareness of the great need for donations of human tissues and organs for therapeutic purposes, transplants, and medical education. Its purpose is to get across the message to the public of the great need for tissues and organs, particularly regarding shortages of eyes for the blind, pituitary glands for dwarfism, and kidneys for persons on permanent kidney treatment.

To promote the donation program, an outdoor billboard campaign was organized for eight weeks to "kick off" the campaign. This consisted of 36 bill-

boards situated among main thoroughfares, requesting the public to register as a donor under the Human Tissue Gift Act. As well, posters were designed for display in many public places throughout Ontario. These convey essentially the same message as the billboard — "You Can Help Somebody, Someday — Register Now as a Human Tissue Donor".

A total of one million, eight hundred thousand brochures were printed in English, French, and Italian. The brochure also contains a tear-out donor card which can be quickly utilized by a would-be donor without any complicated procedure. These combination donor-card/explanatory brochures are being distributed to the public to better inform them of the need for human tissue donations. Up to now, over 1¼ million copies of the brochures have been distributed to hospitals, doctors, organ foundations, charitable groups, driver licence bureaus, supermarkets, libraries, police departments and many other information centres.

From comments made by transplant surgeons and other physicians involved and by organ banks, we find that they are in complete favour of our publicity program. They also, in some cases, have already been able to report a substantial increase in donations during the past while. They agree with the Chief Coroner that some organ deficits may soon be eliminated in the Province, helped in part by the continuation of this promotional effort.

Internal Audit Branch

The Internal Audit Branch is part of the Ministry's management organization, with specific responsibility for:—

Reviewing and appraising the effectiveness and efficiency of Ministry systems of financial administration, including safeguarding of assets;

Ascertaining the extent of compliance of Ministry systems and procedures with financial policies, regulations, and other instructions of the Legislature, Management Board, the Treasurer, and the Ministry;

Assisting management by reviewing operations and recommending improvements with respect to information systems, utilization of resources, and operating controls.

Audit coverage in 1977 consisted of eight major audits — four branches of the Ontario Provincial Police, two branches of the Public Safety Division, and two sections of the Financial Services Branch. In addition, six specific audits of a financial or administrative nature were completed.

The Branch is staffed by a Director, one senior auditor, and one auditor. Other activities included attending professional development seminars and continued participation in the work of the Internal Auditors' Council

The Women's Advisor

The Women's Advisor implements the Equal Opportunity Program within the Ministry. This Program includes the Affirmative Action steps accepted as policy by the Ontario Government and by the Ministry of the Solicitor General. She also acts as advisor to the Minister, Deputy Minister, and Program Managers on policy and major issues that affect Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunity, and as liaison with the Women's Crown Employees Office of the Ministry of Labour.

In support of the Program, the Women's Advisor has an active Committee of representatives from all areas of the Ministry and all levels of classification. They meet once a month to consider new concerns of the employees and to look at activities that might reflect or meet these needs. Out of this Committee, task forces have been formed to help develop the most important resource government has, human resource. Workshops and in-house training have been set up to help in this area as well as working towards developing an equal opportunity section in the libraries at the George Drew Building, Ontario Provincial Police Headquarters, and the Fire Marshal's Office. Each library will contain pamphlets, articles and publications regarding Affirmative Action, career development, goal setting, training, and education for use by all employees in the Ministry. The task forces are also concerned with new concepts such as Bridging Jobs, plus methods of bringing our regional civilian staff into closer communication with the Toronto offices.

Three Career Development Workshops and an Effective Speaking Course were offered as in-house training through 1977. There were also three in-house workshops presented in each of the three main Toronto offices.

An Affirmative Action Brochure, produced by the Women's Advisor's Office has been distributed to every employee in the Ministry explaining the purpose and activities of the Equal Opportunity Program. The Brochure has now become a part of the Personnel package for new employees.

The Equal Opportunity Newsletter, "The Scanner", continued to be published with six issues distributed in 1977. The newsletter is sent to all employees to ensure that they are aware of the Equal Opportunity Program, Affirmative Action, Career Training, and Ministry activities. "The Scanner" brings a number of men and women together to write and publish a newsletter as well as bringing the staff of the Ministry into better communication with each other.

In 1977, the Women's Advisor's Office established a data base that will be used as a benchmark against which changes in the future will be measured. Three areas of special interest were examined:—

The occupational distribution of employees throughout the Ministry, to find the types of jobs women are in and what the female representation is in management classifications; the salary distribution of employees, to find out what salaries women are being paid in relation to their male counterparts; and male/female participation in staff training and development.

A report on this data has been written and will be published for circulation to all Ministry employees.

As a trained counsellor, the Women's Advisor is able to offer career counselling, academic and personal counselling to all staff of the Ministry as well as working with management in relation to individual problems and complaints.

An important aspect of the Women's Advisor's Office is the close working relationship held with the Personnel Branch while working with Staff Training and Development and monitoring recruitment and job selection.

Administration Division

The Administration Division is the service organization responsible for the delivery of financial, personnel, and related administrative services to all

agencies and programs of the Ministry. It ensures that the Ontario Government's financial, personnel, and administrative policies and other related Ministry policies are followed, that methods and procedures are programmed, that systems are in place to ensure that they are complied with, and that performance is evaluated.

The Administration Division performs the following functions:—

Financial Services Branch

The Financial Services Branch is responsible for maintaining an accounting of all expenditures and revenues of the Ministry in accordance with government accounting procedures. To discharge this responsibility, timely and accurate financial and related information and advisory service is provided to assist agency and program managers in:

- Strategic Planning
- Decision Making
- Budgeting and Cost Analysis
- Allocation and Efficient Use of Resources
- Maintaining internal controls

During 1977, a new budgeting system based on the zero-base concept was implemented throughout the Ministry. This system, designed and coordinated by staff of the Financial Services Branch, allows for more effective use of Ministry resources on a priority-setting basis.

Purchasing services are also supplied to the entire Ministry by this Branch.

Planning and Evaluation Branch

The function of the Branch is to coordinate Ministry-wide planning and evaluation and provide assistance to Managers in priority development for operations. Assistance is given to the Managers of agencies and programs in establishing objectives, and developing measures of performance, effectiveness, costs, benefits, and statistical techniques. Performance is

evaluated by monitoring information on inputs, outputs, and finances of operations through a quarterly performance report. Special projects are also handled by the Branch on assignment. The Branch continued to assist the Field Productivity Study of the Ontario Provincial Police in further extending the concept of Detachment Planning to more detachments. Seventy-seven percent of the detachments of the Force — about 71% of the uniformed personnel — have now implemented this style of management.

The Branch has continued to participate in meetings of the Interministerial Metric and Standards Committees on Metric Conversion and the Interministerial Statistical Committee. Guidelines and metric converters were issued for all police officers in Ontario to assist them in the metric conversion of highway operations in Ontario.

Further extension of the Management by Results (MBR) process was carried out during the year. From the initial experimental stage in 1974, coverage now includes 81.25% of the funding level for the Ministry's operations.

Administrative Services Branch

The Administrative Services Branch coordinates the compilation and distribution of Ministry administrative policies, maintains the inventory and asset control systems for the Ministry and provides office, messenger, and supply services to the operations at 25 Grosvenor Street and 26 Grenville Street.

Personnel Services Branch

The function of the Personnel Services Branch is to ensure that the Ontario Government Personnel policies, legislation, and regulations, and related Ministry policies are adhered to. It provides service to assist the management of Ministry agencies and programs to effect the planning and the efficient utilization of human resources. A part of the Personnel Services Branch has been moved from 25 Grosvenor Street to 90 Harbour Street to ensure adequate on-site service to the Ontario Provincial Police.

Ontario Police Commission

During the year under review, the Ontario Police Commission has, of necessity, undertaken a complete re-evaluation of programmes, services, and priorities in order to continue its role in the face of continuing financial constraint.

The Ontario Police Commission has, since its inception in 1962, functioned as the focal point of evolution for the police community of Ontario. This responsibility is carried out in the awareness that only a central agency, such as the Commission with authority and resources, can provide the vehicle and impetus to initiate programmes and services, which bring about beneficial change to the police community as a whole. All Police Forces, whether they be one-man operations or Regional, collectively benefit from the coordinated research and development undertaken by the staff of the Commission in conjunction with the Police Forces of Ontario. In regard to the latter, the Ontario Police Commission gratefully acknowledges the cooperation and assistance of Governing Authorities and Chiefs of Police in providing, on loan or secondment, selected Officers and Constables. Without their assistance, many programmes and services would be severely diminished.

Internally, the Commission has adopted the Management by Results technique to ensure that its programmes and services are evaluated, initiated, and monitored, based on measurable results, which cost-justify their continuance.

The following programmes and services represent the efforts of the Commission in 1977:

1. Acting as the eyes and ears of the Commission, the Advisors on Police Services undertook more detailed reviews of the Administrative and Operational functions of the large majority of Municipal Police Forces. Although resulting in fewer visits, there was an increased focus of attention on the needs and concerns facing the individual Force. In addition the Advisors continued to undertake in-depth studies of the organization, management, and resources utilization and related practices and procedures. These studies are lengthy and detailed, but provide recommendations which propose substantial reductions in cost without impairing the efficiency of the Force reviewed. Two major studies were completed in 1977. This service is available to Police Governing Authorities on request.
2. The Ontario Police Commission Budget & Resources Information system was further refined in 1977, and is being utilized by more Forces as a basis for evaluating service and cost performance with other Forces throughout the Province.
3. The O.P.C. Personnel Development Programme proceeded well in 1977, and successfully met the assigned schedules and goals.
4. The functions and activities of the Intelligence Branch changed during the year under review. The C.I.S.O. (Criminal Intelligence Services of Ontario) is now managed and operated by Police Officers on loan from C.I.S.O. Member Forces under the overall direction of the C.I.S.O. Governing Body.
5. The Commission had before it eleven Appeals in Disciplinary matters during the year, a list of which and their outcome, is appended. Also heard by the Commission were five Appeals on such matters as compulsory retirement of a Police Officer, status of civilian employees, and adequacy of estimates.
6. During the past year it was found necessary to reinstitute and revise the system by which Criminal Statistics in Ontario have been maintained by the Commission. We had heretofore relied heavily on the resources of Statistics Canada, but have found that the system is inadequate. Comparative statistics for 1976 and 1977 are now available through our Advisory Services Branch and are being published separately.

Advisors' Activities

	1975	1976	1977
Regular visits to Municipal Police Forces.	206	165	95
Special Surveys of Municipal Police Forces.	12	13	13
Complaints involving Police Forces and Police Officers.	23	13	21
Assistance provided upon request to Police Governing Authorities in appointments of Chiefs of Police and other Departmental Promotions.	13	18	9
Assistance and advice to Municipal Councils concerning police operation within their individual Police Forces.	20	31	22
Assistance and advice to Boards of Commissioners of Police regarding police matters	54	18	34
Assistance and advice to Chiefs of Police relative to police operation and administration	45	51	54
Police Zone meetings attended	30	37	42
Surveys conducted — adequacy of Police Forces.	6	3	4
Surveys conducted — Unification of Police Forces	—	—	—
Attendance at Police Meetings and Conferences	18	44	44
Attendance at Community Colleges (Advisory).	4	—	3
Preparations of Hearings under The Police Act	5	6	2
Attendance at Special Committee Meetings.	38	26	22
Lectures (R.C.M.P. & Ontario Police College).	1	4	6
Lectures — Others.	4	1	5
Visits to Police Training Establishments	9	15	15

ADVISORY SERVICES BRANCH

The demand for assistance and advice continued at a high level during 1977, and was marked by the symptoms of financial constraints facing the police community. These symptoms sharply focus the need for this Commission to continually provide objective assessment of the quality and cost of law enforcement at the local level. In response to these needs, the Budget & Resources Information System, further refined for 1977, was provided to Governing Authorities and Chiefs of Police, as a basis for comparing and evaluating cost and service performances of Municipal Police Forces. This system, the first in Canada, clearly demonstrates that some Forces operate more economically and efficiently than others; and provides the indicators which help to identify the causes.

Main categories of the information provided are:

1. Hourly cost of police officers and civilians.
2. Police/Population ratios.
3. Policing portion of municipal expense.
4. Police budget and rate of change.
5. Hours of service to the public and annual change.
6. Allocation of police officers and civilians by function and cost/service effect.
7. Staff breakdown by rank and function.
8. Potential for civilianization.
9. Cost of police equipment and support services.
10. Percentage of "lost time" attributable to vacations, sickness, training, Court attendance, etc.
11. Annual salaries and fringe benefits.

Response from the Municipal Police Forces has been very encouraging, and the indications are that the system will do much to promote economies through the re-allocation and utilization of civilian staff to functions hitherto performed by officers, e.g., radio dispatch, record-keeping, administration, etc.

Further refinements in 1978 will analyse the various factors which contribute to the substantial proportion of "lost time" that is having such a drastic effect on the availability of police services to the public.

Additionally, a 1978 objective will be to eliminate the duplication and clerical effort which results from the demand for statistics and information from the police community, hitherto gathered at various times during the year. The Budget & Resources Information system will consolidate and disseminate all required information on a one-time annual basis. The system will also serve Advisors in the identification of

potential problems relating to cost and service levels. The information will also be provided to agencies of Government concerned with the economics of policing Ontario.

PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT

Programmes and services related to training police officers are extensions of the Advisory Services Branch, and are the focal point for the enhancement of law enforcement education in Municipal Police Forces. Training Development of the Ontario Police Training System, in accordance with the Report on Police Training is proceeding satisfactorily.

In 1977, the Probationary Constable Training Programme and the Junior Command Training Programme were implemented. The latter programme is designed to prepare selected, experienced constables for their duties as first level supervisors.

The Intermediate Command Training Programme, designed to prepare Sergeants and Staff Sergeants for their next level of responsibility — normally in the rank of Inspector — has been developed, and is scheduled for implementation early in 1978.

The Senior Command Training Programme has been completed in outline form, and discussions have started with the Canadian Police College, with a view to implementation there.

The method, recommended in the Report on Police Training for the design and development of these training programmes, using carefully selected and experienced Police Officers, seconded to the Commission and working with a coordinator who is a member of the Advisory Staff of the Commission, has proven very successful. However, it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain the services of such Police Officers. The Police Forces require them, and the Officers themselves are reluctant to break their career patterns with their respective Police Forces to perform these duties.

The following tasks remain to be performed by the Section in 1978:

- Completion of the Training System by developing and implementing a Constables' Refresher Training Programme; the implementation of the Senior Command Programme. Review and develop course standards for the special and specialist courses;

- Research the role of post secondary educational institutions in the training and education of Police Officers;
- Refine the present assessment systems for measuring the effectiveness of:
 - students
 - instructors
 - training programmes
- Continue the coordination of space allocations to Ontario Police Forces for training courses at the Canadian Police College;
- Maintain a liaison with Ontario's Police Forces and the Ontario Police College;
- To develop a programme for attachments of permanent instructors to Police Forces to familiarize them with current police practices and procedures.

Recruitment Standards Programme

The majority of the Municipal Police Forces in the Province are now using the Commission's Recruitment Standards Guide, with good reported success. In spite of the controversy over psychological testing for recruits, the system recommended by the Commission appears to be entirely successful, since the psychological testing is limited to identifying only gross personality weaknesses, which are not otherwise detectable, which would make an applicant unsuitable for police work. No attempt is made to predict future success of an applicant as a Police Officer. Twenty-seven Municipal Police Forces are using the full test battery recommended by the Commission's consulting psychologist, six are using local resources, and twelve are using a part of the recommended system.

Personnel Evaluation Programme

During the year, approximately 95 presentations have been made on the subject of Human Resources Management, using the Commission's Personnel Evaluation Guide as a basic reference. Short talks have been given to Zone Meetings of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police, and separate presentations to various groups of senior Police Officers and Boards of Commissioners of Police. One-day seminars have been held for Municipal Police Forces across the Province on "Human Resources Management." To date, over 1,000 junior and senior Police Supervisors and Senior Officers have attended, representing over 90% of the Police Officers in the Province.

Complaints Against Police

The system of handling complaints against the police, which are referred to Government level, has been continually revised and improved. Since April 1976, 232 new files have been opened and 165 old files have been reviewed. The percentage of complainants who have declared themselves satisfied with the Commission's investigation has doubled, but is still low. Several of the complaints have been referred to the Ontario Ombudsman by the complainant, and in all cases except one, which is still open, the Ombudsman has declared satisfaction with the Commission's action.

Metric Conversion for Police Forces

In February 1976, the Commission appointed a Coordinator for metric conversion of Police Forces. Working with the Solicitor General's representative, and the Ministry of Transport and Communications Metric Task Force, all information concerning metric conversion was disseminated to all 128 Ontario Police Forces. A Metric Liaison Officer was appointed by each Force, and seminars were held at the Commission with the aim of training liaison officers and instructors, who would in turn train each Force. The programme was successfully completed before the September deadline for conversion of speed limits and measurement on Ontario Highways. The Solicitor General provided a specially designed "Metric Converter," which was issued to every Police Officer in the Province.

CRIME STATISTICS

We find no particularly significant trends in the incidence of crime in Ontario municipalities in 1977. (These do not include areas policed by the O.P.P.). We have selected four crime groupings, which we regard as the barometer of serious crime, as follows: Robbery, up 1.5%; Break and Enter, up 4.8%; Theft over \$200.00, up 10.4%; and Fraud, down 3.5%. Of these four, only Theft over \$200.00 has risen appreciably. It is probable that at least part of this increase can be attributed to inflationary trends in the value of goods stolen. However, it is encouraging to notice a decrease in the Fraud category, made up of those offences generally, described as White Collar Crime. Perhaps we are seeing some tangible results of extensive crime prevention programmes being carried out by the individual police forces with Commission assistance.

The Commission had before it eleven Appeals in Disciplinary matters during the year, a list of which and their outcome, is given below. Also heard by the Commission were five Appeals on such matters as compulsory retirement of a police officer, status of civilian employees and adequacy of estimates.

Discipline Appeals to the Ontario Police Commission

OFFENCE	POLICE FORCE	CONVICTION	PUNISHMENT
Discreditable Conduct and Deceit	Dresden	Confirmed	Confirmed
Discreditable Conduct	Walkerton	Confirmed	Confirmed
Discreditable Conduct (2)	Timmins	Quashed	Quashed
Neglect of Duty	Kincardine	Confirmed	Varied
Neglect of Duty	Thunder Bay	Withdrawn	Withdrawn
Damage to Equipment and Neglect of Duty	Orangeville	Confirmed	Referred back for new Hearing
Neglect of Duty	Walkerton	Nullity	Nullity
Discreditable Conduct	Durham Regional	Confirmed	Varied
Insubordination (2)	Metro Toronto	Confirmed	Confirmed
Damage to Equipment and Deceit	O.P.P.	Confirmed	Varied
Discreditable Conduct	Niagara	Confirmed	Confirmed

Several communities also report a decrease in offences of vandalism for the first time in many years. This, again may be a reflection of the results of crime prevention programmes. On the other hand, it must be partly attributed to the diminishing population within the 15-20 age group, already affecting school enrolments.

Consideration of the implementation of a fully automated system of crime statistics compilation is now being studied. Such a system would provide more rapid retrieval of data and a much more comprehensive evaluation of crime trends.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

Function

The Branch is operated to assist in furthering the cause of combating Organized Crime in Ontario by carrying out such programmes as our mandate permits to encourage the bonding of the Criminal Intelligence Services of Ontario (C.I.S.O.) member agencies into an effective, unified strike Force using the best techniques, equipment and resources obtainable by:

- establishing and maintaining an exclusive network of surveillance and communications equipment;
- training of police personnel in the various aspects of organized crime and the intelligence-gathering procedures;
- supplying support staff and secure premises for the Provincial Bureau, Criminal Intelligence Service — Ontario.

Organization

The Branch has a staff of eight. Four members are assigned as supporting staff for the Provincial Bureau — C.I.S.O. The other four members are responsible to carry out the coordination of the communications and equipment for Joint Forces Operations (J.F.O.) and Training Programmes.

Activities

The fostering of Joint Force Operations has continued throughout the year. As the need has arisen, more equipment and assistance has been made available to the C.I.S.O. membership. Experience continues to prove that single agencies operating alone cannot commit the required personnel and resources to carry out long-term Intelligence probes effectively. The assistance provided to C.I.S.O. member forces by

the Branch has seen the collection of much valuable Intelligence, which resulted in many prosecutions.

In the area of training, a marked expansion has occurred in both the academic and practical areas, to meet the needs of the modern day Police Forces. The new programme was designed to accomplish a two-fold purpose — to update knowledge of Organized Crime activity, and to teach new methodology to all Police Officers involved with, or connected to Intelligence Units and Intelligence investigation into Organized Crime. This much more comprehensive programme is directed at the practical applications through the Physical Surveillance Courses, the Technical Surveillance Courses, and through Analysis and the Intelligence Process. The academic issues are being cared for through Senior Officers Intelligence Training and Basic Organized Crime Training sessions.

- Crime Intelligence Seminar — (1 week)
36 candidates from 28 departments;
- Physical Surveillance — (1 week)
39 candidates from 23 departments;
- Senior Officers Intelligence Training — (1 week)
33 candidates from 24 departments;
- Analysis and the Intelligence Process — (1 week)
14 candidates from 13 departments;
- Advanced Technical Surveillance — (4 weeks)
15 candidates from 15 departments.

In addition to these, a number of special seminars and day long training sessions were arranged on the latest available technical equipment and the law related to the Invasion of Privacy.

In considering our goals and objectives and available resources, it is our conviction that with the upcoming addition of a Basic Technical Training Course, and a training session for Intelligence Unit Commanders, the stated functions and purposes of the Branch will be met, if not exceeded.

The provincial Bureau — C.I.S.O. (a name change from “Central Repository”) is now managed and operated by Police Officers on loan from C.I.S.O. member forces and directed by the C.I.S.O. Governing Body. It continues to operate as a repository for crime intelligence. It has an effective capability to gather, collate, analyse and disseminate crime intelligence. The Bureau is the link between the Intelligence Units in Ontario Police Forces and Criminal Intelligence Service Canada, and the Provincial Bureaux across the country.

TECHNICAL SERVICES BRANCH

The objectives of the Technical Services Branch are to ensure that information and communication services of common interest to police forces are optimized, standardized, and made available to the entire police community, and to encourage the highest standards and co-ordinate the application of information and communications technology in the police community.

The Branch has continued to focus attention on applications of information and communications technology in support of police operations. A substantial proportion of the Branch's efforts are directed toward providing a continuing consultant service to police forces in addition to the following programs.

Information Services Programme

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) is a real-time centralized police computer system located within the R.C.M.P. Headquarters in Ottawa. It operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, providing full service to all accredited police forces across Canada.

Since July of 1972, the forces in Ontario have had direct access to the system via on-line terminals. The Ontario network is comprised of a total of 254 terminals which not only link all Ontario forces to the CPIC, but also permits them to communicate directly with any other user agency in Canada.

The basic purpose of CPIC is to act as a central repository into which all forces may enter items of police operational information directly, thus creating a fully co-operative national file which can be accessed by all forces in the country.

Each agency is responsible for the accuracy, validity and subsequent maintenance of their own records. Only the agency responsible for entering a record may remove it from the CPIC files.

Responsibility for system application and control within the Province of Ontario, rests with the OPC. This necessitates the services of three full time auditor analysts within the Branch. These specialists work with assigned police officers to conduct CPIC system audits and provide training and assistance throughout the Ontario police community. The Branch performed CPIC audits at 52 Municipal and Regional Police Forces in 1977.

The Branch is also responsible for conducting investigations into breaches of system discipline, and recommending to the Commission appropriate disciplinary action. In addition, the Branch ensures that all recommendations endorsed by the ACCTS (Advisory Committee on Communications and Technical Services) are presented to the CPIC National Advisory Committee.

Costs for the CPIC network within Ontario are shared equally by the Provincial and Federal Governments. Estimates of the 77/78 fiscal year provincial share, are projected at \$564,000.00.

The Integrated Radio Services Programme

With the inception of CPIC in 1972, came an increased demand of new, high-capacity radio communications systems for the police forces in Ontario. At the same time the need emerged for intercommunications between forces and remote access to CPIC terminals for smaller forces.

The forces of the province turned to the Ontario Police Commission for assistance and guidance. In response, the OPC combined funds available for intercommunications programs with a portion of CPIC communications systems funds into a common program which would meet the objectives of intercommunications capability and CPIC access, and also encourage modernization of a police force's total radio system.

Under the conditions of the "Integrated Radio Services Program" the Province of Ontario pays 75% of the cost of new radio systems for small municipal forces and 50% of the cost for larger forces.

Forces receiving grants during 1977 include Townships of Sandwich West, Colchester South, Anderdon, Town of Amherstburg, Town of Kenora, City of Sault Ste. Marie, Town of New Liskeard, and the Town of Strathroy.

Continuing consulting assistance is being provided to the major Regional Municipalities of Halton, Peel, Niagara, Hamilton/Wentworth and Haldimand/Norfolk in the establishment of their respective communications facilities.

Police Automated Registration Information System (PARIS)

In 1977, the Police Automated Registration Information System entered its second year of operation. This system is designed to allow Ontario Police forces to have direct computer access to the MTC automated vehicle registration file. This is accomplished by an automated computer interface between the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) and the Ontario Government's Downsview Computing Centre (DCC). This allows immediate access to the MTC Motor Vehicle Data Base from local police CPIC terminals. Average response times since implementation has been 20 seconds. During computer downtime, a back-up microfilm system is used.

The system in September 1977 was extended from 18 hours to 24 hour service. Volumes for December 1977 were 156,000 queries.

Computer Aided Dispatch and Record Entry Project

Many forces are actively looking at the automation and computerization of their local operational and administrative systems. The benefits in increased efficiency and effectiveness to be realized by computerized records and communications are considerable.

Recognizing the benefits of a standardized system for the forces, the Ontario Police Commission established a CADRE (Computer Aided Dispatch and Records Entry) study team in early 1975.

The final result was a CADRE system for municipal police forces in Ontario. The system is composed of computer and radio communications hardware and software designed to provide each force with:

- Records Entry and Local File Management capability,
- Statistical and Management Reporting facility,
- Direct data base query capability from the field as well as locally,
- Computer Aided Dispatch facility.

In 1976, this standard was accepted by the police forces of Ontario. Subsequently, the Ottawa City police force chose to be the first force in Ontario to implement the system. In 1977, a contract was awarded to PRC (Planning and Regional Corporation) to implement the CADRE system in Ottawa without mobile terminals. The system design specified has been completed and turn up is scheduled for July 1978.

Suspended Driver Control Centre

The suspended Driver Control Centre for which the Branch is responsible, is located in the General Headquarters of the Ontario Provincial Police. The Control Centre was established in September 1974.

The Control Centre is responsible for the entry and maintenance of suspended driver information on the CPIC system. Suspended drivers information is maintained on CPIC to clearly indicate to police the appropriate enforcement action to be taken when a member of the public, whose driving privileges have been suspended, is contacted. As a result, Ontario's police forces have been better able to support the Ministry of Transportation highway safety programmes and the Ministry of Attorney General default fine driver licence suspension programme.

This is borne out by the fact that the number of drivers charged with driving under suspension in 1976 and 1977 by far exceeded the number charged in the years before the information was available on CPIC. Additionally, at the end of 1974 only 44.4% of the drivers suspended for default in payment of fines had been reinstated. For the year 1976 the rate of reinstatement was 87.7% and for 1977 the rate of reinstatement dropped only slightly to 84.4%. The overall percentage of fines paid as a result of driver licence suspensions has therefore risen from 44.4% at the end of 1974 to 75.43% at the end of 1977.

Record Services Program

During the second quarter of 1977 this program was transferred from the Administrative Technology Section to the Technical Services Branch. The purpose of the move was better co-ordination of the records services program with the other operational support services provided to the forces by the Technical Services Branch.

The Records Services staff continued to provide project advice and assistance to the municipal and regional forces which resulted in improved methods for records keeping in ten forces.

Presently, there are 95 police forces in Ontario using the five standard occurrence report forms offered by the Records Services staff through collective purchasing arrangements. During the year there was increased emphasis on the design of a number of forms that will comprise the basis of a total occurrence reporting system — a system which is expected to be offered to the forces in the next fiscal year.

TABLE

Incidence of Four "Barometer" Crime Groupings:

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Robbery	4,103	4,168	+ 1.5%
Break and Enter	65,652	68,838	+ 4.8%
Theft over \$200.00	31,949	35,276	+ 10.4%
Fraud	30,465	29,391	- 3.5%

1977
 Information Pertaining to
 Operation of Police Forces
 in the Province of Ontario

Force	Police Strength	Police Budget
Municipal Police Forces	12,565	\$368,051,940.
Ontario Provincial Police.	4,083	136,856,500.
Totals	16,648	\$504,908,440.
Per Capita Cost — (Based on Population figure of 8,200,000)	\$61.57	

Municipal Police Forces

	Total of Municipal Forces (128)	Metro, Regions, Cities (34)	Villages, Towns, etc. (94)
Population served by Municipal Police Forces	6,927,136	6,258,669	668,467
Police Budget \$	368,051,940.	341,562,504.	26,489,436.
Police Strength	12,565	11,579	986
Per Capita Cost \$	53.13	54.57	39.63
Police Population Index	1/551 or 1.81 per 1000	1/541 or 1.85 per 1000	1/678 or 1.47 per 1000

MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES

Over the past 16 years, 150 Municipal Police Forces have disappeared through mergers or other changes in population and policing needs throughout Ontario. The following figures show the reduction in the number of Police Forces during the years 1962 to 1977, inclusive:

1962 – 278	1970 – 205
1963 – 270	1971 – 179
1964 – 280	1972 – 179
1965 – 268	1973 – 162
1966 – 262	1974 – 131
1967 – 225	1975 – 128
1968 – 216	1976 – 128
1969 – 207	1977 – 128

During the year 1977, the number of Municipal Police Forces remained at 128.

The number of Municipalities which are under contract for Policing to the Ontario Provincial Police as per Section 62 (1) of the Police Act is 13.

Comparative Tables — Municipalities

	Jan. 1st, 1976	Jan. 1st, 1977	Jan. 1st, 1978
Metropolitan Areas	1	1	1
Regional Areas	9	9	9
Cities	24	24	24
Towns.	68	69	69
Townships	14	14	14
Villages	12	11	11
	<hr/> 128	<hr/> 128	<hr/> 128
Plus areas under contract to Ontario Provincial Police. . . .	14	14	13

Comparative Tables — Municipal Police Strength

	Jan. 1st, 1976	Jan. 1st, 1977	Jan. 1st, 1978
- 1 Man Forces	4	4	4
2 - 5 Man Forces	29	28	27
6 - 9 Man Forces	31	31	29
10 - 14 Man Forces	13	13	15
15 - 19 Man Forces	9	11	11
20 - 24 Man Forces	6	5	6
25- 49 Man Forces	9	9	9
50 - 99 Man Forces	10	10	9
100 & Man Forces	17	17	18
	<hr/> 128	<hr/> 128	<hr/> 128

Of the total number of organized Municipal Police Forces in the Province on January 1, 1978, 60 or 47 per cent represent forces of 9 members or less.

MUNICIPAL POLICE STRENGTH

As of December 31, 1977, the total Police strength of all Municipal Police Forces in the Province was 12,565 — an increase of 280 over the preceding year.

Included in the figure of 12,565 are 210 police women.

Over the past 16 years, the numerical strength of the Police Forces has been as follows:

1962 — 6,626	1970 — 8,826
1963 — 6,269	1971 — 9,265
1964 — 6,728	1972 — 9,757
1965 — 6,985	1973 — 10,384
1966 — 7,198	1974 — 11,095
1967 — 7,775	1975 — 11,812
1968 — 8,065	1976 — 12,285
1969 — 8,434	1977 — 12,565

From 1962 to 1977, the total strength of all Municipal Police Forces has increased from 6,626 to 12,565, an increase of 5,939 or 90%.

The above figures indicate Police strength only and are exclusive of clerical help or civilian personnel employed by Police Forces.

Civilians employed in various capacities total 2,860.

**Municipal Police Forces Personnel
(December 31, 1977)**

Total Authorized Strength of Municipal Forces	12,565
---	--------

Changes — 1977

Hired	1,143
Left Forces	546

Reasons for Leaving Force

Retired	109
Dismissed	21
Resignation Requested	53
Joined Another Force	83
Dissatisfied	57
Other Reasons	201
Deceased	22
Total	546

Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police

Zone Meetings — 1977

Zone #1

Atikokan	—	February 11, 1977
Fort Frances	—	May 20, 1977
Kenora	—	September 9, 1977
Thunder Bay	—	November 18, 1977

Zone #1-A

Sturgeon Falls	—	February 17, 1977
Timmins	—	May 19, 1977
Kirkland Lake	—	October 13, 1977

Zone #2

Brockville	—	February 16, 1977
Deep River	—	April 20, 1977
Trenton	—	October 19, 1977
Ottawa	—	December 13, 1977

Zone #3

Toronto	—	February 15, 1977
Toronto (R.C.M.P.)	—	May 10, 1977
Toronto	—	November 1, 1977
Toronto	—	December 14, 1977

Zone #4

Oakville	—	January 26, 1977
St. Catharines	—	April 27, 1977
Dundas	—	October 5, 1977

Zone #5

Hanover	—	February 27, 1977
Guelph	—	April 27, 1977
Walkerton	—	September 21, 1977
Fergus	—	November 30, 1977

Zone #6

Amherstburg	—	February 16, 1977
Aylmer	—	May 5, 1977
Petrolia	—	September 21, 1977
Clinton	—	November 16, 1977

Statistics — Ontario Municipal Police Forces

1977 Municipality	Equalized Assessment	Police Budget per \$'000 of Assessment	Population	Actual Police Strength	Police/ Population Index	Civilian Strength	Total Force Personnel	Total Force Personnel/ Population Index	Police Budget	Per Capita Cost
REGIONS										
Durham Region	\$ 2,473,173,000.	\$4.15	243,800	333	1/732	57	390	1/625	\$ 10,269,217.	\$42.12
Haldimand-Norfolk	907,484,000.	2.62	34,273	74	1/463	23	97	1/353	2,378,942.	69.41
Halton Region	2,423,766,000.	3.49	226,145	264	1/857	72	336	1/673	8,448,806.	37.36
Hamilton-Wentworth	3,906,183,000.	5.89	408,466	672	1/608	130	802	1/509	23,023,910.	56.37
Niagara Region	3,290,344,000.	4.85	362,388	544	1/666	114	658	1/551	15,961,933.	44.05
Peel Region	4,896,441,000.	3.53	401,300	571	1/703	125	696	1/577	17,299,290.	43.11
Sudbury Region	1,398,184,000.	4.80	166,767	233	1/716	47	280	1/596	6,705,390.	40.21
Waterloo Region	2,766,236,000.	4.56	291,164	426	1/683	87	513	1/568	12,624,254	43.36
York Region	2,674,181,000.	3.10	208,701	295	1/707	44	339	1/616	8,284,000.	39.69
Metropolitan Toronto	27,965,522,000.	5.54	2,224,188	5,397	1/412	1,344	6,741	1/330	154,900,000.	69.64

Statistics --- Ontario Municipal Police Forces

1977 Municipality	Equalized Assessment	Police Budget per \$'000 of Assessment	Population	Actual Police Strength	Police/ Population Index	Civilian Strength	Total Force Personnel	Total Force Personnel/ Population Index	Police Budget	Per Capita Cost
Cities										
Barrie	\$ 345,433,000.	3.51	34,694	45	1/771	10	55	1/631	\$ 1,213,973.	\$34.99
Belleville	275,831,000.	6.67	35,163	63	1/558	11	74	1/475	1,838,806.	52.29
Brantford	562,568,000.	6.04	68,890	104	1/662	28	132	1/522	3,399,645.	49.35
Brockville	161,502,000.	6.19	20,013	38	1/527	7	45	1/445	999,619.	49.95
Chatham	279,368,000.	6.44	39,116	63	1/621	6	69	1/567	1,800,000.	46.02
Cornwall	321,382,000.	5.80	46,087	66	1/698	12	78	1/591	1,864,737.	40.46
Guelph	647,205,000.	4.27	70,582	106	1/666	22	128	1/551	2,765,000.	39.17
Kingston	435,254,000.	6.91	61,021	101	1/604	19	120	1/509	3,008,802.	49.31
London	2,054,214,000.	5.12	251,146	311	1/807	132	443	1/567	10,518,800.	41.88
North Bay	366,639,000.	8.13	50,818	89	1/571	23	112	1/454	2,980,219.	58.64
Orillia	176,627,000.	6.32	24,000	37	1/649	10	47	1/511	1,116,050.	46.50
Ottawa	2,957,315,000.	6.02	309,000	591	1/523	179	770	1/401	17,805,345.	57.62
Owen Sound	156,439,000.	4.93	20,500	33	1/621	5	38	1/539	772,000.	37.66
Pembroke	91,870,000.	7.19	14,444	21	1/688	8	29	1/498	660,556.	45.73
Peterborough	550,005,000.	5.18	59,500	99	1/601	17	116	1/513	2,850,777.	47.91
St. Thomas	200,218,000.	5.35	27,307	43	1/635	7	50	1/546	1,070,577.	39.21

Statistics — Ontario Municipal Police Forces

1977 Municipality	Equalized Assessment	Police Budget per \$'000 of Assessment	Population	Actual Police Strength	Police/ Population Index	Civilian Strength	Total Force Personnel	Total Force Personnel/ Population Index	Police Budget	Per Capita Cost
CITIES - Cont.										
Sarnia	\$ 573,378,000.	\$4.27	56,000	97	1/577	11	108	1/519	\$ 2,447,296.	\$43.70
Sault Ste. Marie	628,760,000.	5.48	82,000	115	1/713	22	137	1/599	3,445,482.	42.02
Stratford	203,326,000.	5.42	25,000	42	1/595	14	56	1/446	1,101,747.	44.07
Thunder Bay	825,774,000.	5.63	109,558	180	1/609	29	209	1/524	4,651,500.	42.46
Timmins	279,302,000.	6.26	44,261	71	1/623	16	87	1/509	1,747,729.	39.49
Vanier	119,204,000.	9.28	20,146	35	1/576	8	43	1/469	1,106,275.	54.91
Windsor	2,003,225,000.	5.68	196,069	378	1/519	49	427	1/459	11,375,747.	58.02
Woodstock	236,829,000.	4.75	26,162	42	1/623	4	46	1/569	1,126,080.	43.04

Note 1 — Government subsidies are not deducted from the police budgets as above shown and these substantially reduce the incidence of taxation.

Note 2 — The above figures are calculated from the approved budgets. Some adjustment of these in terms of monies actually spent during the year will modify these figures slightly.

Ontario Police College Annual Report Calendar Year 1977

Although the demand for training for special and specialist courses was slightly higher than 1976, the number of recruits completing training dropped from 1,326 in 1976 to 809 in 1977. This resulted in a decrease in the student weeks provided from 18,408 in 1976 to 14,686 in 1977.

The drop in numbers of recruits appears to be mainly due to Provincial and Municipal Government budget restraints imposed on Police Forces throughout the Province.

A summary of the training provided for the past ten years is included in Appendix I.

New Building

At the beginning of 1977, we were using only Residence #1 which provides housing for 228 students. The only part of Phase One of the construction that was not completed at the beginning of 1977 was the Small Arms Range which was still under modification to improve air circulation. It was put into full use in March 1977.

Residence #2 was put into use March 14, 1977 and Residence #3 became available September 5, 1977 giving us housing for a total of 584 students.

In general, the new facilities have proven most satisfactory with only a few minor problems.

New Programs

The new program for Probationary Constables which commenced January 4, 1977 appears to have received favourable acceptance from the Forces throughout the Province.

The new Junior Command Training course commenced October 3, 1977. This program extends the length of training for first level supervisors from two weeks to five weeks.

The objective of this course is to prepare selected officers for advancement from subordinate position to that of a first level supervisor by training them in desirable attitudes and skills required to fulfill their responsibilities.

Function and Status	Dec. 1976	Dec. 1977
General Academic — Regular	14	14
General Academic — Seconded	22	17
General Academic — Total	36	31
Range, Drill & First Aid — Regular	3	2
— Seconded	2	2
— Contract	2	2
Range, Drill & First Aid — Total	7	6
Physical Program — Regular	0	1
— Seconded	3	3
— Contract	1	4
Physical Program — Total	4	8
Identification — Regular	2	2
— Seconded	1	0
Identification — Total	3	2
Command Training — Regular	0	0
— Seconded	0	2
Command Training — Total	0	2
Promotional Exams	1	1
TOTAL	51	50

Refer to Appendix 2

Cost of Training

The cost of training in calendar year 1977 rose to \$221.90 per student week, up from \$162.58 in the fiscal year 1976-77. This represents an increase of 36.5%. The method of calculating student week costs has been changed to a calendar year basis in this report to be consistent with other statistics presented.

Total estimated expenditure in 1977 was \$3,258,840 as against \$2,992,719 in 1976-77 an increase of only 8.9%. The difference in these two percentage figures can be explained largely by the drop in the number of student weeks, down to 14,686 in 1977 from 18,408 in 1976.

Salaries and benefits in 1977 increased approximately \$482,875 from their 1976 level. This was a consequence of increased instructional staff during the year as well as increased maintenance and other support services staff to meet the expanded operating needs of the new buildings.

Refer to Appendix 3

Appendix 1
Ontario Police College
Training Statistics — Last 10 Years

*These totals cover Period 1963-1977 inclusive

COURSE	No. Men Trained — Calendar Year										*TOTAL
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	
Recruit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1100
Recruit — Part "A"	652	753	967	1026	955	979	1249	1643	1311	—	11232
Recruit — Part "B"	764	652	935	831	928	1005	1200	1668	1326	334	10802
Recruit — Metro Branch	305	295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600
Prob/Constable Part "A"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	918	918
Prob/Constable Part "B"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	475	475
General P/Training "A"	147	125	118	114	105	81	—	—	—	—	1451
General P/Training "B"	67	49	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	228
General P/Training "B" (Sudbury Regional PF)	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	22	—	—	68
Supervisory	196	218	152	158	153	193	210	212	206	141	2248
Criminal Investigation	83	95	94	95	91	109	75	120	130	174	1308
Identification	—	—	12	34	26	21	36	34	23	30	216
Police Administration											
— Part "A"	32	25	31	25	28	33	30	32	35	24	431
— Part "B"	36	30	31	25	29	29	20	35	32	27	380
— Part "C"	23	35	34	23	29	27	20	29	30	39	302
Traffic Supervisor) OPC & Traffic Control) OTC	32 19	26 19	20 15	20 21	23 17	25 24	18 33	17 22	18 30	20 23	367 312
Traffic Law & Collision Investigation	22	28	28	28	27	29	24	—	—	30	216
Youthful Offender	—	—	—	—	21	24	18	21	31	32	147
Crowd Control	—	—	—	84	63	39	—	—	—	—	310
Methods of Instruction	—	—	—	—	16	9	—	—	33	31	89
Law Enforcement (MNR)	33	—	24	—	—	24	24	49	137	89	468
Refresher	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	33
Fraud Investigation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	38	73
Advanced Electronic Surveillance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	17
Junior Command	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	46

Appendix 1 (Cont.)
Ontario Police College
Training Statistics — Last 10 Years

*These totals cover Period 1963-1977 inclusive

COURSE	No. Men Trained — Calendar Year										*TOTAL
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	
Drug Investigation	—	—	—	—	—	66	64	19	32	—	181
Identification Refresher	—	—	—	—	—	12	11	9	23	12	67
B&W Photography	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	24
Colour Photography	—	—	—	—	—	12	10	—	41	11	74
Seminars:											
Senior Officers	58	39	50	38	36	39	35	34	28	38	489
Detective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
Criminal Intelligence	42	90	100	81	62	41	35	—	28	35	633
Youthful Offender	66	—	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	140
Drug Training	—	101	137	157	—	—	—	—	—	—	395
Ident/Supervisors	—	—	—	—	18	17	—	—	—	—	35
Forensic Laboratory	—	—	—	—	—	12	10	—	—	—	22
Identi-Kit	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	18	27	31	100
Technical Surveillance	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	39	37	103
Analysis & The Intelligence Process	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
Special Courses:											
Africans	—	24	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Highway Carrier (MT&C)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	22
Highway Carrier Refresher (MT&C)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	24
Ministry of Revenue (Gasoline Tax Branch)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
TOTALS:	2574	2604	2808	2797	2627	2895	3231	3984	3595	2694	36372

Appendix 2
Ontario Police College
Instructional Staff

December 1976		December 1977	
Position	Name	Position	Name
Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears	Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears
Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark	Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark
Assistant to Chief Instructor	1. G. Hunsperger 2. G. Skaftfeld	Assistant to Chief Instructor	1. G. Hunsperger 2. G. Skaftfeld
Academic Regular Staff	1. G. Cole 2. C. Copeland 3. J. Driver 4. R. Fruin 5. L. Godfree 6. R. Hill 7. H. Knight 8. D. Lagrandeur 9. J. Lukash 10. W. McBurnie 11. A. Smith 12. R. Strawson	Academic Regular Staff	1. G. Cole 2. C. Copeland 3. J. Driver 4. R. Fruin 5. L. Godfree 6. R. Hill 7. H. Knight 8. D. Lagrandeur 9. J. Lukash 10. W. McBurnie 11. A. Smith 12. R. Strawson
Academic Seconded	1. J. Adkin (Windsor) 2. G. Ast (Metro Tor.) 3. G. Barry (North Bay) 4. R. Brock (Brantford) 5. G. Davies (Metro Tor.) 6. W. Ewing (O.P.P.) 7. R. Gillam (Metro Tor.)	Academic Seconded	1. J. Adkin (Windsor) 2. G. Ast (Metro Tor.) 3. G. Barry (North Bay) 4. W. Bowie (Niagara Reg.) 5. L. Briden (O.P.P.) 6. L. Dawson (Ham. Went. Reg.) 7. D. Diggon (Niagara Reg.)

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Ontario Police College
Instructional Staff

December 1976		December 1977	
Position	Name	Position	Name
Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears	Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears
Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark	Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark
Assistant to Chief Instructor	1. G. Hunsperger 2. G. Skafffeld	Assistant to Chief Instructor	1. G. Hunsperger 2. G. Skafffeld
Academic Seconded Continued	8. N. Hagman (Windsor) 9. K. Kinghorn (Sault Ste. Marie) 10. W. Latham (O.P.P.) 11. C. Marriott (Niagara Reg.) 12. N. McMillan (Metro Tor.) 13. K. Moffat (Windsor) 14. C. Paul (Ham. Went. Reg.) 15. R. Phibbs (Sarnia) 16. H. Pym (London) 17. J. Sims (Niagara Reg.) 18. B. Turnbull (Peel Reg.) 19. M. Turner (Metro Tor.) 20. K. Vallentgoed (Niagara Reg.) 21. M. Van Weert (London) 22. R. Westphal (Waterloo Reg.)	Academic Seconded Continued	8. W. Ewing (O.P.P.) 9. R. Gillam (Metro Tor.) 10. N. Hagman (Windsor) 11. M. Hanmer (Ham. Went. Reg.) 12. K. Kinghorn (Sault Ste. Marie) 13. W. Latham (O.P.P.) 14. D. Parker (London) 15. R. Phibbs (Sarnia) 16. M. Turner (Metro Tor.) 17. M. Van Weert (London)

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Ontario Police College
Instructional Staff

December 1976		December 1977	
Position	Name	Position	Name
Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears	Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears
Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark	Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark
Assistant to Chief Instructor	1. G. Hunsperger 2. G. Skaftfeld	Assistant to Chief Instructor	1. G. Hunsperger 2. G. Skaftfeld
Range, Drill & First Aid Regular	1. G. Barber 2. R. Gavin 3. R. Prettie	Range, Drill & First Aid Regular	1. G. Barber 2. R. Prettie
Range, Drill & First Aid Seconded	1. P. Booth (Metro Tor.) 2. R. Brown (O.P.P.)	Range, Drill & First Aid Seconded	1. H. Adamson (O.P.P.) 2. A. Read (Metro Tor.)
Range, Drill & First Aid Contract	1. J. Dewan 2. R. Hipgrave	Range, Drill & First Aid Contract	1. J. Dewan 2. R. Hipgrave
Physical Programs Regular	1. Vacancy	Physical Programs Regular	1. J. Slavin
Physical Programs Seconded	1. G. Andress (Waterloo Reg.) 2. D. Hogan (North Bay) 3. J. Slavin (O.P.P.)	Physical Programs Seconded	1. G. Andress (Waterloo Reg.) 2. C. Bouwman (O.P.P.) 3. D. Hogan (North Bay)
Physical Programs Contract	1. J. Hagen	Physical Programs Contract	1. J. Birch 2. P. DeLeeuw 3. S. Gilmour 4. B. Lowry

Appendix 2
Ontario Police College
Instructional Staff

December 1976		December 1977	
Position	Name	Position	Name
Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears	Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears
Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark	Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark
Assistant to Chief Instructor	1. G. Hunsperger 2. G. Skaftfeld	Assistant to Chief Instructor	1. G. Hunsperger 2. G. Skaftfeld
Identification Regular	1. D. Guttman 2. H. Tuthill	Identification Regular	1. D. Guttman 2. H. Tuthill
Identification Seconded	1. S. Raybould (O.P.P.)	Identification Seconded	0
Command Training Seconded	0	Command Training Seconded	1. G. Lees (Peel Reg.) 2. R. Russell (Metro Tor.)
Promotional Exams	1. D. Trask	Promotional Exams	1. D. Trask
TOTAL INSTRUCTORS	51	TOTAL INSTRUCTORS	50

Appendix 3
Ontario Police College
Cost of Training Per Student Week
Last Five Years

Year	Student Weeks of Training	Cost Fiscal Year	Cost Per Student Week
1973	15,007	\$1,252,516.00	\$ 83.46
1974	16,726	\$1,643,619.90	\$ 98.27
1975	22,127	\$2,230,051.58	\$100.78
1976	18,408	\$2,992,719.00	\$162.58
Cost/Calendar Year			
1977	14,686	\$3,258,840.00	\$221.90

Ontario Provincial Police

The Ontario Provincial Police is responsible for policing those areas of Ontario which are not covered by municipal forces; maintaining a criminal investigation branch; maintaining highway traffic patrols, and enforcing the province's liquor laws.

The objective of the OPP is to provide uniform and impartial law enforcement in all areas of the province under its jurisdiction and to render aid and services, upon request, to other law enforcement agencies.

Policing services in 1977 were provided over some 992,957 square kilometres of rural area and on 22,032 kilometres of King's Highway and also responsible for policing the vast majority of the 174,000 square kilometres of Ontario's waterways. In addition the Force policed thirteen municipalities on a contract basis.

As of 31 December 1977 the Force had a strength of 4,010 uniformed members and 1,157 civilian personnel.

In 1977 the Force handled 86,348 actual non-traffic criminal occurrences, a decrease of 5.8 per cent over 1976. Crimes against persons decreased by 10.8 per cent and there were seven fewer homicide offences. Crimes against property decreased by 4.6 per cent with theft and breaking and entering each showing significant decreases.

During 1977, 25,498 Criminal Code charges were laid against 21,952 persons. In addition, 27,298 charges were laid against 18,466 persons in connection with driving offences under the Criminal Code. A total of 390,361 charges under the Highway Traffic Act were laid against 378,812 persons.

There were 3,991 charges laid relating to offences under federal statutes other than the Criminal Code and the Narcotic Control Act. Cases under the Canada Shipping Act and the Indian Act accounted for the majority.

The volume of provincial statute enforcement work totalled 433,459 summonses or arrests. Traffic and liquor cases accounted for almost 96 per cent of the work in this category.

Dealing with traffic, the number of accidents increased by 3.2 per cent. Fatal accidents decreased by 5.8 per cent and the number of accidents resulting in personal injury increased by 7.6 per cent. In spite of these changes, fatal and injury categories were still below

the 1975 level. Enforcement, decreased speed limits and use of seat belts would appear to be contributing factors in the overall reduction.

As a result of expansion of Regional Policing in the Niagara Peninsula, No. 4 District Headquarters, Niagara Falls, was closed effective 31 December 1977. This was preceded by the closing of Smithville Detachment and Crystal Beach Detachment, 30 September 1977. The remaining detachments in the former No. 4 District, St. Catharines, Welland, Cayuga and Niagara Falls will continue to provide policing services in their respective areas and be administered by No. 3 District Headquarters, Burlington.

Two new detachments, Manotick and West Carleton were opened 1 November 1977 to provide improved policing services in the Regional Municipality of Carleton.

The Detachment Planning Program was expanded and is now operating in twelve districts. These districts contain over 77 per cent of the detachments and about 72 per cent of the personnel of the Force so the program is 75 per cent implemented. This program and its application of selective enforcement is considered to be a contributing factor towards the reduction in crime and the reduction in traffic collisions.

The study of Citizen's Band (CB) radio will be continued into 1978 as part of an overall communications study.

Policy Analysis Secretariat

A policy analysis secretariat serves the Commissioner's office in the development of, or response to, policy initiatives in order to assist in a more effective decision making process.

OPERATIONS

Field

Field personnel carry out law enforcement duties in all areas of the province where policing is the direct responsibility of the Force. Generally, this includes traffic, crime, liquor and the enforcement of certain federal and provincial statutes. Management of the traffic law enforcement program is the responsibility of the Traffic Division. Where necessary, special investigative assistance is provided in all areas of activity by the Special Services Division.

Indian Policing Services

Band Constables

In this program, Indians from various Indian reservations in the province are appointed special constables and they carry out necessary law enforcement duties on their reserves. The OPP administers the program and we also act to some degree as supervisors.

Indian Policing

Regular Force personnel carry out law enforcement duties on other Indian reservations and settlements throughout the province where there are no band constables. The OPP maintains a regular detachment on the Grassy Narrows Reservation and sub-detachments on the Shoal Lake and Islington reservations and utilizes two aircraft to patrol the north-eastern and northwestern sections of the province.

District Identification Units

District identification personnel attended at the scene of 7,401 criminal occurrences and 354 traffic accident occurrences. A total of 6,171 latent fingerprints were found at scenes of crime, resulting in the subsequent identification of 274 persons.

Each district identification unit is responsible for investigating reports of bombs or infernal devices and their subsequent disposal. Personnel responded in 252 occurrences pertaining to explosives.

They made successful comparison of footwear and tire impressions, broken glass, metal and torn paper exhibits in 111 instances. In addition, there were 557 charts and crime scene drawings made for presentation in the courts.

Tactics and Rescue Units

Five tactics and rescue units are strategically located throughout the province at London, Downsview, Kingston, North Bay and Thunder Bay. Their purpose is to deal effectively with barricaded gunmen or individuals or groups bent on sniping, hijacking, kidnapping, terrorism or hostage taking. In addition, to providing support service for our field operations, they are also available to assist other police forces upon request.

Underwater Search and Recovery

The OPP underwater search and recovery teams, located in sixteen of our seventeen districts, now consist of forty-two fully equipped members. The teams were utilized on 282 occasions during the year, primarily in the recovery of drowning victims and the locating of evidence for use in criminal prosecutions.

Police Helicopter Section

The helicopter section, consisting of two four-seater Bell "Jet Ranger" machines and five Force-member pilots, is based in Toronto. Each helicopter is fully equipped and is used in all aspects of law enforcement and in search and rescue assignments. The helicopters were utilized in 627 occurrences during 1977.

Canine Search and Rescue Teams

The OPP has twelve canine search and rescue teams, one each at London, Burlington, Barrie, Peterborough, Long Sault, North Bay, Thessalon, Cochrane, Thunder Bay and Dryden, and two teams at Mount Forest.

Each team has inter-district responsibility and is utilized in searching for wanted or missing persons and caches of stolen property. Nine of the teams are trained in narcotics detection.

The teams responded to 874 occurrences during the year. In addition, because of public interest the teams presented 220 public demonstrations.

Pipes and Drums Band

The band has a strength of twenty uniformed members. During 1977, it played at forty-nine engagements before audiences of an estimated 2,000,000 and in addition appeared on national and local television.

OPP Auxiliary Police

The authorized strength of the OPP Auxiliary is 544. As of 31 December 1977 the actual strength was 478. There are seventeen units with a complement of thirty-two members each, located in districts one to twelve. Each unit is under the direction of a regular Force member. Auxiliary personnel receive training which covers all aspects of the police function. During 1977, auxiliary members served a total of 56,000 hours assisting regular members of the Force.

Special Services

The Special Services Division of the OPP is staffed with personnel specially trained in specific areas of crime detection and investigative techniques. Members of six branches within the division provide assistance to members of the Force and municipal police forces.

Anti-Rackets

“White Collar” crime including diversified rackets, fraudulent schemes, and the manufacture and distribution throughout Ontario of counterfeit and forged instruments such as payroll cheques, money orders, bonds, credit cards and currency, are investigated by anti-rackets personnel.

Dealing with all aspects of this responsibility, 528 new investigations were commenced during the year, some of which were very complex and time consuming. A total of 5,923 actual offences were covered in 747 charges laid in 1977 against 125 persons.

The total loss to victims in the cases investigated during the year was \$13,604,443. In a large number of investigations where there was insufficient evidence to prove criminal intent, adjustments were effected to the satisfaction of complainants.

In Ontario during the year, a total of \$143,500 in counterfeit currency was seized prior to the public being victimized.

Auto-Theft

Expert assistance is provided to all Ontario police forces in the investigation of organized vehicle theft rings and the identification of vehicles, the particulars of which may be in doubt. An example of the latter was the identification of sixty-one vehicles through the restoration of obliterated serial numbers.

During 1977, 145 investigations relating to vehicles and 693 miscellaneous investigations were conducted which resulted in thirty-five prosecutions and the recovery of stolen property worth \$393,950.

Intelligence

The objective of this function is to gather information concerning major criminal activity, and through the intelligence process, identify criminal leaders, associates and their activities. Information is then disseminated to the appropriate enforcement body for further action.

Organized crime is investigated in conjunction with other intelligence officers and police forces nationally and internationally.

A total of 1,295 investigations were conducted in 1977.

Criminal Investigation

Detective inspectors of the Criminal Investigation Branch investigate the more serious types of crime such as murder, kidnapping, rape, and armed robbery.

Investigators were detailed to 368 assignments during the year including the investigation of thirty-four murders, eight of which were committed in municipal police jurisdictions.

Security

This function was established to provide protection from subversive elements in the maintenance of public order. The branch is also responsible for providing appropriate security for ranking officials of government and other persons. In addition, the branch has responsibility for administrative supervision of the Ontario Government Protective Service whose initial responsibility is protection of government property and preservation of the peace in government buildings.

Special Investigations

The special investigations function includes anti-gambling, pornography investigations, liquor laws enforcement, and drug enforcement activities.

Drug Enforcement

The role of the OPP in drug enforcement is to provide assistance to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by having field members investigate routine drug occurrences. A special 35 member unit from special Services Division has been assigned to full-time drug enforcement duties in joint-forces operations in various areas of the province. During the year, this special 35 member unit conducted 4,885 investigations resulting in 2,053 charges.

Anti-Gambling

This section assists in the investigation of disorderly houses, lotteries, and in keeping gambling under control. In 1977, 115 investigations were conducted into disorderly houses and related offences, and seventy-eight charges were laid. On 1 August 1977, two members of the Anti-Gambling section were assigned to a special unit to investigate specific allegations of criminal offences which the Ontario Racing Commission brings to their attention.

Liquor Laws Enforcement

Specially trained investigators in the liquor laws enforcement field respond to requests for investigations initiated by the Liquor Control Board, the Liquor Licence Board, municipal police departments, crown attorneys, or Force personnel. There were 1,241 requests for investigations in 1977.

Pornography

A joint forces operation between the OPP and the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force was organized in 1975 for the purpose of investigating the supply and distribution of pornographic material throughout Ontario. The project members are involved in investigations, gathering and analysis of intelligence, organized crime data gathering, prosecutions, training and education as these matters relate to obscene material. During 1977, project members were involved in 83 investigations.

Traffic

The Traffic Division is responsible for developing, co-ordinating and implementing various enforcement programs, such as selective enforcement through the use of regular patrols, radar, aircraft and special traffic enforcement vehicles. These methods are programmed in an effort to control the level of motor vehicle accidents in all areas, with emphasis being placed on areas experiencing a high ratio of accidents.

Motor Vehicle Accidents — Highways

In 1977, OPP personnel investigated a total of 75,846 highway accidents. Of that number, 43,595 were of the reportable property damage type (damage in excess of \$200.), 11,265 were non-reportable type (damage under \$200.), 20,219 involved injury to 33,080 persons and 767 were fatal accidents resulting in the deaths of 918 persons.

The total of 75,846 accidents is an increase of 3.2 per cent from the 1976 total of 73,461. The number of personal injury accidents is an increase of 7.6 per cent from the 1976 total of 18,798. Fatal accidents decreased by 5.8 per cent from the 1976 total of 814. The number of persons killed decreased by 94 or 9.3 per cent from the 1976 total of 1,012 persons.

Highway Traffic Enforcement — General

In 1977, a total of 413,614 charges were laid by the Force under the provisions of The Highway Traffic Act and those sections of the Criminal Code dealing with driving offences. Warnings issued totalled 421,468.

Offences under the Criminal Code relating to the condition of 12,364 drivers through use of intoxicants, accounted for 21,683 of the total number of charges. This is an increase of 1,040 over 1976.

There were 380,914 cases processed through the courts (not including Criminal Code related traffic offences) in 1977 (this figure includes cases not disposed of in 1976) resulting in 361,296 convictions. This reflects a conviction rate of 95 per cent and indicates that the charges were of good quality and were properly prepared and presented to the courts.

To assist in controlling high speed driving on our highways during the year, members of the Force operated one hundred and twenty-two radar units on a selective basis for a total of 138,686 hours. Relating to the use of radar equipment, a total of 140,006 charges were laid and 45,473 warnings issued.

A total of 481 members of the Force have been appointed as qualified technicians to operate ninety-nine breathalyzer units located at strategic points throughout the Province.

Highway Traffic Enforcement — Air Patrol

The OPP operate four aircraft on a charter basis out of London, Burlington, Downsview and Belleville. This provides for aerial surveillance of 690 kilometres of provincial highway which is specially marked for this type of enforcement.

Enforcement from the air in 1977 resulted in 14,326 hazardous moving driving charges being laid and 1,039 warnings issued. Contact was made with a motorist on an average of once every six minutes. In addition to this activity, the aircraft patrol rendered assistance in four investigations of various nature.

Snow Vehicle Accidents

The Number of accidents involving snow vehicles decreased in 1977 to 537 compared to 730 in 1976. The number of persons killed in snow vehicle mishaps decreased to 25 from 32 in 1976. Persons injured decreased, 341 in 1977 compared to 400 in 1976. A total of 2,679 charges were laid resulting from violations in the use of snow vehicles.

Seat Belt Enforcement

In 1977 a total of 31,346 charges were laid by the Force under the provisions of The Highway Traffic Act relating to seat belts. This is an increase of 24,663 charges over the 6,683 charges laid in 1976. A total of 66,296 warnings were issued.

Management Services

Staff Inspections

The new inspection process implemented in January, 1976 continued to be utilized in 1977. It provides a continuing formal inspection of all supervisory and command levels. The role of the Staff Superintendents in the Staff Inspections Branch changed to an audit function. Sixteen such audits were carried out throughout the year.

Staff Inspections personnel also audited management supervisory and operational functions to ensure that programs are carried out as intended. The team approach to an audit of this type of activity was implemented during the last quarter of 1977. It is expected that as the team concept evolves, it will become a more effective means of auditing Force programs.

Planning and Research Branch

This function provides comprehensive management and consulting services to all divisions of the Force. It is also responsible for controlling the method and mode of all information of an administrative and operational nature disseminated within the Force.

Included in the Planning and Research Branch function is the data processing activity and statistical analysis. The former is utilized to record and process operational and administrative data to identify criminals and to aid management in making decisions in the control and deployment of resources. The latter provides for meaningful analysis to management of all operational statistics to aid in the direction of the police effort.

The Records Management Section was transferred to Planning and Research Branch in May 1977. This section provides staff advisory services in records management to the Ministry as a whole.

A large number of special projects were commenced or continued by other areas within the planning function, such as the further development and dissemination of the various parts of our Police Orders system. Two manuals, "The Disaster Procedures Manual", and "Records Maintenance Manual" were completed during the year.

Properties

The properties function provides co-ordinating services to all agencies within the Ministry for buildings, properties, leasing, parking, and telephone requirements.

The Indian Policing Program (accommodation for fly-in patrols) was entered on the Multi-Year Program and accommodation has been made available for Force use, by purchasing, constructing or building additions at Attawapiskat, Moose Factory Island, Minaki, Fort Severn, Winisk, Landsdowne House, Fort Albany, Fort Hope and Big Trout Lake.

A total of nineteen houses and two mobile homes were purchased or constructed for Force personnel at Chapleau, Warren, Armstrong, Little Current, Still River, Manitowaning, Spanish, Hornepayne, White River, Geraldton and Schreiber. The purchase or construction of a further seven houses is in the site search or negotiation stage at Red Lake, Nakina, Schreiber and Whitney.

The surplus housing program was finalized by turning over fifty-eight units to the Ministry of Government Services for disposal.

Registration

Private Investigators and Security Guards

The OPP has a responsibility to investigate and license all persons who are employed in Ontario as private investigators and security guards. The responsibility includes the licensing of agencies by whom they are employed. The objective is to ensure the highest possible standard for agencies and their personnel.

As of 31 December 1977 there were 295 agencies licensed under the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act. Licenses issued to individuals totalled 24,580. Fees collected amounted to \$293,765.

Firearms

The OPP controls the issuing of firearm permits in certain areas of the province in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code.

A total of 20,997 firearm registration were processed. Permits issued to carry a restricted firearm totalled 5,508. There were 4,314 permits issued to minors, and twenty-four permits issued to sell at retail.

Twelve new shooting clubs were approved in 1977. The number of shooting clubs in Ontario now stands at 274.

Staff Development

Career Management

This function is responsible for the recruitment of uniformed members of the Force, the operation of the Force promotional process, the performance review system, and career related activities such as on-the-job development and managerial education, and career counselling.

The first process in the new Promotional System was initiated during the past year with 216 Corporals being assessed as promotable. These members were issued with a home-study program with a managerial focus. The candidates subsequently wrote an examination with the highest 50 members being eligible for promotion. These 50 members also were administered a battery of psychological tests with career counselling to follow in the new year. An on-the-job developmental program was inaugurated for these successful candidates with the aim to give these future managers practical experience in their future positions.

In addition, a Corporal Development Course was developed. This course has as its focus all aspects of supervision as well as basic managerial concepts. A trial group of 40 constables eligible for promotion attended the course in November with very positive assessment.

In December 1977, announcements were made to Force members for the Constable to Corporal and Sergeant to Commissioned Rank Promotional Processes, both of which will be commenced during 1978.

A total of 112 members of the Force were promoted to higher rank during the year.

In 1977, 1,392 applications for appointment to the Force were received. Of that number, 1,191 were from males and 201 were from female applicants.

Manpower Administration

Personnel in this area are responsible for the Force manpower inventory system; the maintenance of all internal personnel records; preparation of routine orders; special research projects, and the monitoring of recruitment and training programs.

Work continued on the Computerized Personnel inventory System developed during 1976. This system went into operation on 1 April 1977 after all personnel and complement data had been entered onto the computer.

Staff Relations

This function encompasses the handling of employees with non-disciplinary problems. This includes counselling on the methods of solving the employee's problems relating to the excessive use of alcohol, emotional and medical problems, credit problems and, generally, matters which are affecting the employee's efficient performance.

Staff relations personnel also correlate the collection of all data concerning labour relations for purposes of assisting in preparing amendments to the Memorandum of Understanding. They also prepare background data for defence in grievances submitted by the Ontario Provincial Police Association.

Personnel also maintain liaison with the Personnel Services Branch of the Ministry of the Solicitor General on matters arising out of the legislation affecting employee relations.

Due to financial constraints, the employee safety program that was to be undertaken in 1977, was held in abeyance for future consideration.

Training

The OPP Training and Development Centre at 291 Sherbourne Street, Toronto, provides the initial training of recruits appointed to the Force and the training of members of the OPP in specialized responsibilities. A continuing program of in-service training in all aspects of policing is also carried out. Arrangements are made by the Centre for required training at the Ontario Police College at Aylmer as well as training beyond the scope of our facilities.

Honours and Awards

Sixty members of the Force were commended for excellent performance, three Certificates of Valour were presented, and one member received the Ontario Medal for Police Bravery. Thirty Commissioner's Citations were awarded to private individuals or associations. Twenty years of service with the Force is recognized by presentation of the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal; one-hundred and eleven members passed the 20 year milestone in their careers. One-hundred and twenty-five members of the Force received the Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal.

Staff Services

Records

The records area functions as a central repository of records relating to the operation of the Force in connection with administrative, crime, and traffic matters. The activity includes recording and disseminating data on crime and criminals to assist in identifying the perpetrators of unsolved crime.

There is also technical and specialised services relating to criminal identification such as forensic fingerprint analysis, drafting and crime scene drawing, and photography. The supply of photographic and identification equipment to district headquarters and detachments across the province, and the procurement, supply and maintenance of communications and radar equipment in use by the Force, is also the responsibility of the branch, as is varityping, printing and mail services.

During 1977, the Ontario Provincial Police became the first police force in the world to purchase and utilize a 15 watt Argon ion laser for the detection of fingerprint evidence. The original research was done by the Forces' Forensic Identification Services Section in conjunction with the Xerox Research Centre.

Telecommunications

The objective of this activity is to provide instant transmittal of information essential for police operations. In order to accomplish this, the OPP has a

radio system comprised of 112 fixed stations, eleven transportable stations, ten automatic repeater stations, and 1,565 mobile stations installed in automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, boats and aircraft. In addition, 221 portable transceivers and 114 monitor receivers are located at strategic locations across the province. The radio system logged a total of 6,903,107 messages in 1977.

On 1 November 1977, the Ontario Provincial Police Teletype Network was changed from Telex to a system known as Telenet. This is a private wire system which is computer controlled. The Force has a total of 32 terminals on this network. Together the two systems handled a total of 87,481 messages during the year.

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) terminals continue to be a great asset to the Force. Two detachments which were equipped with terminals closed in 1977. One of the terminals was relinquished and the other was transferred to the Registration Branch as an additional unit to enhance their operations. The OPP now has a total of 116 CPIC terminals which processed 6,920,091 transactions during the year.

During 1976 the Police Automated Registration Information System (PARIS) located at OPP General Headquarters became operational to handle motor vehicle license information enquiries from Police agencies across Canada. During 1977, 1,422,000 enquiries were handled through this computer. It was also expanded during the year to include VIN and various searches by specific date and became operational 24 hours a day.

Quartermaster Stores

Quartermaster Stores procure, stock and distribute uniforms and equipment to members of the Force, the Ontario Government Protection Service, Auxiliary Police, and special constables assigned to Indian policing. The Stores is also responsible for procuring and issuing office supplies and stationery needs, and maintaining a repository of seized offensive weapons.

Transport

The transport activity is responsible for providing and maintaining mobile and related equipment to meet the transportation needs of the Force.

In 1977 the Force operated 1,962 transport units that included automobiles, trucks, buses, snow vehicles, motorcycles, watercraft, and aircraft. The motor vehicles travelled 97,354,403 kilometres during the year, our marine and snow equipment logged 19,810 hours, our fixed wing aircraft logged 1,548 hours and our helicopters logged 2,146 hours.

The acquisition of vehicles, on a tender basis, and the subsequent disposal of them is the responsibility of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

Community Services

Community Services strives to instill in the minds of the public, correct attitudes toward safety, toward crime prevention, and to project an awareness of the Force through the preparation and dissemination of information relating to Force activities. There is also sound and effective police-media-community relations.

During 1977, community services personnel throughout Ontario had personal contact with 905,147 people. The figure does not include the general public who visited the many OPP static displays located at fall fairs, shopping plazas, and career expositions to name but a few.

This function is also responsible for the administrative processing of all complaints against members of the Force and complaints regarding policing services. The operation of the "Commissioner's Citation Program" is another area of responsibility. This program is a vehicle whereby members of the general public can be recognized for their services or assistance to not only the police but to the public at large.



Appendix B

OPP Districts, Jurisdiction, Detachments

District	Jurisdiction	Detachments
No. 1 Chatham	Counties of Essex, Lambton and Kent	Chatham, Belle River(M), Blenheim(M), Essex, Forest, Gosfield South Twp.(M), Grand Bend(S), Malden Twp.(M), Merlin, Petrolia, Pelee Island(S), Pinery Park, Ridgetown, Ridgetown(M), Rondeau Provincial Park(S), Sombra, Tecumseh(M), Wallaceburg, Wheatley(M).
No. 2 London	Counties of Elgin, Middlesex and Oxford	London, Dutton, Glencoe, Lucan, Parkhill, Port Burwell, St. Thomas, Strathroy, Tillsonburg, Woodstock.
No. 3 Burlington	Regional Municipalities of Hamilton-Wentworth, Halton, part of Haldimand-Norfolk, and the County of Brant	Burlington, Brantford, Brantford Twp.(M), Long Point Provincial Park(S), Milton, Simcoe, Waterdown, Norfolk.
No. 4 Niagara Falls	Regional Municipality of Niagara and part of Haldimand-Norfolk	Niagara Falls, Cayuga, St. Catharines, Welland.
No. 5 Downsview	Regional Municipalities of York, Peel, and part of Durham	Downsview, Brechin, Oak Ridges, Port Credit, Sibbald Point Provincial Park(S), Snelgrove, Whitby.
No. 6 Mount Forest	Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Counties of Bruce, Grey, Huron, Perth and Wellington	Mount Forest, Exeter, Goderich, Guelph, Kincardine, Kitchener, Lion's Head, Listowel, Markdale, Meaford, Owen Sound, Sauble Beach(S), Seaforth, Sebringville, Tobermory(S), Walkerton, Wiarton, Wingham.
No. 7 Barrie	Regional Municipality of Muskoka, Counties of Dufferin and Simcoe	Barrie, Alliston, Bala, Bracebridge, Bradford, Elmvale, Huntsville, Midland, Orillia, Shelburne, Stayner, Wasaga Beach.
No. 8 Peterborough	Part of the Regional Municipality of Durham, Counties of Northumberland, Peterborough, Victoria and Haliburton	Peterborough, Apsley, Brighton, Campbellford, Campbellford(M), Cobocok, Cobourg, Lindsay, Millbrook, Minden, Newcastle.
No. 9 Belleville	Counties of Frontenac, Prince Edward, Hastings and Lennox and Addington	Belleville, Amherstview, Bancroft, Kaladar, Kingston, Madoc, Napanee, Picton, Sharbot Lake.
No. 10 Perth	Counties of Grenville, Lanark, Leeds and Renfrew	Perth, Almonte(M), Brockville, Gananoque, Kemptville, Killaloe, Pembroke, Prescott, Renfrew, Rolphoton, Westport, Whitney.

No. 11 Long Sault	Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carlton, Counties of Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, Russel and Stormont	Long Sault, Casselman, Hawkesbury, Lancaster, Manotik, Maxville, Morrisburg, Ottawa, Rockcliffe Park(M), Rockland, West Carlton, Winchester.
No. 12 North Bay	Territorial Districts of Parry Sound, Nipissing and Timiskaming	North Bay, Burk's Falls, Elk Lake, Englehart, Haileybury, Kirkland Lake, Mattawa, McGarry Twp.(M), Parry Sound, Powassan, Still River, Sturgeon Falls, Temagami, Virginiatown.
No. 13 Sudbury	Regional Municipality of Sudbury, Territorial Districts of Sudbury and Manitoulin Island	Sudbury, Chapleau, Dowling, Espanola, Foleyet, Gogama, Gore Bay, Killarney, Little Current, Manitowaning, Mindemoya, Noelville, Warren.
No. 14 Sault Ste. Marie	Territorial District of Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie, Blind River, Dubreuilville, Elliot Lake, Hornepayne, Spanish, Thessalon, Wawa, White River.
No. 15 South Porcupine	Territorial District of Cochrane	South Porcupine, Cochrane, Hearst, Iroquois Falls, Kapuskasing, Matheson, Moosonee, Smooth Rock Falls.
No. 16 Thunder Bay	Territorial District of Thunder Bay	Thunder Bay, Armstrong, Beardmore, Geraldton, Kakabeka Falls, Longlac, Manitouwadge, Marathon, Nakina, Nipigon, Schreiber, Shabaqua, Upsala.
No. 17 Kenora	Territorial Districts of Kenora and Rainy River	Kenora, Atikokan, Central Patricia, Dryden, Ear Falls, Emo, Grassy Narrows, Ignace, Minaki, Nestor Falls, Rainy River, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout, Sioux Narrows, Vermilion Bay. Shoal Lake and Islington sub-detachments.

(S) indicates a summer detachment.

(M) indicates a municipal detachment.

APPENDIX C

Crime and Traffic Occurrences Summary

	Actual Occurrences		% Change
	1976	1977	
Crimes Against Persons	9,347	8,339	-10.8
Murder, Manslaughter, Infanticide	42	30	-28.6
Attempted Murder	19	24	+ 26.3
Other Crimes Against Persons	9,286	8,285	-10.8
Crimes Against Property	50,821	48,519	-4.5
Fraud	3,080	2,993	-2.8
Theft of Motor Vehicle	3,139	3,120	-0.6
Breaking and Entering	18,173	17,083	-6.0
Other Criminal Code (Non-traffic)	31,534	29,490	-6.5
Total	91,702	86,348	-5.8
Clearance Rate	40.3	42.0	
	Accidents		% Change
	1976	1977	
Total Highway Accidents	73,461	75,846	+ 3.2
Fatal Accidents	814	767	-5.8
Personal Injury Accidents	18,798	20,219	+ 7.6

Appendix D

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Reported (By District)

Offense	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	3	1	0	2	0	8	1	5	1	2	3	2	3	0	2	3	3	39
Attempted Murder	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	2	3	0	0	2	4	3	1	1	25
Sex Offences	57	54	38	36	14	63	99	73	56	27	44	49	21	29	21	23	50	754
Assaults	846	508	432	206	146	617	912	713	572	525	451	528	427	325	427	511	939	9085
Robbery	27	21	42	14	7	15	36	31	41	12	21	15	6	9	5	9	13	324
Breaking and Entering	1728	853	689	454	331	1589	2565	2411	1444	1264	1196	1323	648	601	675	718	1135	19624
Theft Motor Vehicle	448	284	272	122	71	395	499	351	277	189	323	202	117	104	160	180	172	4166
Theft Over \$200	544	361	252	160	137	564	830	595	464	389	482	398	196	218	203	238	471	6502
Theft Under \$200	1867	1239	899	585	462	1922	3009	1815	1828	1217	1401	1191	569	585	822	796	1116	21323
Have Stolen Goods	64	75	59	30	33	115	163	75	77	38	98	73	39	40	34	92	67	1172
Frauds	262	217	314	72	84	449	524	263	453	189	166	219	105	87	94	120	217	3835
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
Gaming & Betting	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	13
Offensive Weapons	128	52	65	34	26	83	196	114	101	91	92	97	73	43	60	62	137	1454
Other	3383	2126	1769	1095	830	3224	3722	2983	2529	1762	2269	1877	1115	883	1080	1344	1893	33864
Totals	9358	5794	4833	2811	2141	9048	12557	9432	7845	5709	6548	5977	3322	2929	3567	4098	6216	102185

Criminal Offences (Traffic) Reported (By District)

Criminal Negligence																		
— Causing Death	1	1	1	0	2	0	3	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	15	33
— Bodily Harm	2	2	0	3	0	0	6	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	21
— Operating Motor Vehicle	5	9	5	2	5	6	10	9	3	3	6	4	1	2	1	3	3	77
Fail to Remain	121	87	150	45	259	162	211	149	100	85	126	59	55	44	63	50	58	1824
Dangerous Driving	53	31	61	23	85	77	65	73	64	39	50	27	46	19	25	19	20	777
Refusing Breathalyzer	50	56	93	52	132	92	148	67	91	74	64	39	42	22	20	43	23	1108
Over 80 mgs Alcohol or Driving While Impaired	785	673	745	403	1304	947	1374	868	1016	689	744	534	725	380	293	483	401	12364
Driving While Disqualified	292	341	262	95	512	480	486	222	318	207	208	144	205	168	53	133	118	4244
Totals	1309	1200	1317	623	2299	1764	2303	1391	1595	1098	1200	807	1076	637	455	734	640	20448

Note: Data displayed represents the scoring by uniform crime reporting procedures.

“Refusing Breathalyzer” information was found to be in error in the 1976 report. Corrected figures may be obtained by contacting the Planning and Research Branch.

Appendix E

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Actual (By District)

Offence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	3	1	0	1	0	6	1	4	1	2	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	30
Attempted Murder	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	2	3	0	0	2	4	2	1	1	24
Sex Offences	41	39	27	28	12	47	66	54	34	19	28	39	12	21	15	10	36	528
Assaults	749	435	363	164	129	493	757	577	430	467	332	420	362	276	367	434	763	7518
Robbery	21	15	15	11	7	9	26	29	33	10	16	12	6	7	5	7	10	239
Breaking & Entering	1495	735	611	390	288	1305	2185	2101	1264	1170	1038	1096	593	541	609	644	1018	17083
Theft Motor Vehicle	347	228	194	76	62	277	383	282	214	153	246	139	93	81	113	119	113	3120
Theft Over \$200	488	311	220	141	113	487	709	495	395	329	424	312	154	186	164	204	400	5532
Theft Under \$200	1686	1129	813	504	408	1664	2676	1582	1626	1081	1217	997	495	499	698	682	947	18704
Have Stolen Goods	58	72	56	28	32	102	149	74	73	36	96	59	36	37	34	86	59	1087
Frauds	229	175	270	45	58	353	350	190	355	151	135	172	82	66	71	102	189	2993
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gaming & Betting	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	8
Offensive Weapons	96	40	46	30	19	61	136	89	75	68	64	73	57	35	51	45	117	1102
Other	2927	1849	1516	916	732	2609	3016	2434	2126	1551	1823	1456	928	756	934	1171	1636	28380
Totals	8141	5032	4133	2335	1860	7415	10455	7914	6628	5040	5421	4777	2822	2509	3065	3508	5293	86348

Criminal Offences (Traffic) Actual (By District)

Criminal Negligence	1	1	1	0	2	0	3	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	15	33
— Causing Death	2	2	0	3	0	0	6	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	21
— Bodily Harm																		
— Operating Motor Vehicle	5	9	5	2	5	6	10	9	3	3	6	4	1	2	1	3	3	77
Fail to Remain	116	85	149	45	257	155	202	141	94	83	123	57	53	36	53	48	54	1751
Dangerous Driving	53	31	61	23	85	77	65	73	64	39	50	27	46	19	25	19	20	777
Refusing Breathalyzer	50	56	93	52	132	92	148	67	91	74	64	39	42	22	20	43	23	1108
Over 80 mgs Alcohol or																		
Driving While Impaired	785	673	745	403	1304	947	1374	868	1016	689	744	534	725	380	293	483	401	12364
Driving While																		
Disqualified	292	341	262	95	512	480	486	222	318	207	208	144	205	168	53	133	118	4244
Totals	1304	1198	1316	623	2297	1757	2294	1383	1589	1096	1197	805	1074	629	445	732	616	20355

Note: Data displayed represents the scoring by uniform crime reporting procedures.
“Refusing Breathalyzer” information was found to be in error in the 1976 report. Corrected figures may be obtained by contacting the Planning and Research Branch.

Appendix F

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Reported (By District)

Offence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Heroin	1	3		1	2	1	1				1	1					2	12
Cocaine	1				2	1			2	2		2						12
Other Drugs	8	5	8	1	3	7	13	10	7	6	14	6	2	4	8	3	4	109
Cannabis	337	125	93	55	97	274	364	129	95	106	72	159	85	53	56	91	95	2286
Controlled Drugs																		
Trafficking	1					2	1					1					2	7
Restricted Drugs	7	2	2		4	7	5	3	2	5	5	6	4	1		4	1	58
Other Federal Statutes	192	157	44	13	123	89	376	534	120	64	161	108	551	26	242	320	925	4045
Provincial Statutes	5361	3918	2806	1081	2263	5424	5312	4632	3918	2964	1621	2016	1856	1196	1928	2852	3889	53037
Municipal By-Laws	195	1	19				5	4		22	4	4			3		3	260
Totals	6102	4209	2975	1150	2491	5807	6078	5312	4144	3169	1878	2303	2500	1280	2237	3270	4921	58326

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Actual (By District)

Heroin	1	2		1	1		1										2	7
Cocaine	1				1	1			2	2			1					8
Other Drugs	6	3	6	1	2	6	9	5	6	5	9	5		1	8	2	2	76
Cannabis	317	115	80	53	97	243	336	111	87	102	64	123	71	48	48	84	83	2062
Controlled Drugs																		
Trafficking	1				2	1						1					2	7
Restricted Drugs	6	2	2		4	6	3	3	2	5	3	4	3	1		3	1	48
Other Federal Statutes	186	156	40	12	63	79	360	526	119	61	156	91	538	24	235	314	901	3861
Provincial Statutes	5202	3784	2636	1020	2204	5035	4937	4288	3691	2825	1473	1793	1751	1152	1824	2751	3706	50082
Municipal By-Laws	180	1	18				3	4		22	4	4			3		3	242
Totals	5899	4062	2784	1086	2370	5373	5651	4947	3907	3022	1709	2021	2364	1226	2118	3154	4700	56393

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Cleared (By District)

Heroin	1	2		1	1		1										2	7
Cocaine	1				1	1			2									5
Other Drugs	5	3	5	1	2	6	8	2	5	5	7	3		1	8	2	2	65
Cannabis	310	107	78	52	97	233	313	106	84	90	62	111	69	45	45	77	76	1955
Controlled Drugs																		
Trafficking	1				2							1					1	5
Restricted Drugs	5	2	2		4	6	3	2	2	4	3	1	3	1		3	1	42
Other Federal Statutes	181	116	30	11	55	67	321	516	117	57	153	83	537	19	229	308	870	3670
Provincial Statutes	5106	3705	2530	988	2180	4880	4635	4144	3531	2730	1370	1689	1708	1110	1798	2008	3597	47709
Municipal By-Laws	154	1	10				3	4		21	4	3		3			3	206
Totals	5763	3935	2657	1052	2338	5196	5285	4774	3741	2907	1599	1891	2317	1176	2083	2398	4552	53664

Appendix G

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Cleared (By District)

Offense	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	1	1	0	1	0	6	1	4	1	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	3	27
Attempted Murder	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	2	3	0	0	2	4	2	1	1	24
Sex Offences	34	28	20	17	11	43	35	39	29	13	20	32	12	19	14	4	32	402
Assaults	694	396	313	154	113	455	646	492	359	418	290	388	338	254	344	374	683	6711
Robbery	10	7	7	5	3	16	21	16	4	8	9	3	3	3	4	5	8	136
Breaking & Entering	337	207	153	115	100	410	448	575	349	234	258	245	162	147	195	211	428	4574
Theft Motor Vehicle	123	92	76	27	26	123	170	106	87	67	114	71	60	46	59	57	66	1370
Theft Over \$200	53	30	41	22	18	73	92	76	69	61	64	55	22	32	25	35	101	869
Theft Under \$200	350	270	198	90	78	437	775	353	463	226	228	257	165	140	198	171	254	4653
Have Stolen Goods	57	72	57	27	31	106	144	80	75	36	95	37	36	37	35	87	60	1092
Frauds	176	122	194	28	49	295	175	113	199	112	99	137	71	50	62	79	167	2228
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gaming & Betting	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
Offensive Weapons	76	33	35	28	17	49	108	70	62	57	52	61	53	28	50	40	100	919
Other	1131	793	728	450	406	968	1459	1083	993	706	818	734	602	404	546	563	906	13290
Totals	3043	2054	1824	967	854	2970	4170	3015	2704	1939	2048	2046	1528	1164	1536	1629	2810	36301

Criminal Offences (Traffic) Cleared (By District)

Criminal Negligence																		
— Causing Death	1	1	1	0	2	0	3	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	15	33
— Bodily Harm	2	2	0	3	0	0	6	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	21
— Operating Motor Vehicle	5	9	5	2	5	6	10	9	3	3	6	4	1	2	1	3	3	77
Fail To Remain	28	18	44	13	67	44	58	44	23	20	28	17	14	9	18	5	19	469
Dangerous Driving	53	31	61	23	85	77	65	73	64	39	50	27	46	19	25	19	20	777
Refusing Breathalyzer	50	56	93	52	132	92	148	67	91	74	64	39	42	22	20	43	23	1108
Over 80 mgs Alcohol or Driving While Impaired	785	673	745	403	1304	947	1374	868	1016	689	744	534	725	380	293	483	401	12364
Driving While																		
Disqualified	292	341	262	95	512	480	486	222	318	207	208	144	205	168	53	133	118	4244
Totals	1216	1131	1211	591	2107	1646	2150	1286	1518	1033	1102	765	1035	602	410	689	601	19083

Note: Data displayed represents the scoring by uniform crime reporting procedures.

“Refusing Breathalyzer” information was found to be in error in the 1976 report. Corrected figures may be obtained by contacting the Planning and Research Branch.

Appendix H

Persons Charged 1977

Criminal Code (Non-Traffic)			Criminal Code (Traffic)		
	Juveniles (Under 16)	Adults			
Murder	2	20	Criminal Negligence	—	41
Manslaughter	—	3	— Causing Death	—	12
Infanticide	—	1	— Causing Bodily Harm	—	59
Attempted Murder	—	39	— Operating Motor Vehicle	4	432
Rape	4	62	Fail to Remain	13	694
Other Sex Offences	7	149	Dangerous Driving	—	1,010
Assaults (Not Indecent)	70	2,111	Fail to Provide Breath Sample	—	—
Robbery	5	185	Excess of 80 mgs of Alcohol in		
Breaking & Entering	1,317	3,000	Blood and Drive While		
Taking Motor Vehicle			Ability Impaired	8	12,356
Without Consent	309	854	Drive While Disqualified	—	3,837
Theft — Over \$200	120	536	Total	25	18,441
Theft — \$200 & Under	474	2,124			
Have Stolen Goods	164	1,973	OTHER OFFENCES		
Frauds	16	987	Highway Traffic Act	396	378,416
Gaming & Betting	—	17	Liquor Acts	188	35,654
Offensive Weapons	27	528	Other Ontario Statutes	123	5,911
Other Criminal Code	555	6,293	Federal Statutes	162	4,587
Offences (Not Traffic)			Municipal By-Laws	8	45
Total	3,070	18,882	Total	950	421,211

Appendix I

Motor Vehicle Accident Statistics – Monthly and Yearly Comparison (OPP Jurisdiction) 1975 1976 1977 On Highways

Month	M.V. Accidents			Fatal Accidents			Persons Killed			Injury Accidents			Persons Injured		
	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977
January	6369	7559	8514	65	40	42	79	44	46	1452	1373	1923	2243	2122	3078
February	5726	5963	5932	48	35	36	57	39	42	1390	1242	1231	2079	2000	2076
March	5956	5283	4880	59	47	53	67	67	63	1521	1101	1170	2422	1699	1883
April	4909	4008	4196	40	54	43	46	69	45	1292	1092	1225	1959	1754	2027
May	5376	4915	5103	77	71	64	94	92	73	1886	1459	1619	2953	2244	2625
June	6458	5608	5728	82	78	82	97	104	100	2215	1718	1829	3658	2724	2965
July	6865	6866	6956	108	107	88	139	126	111	2298	2085	2295	3880	3435	3903
August	7536	6508	6738	131	105	95	151	131	116	2534	2059	2064	4320	3332	3491
September	6077	5702	5977	102	77	62	136	91	77	1872	1643	1780	2979	3565	2954
October	6131	6256	6122	112	62	77	125	77	96	1898	1711	1640	3056	3666	2629
November	6584	6376	7321	86	64	60	114	82	70	1752	1508	1747	2763	2374	2764
December	8510	8417	8379	73	74	65	92	90	79	1989	1807	1696	3125	2800	2685
TOTALS	76497	73461	75846	983	814	767	1197	1012	918	22099	18798	20219	35437	29715	33080
% Change*	+5.2	-4.0	+3.2	+1.9	-17.2	-5.8	+2.1	-15.5	-9.3	-0.8	-14.9	+7.6	-4.2	-16.2	+11.4

*Percent Change Over Previous Year

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

The Ontario Police Arbitration Commission continued to offer assistance to Municipalities and Municipal Police Forces in their negotiations during 1977.

Administered by the Ministry of the Solicitor General, the Ontario Police Arbitration Commission is a five-member body that administers the arbitration process between Municipalities and Municipal Police Forces throughout Ontario. Under the Police Amendment Act, 1972, all arbitrations are conducted by a single arbitrator. The Commission maintains a register of qualified part-time arbitrators available for designation by the minister and it is the aim of the Arbitration Commission to promote more harmonious employee/employer relations in the police community, to improve the long-term effectiveness of policing in Ontario.

The names of the part-time arbitrators on the register in 1977 are:

Professor G. W. Adams
Dr. A. P. Aggarwal
Professor P. G. Barton
Mr. Kevin Burkett
Mrs. Gail Brent, B.A., LL.B.
Professor R. H. McLaren
Professor J. W. Samuels
Professor K. P. Swan

All appointments to the register of arbitrators have been for one year renewable periods.

The chairman of the Arbitration Commission is Mr. Rory F. Egan. The other members of the Arbitration Commission are Mr. D. R. Latten, Mr. L. H. Langlois, His Honour Judge G.H.F. Moore and Mr. J. L. McIntyre. Other than the chairman, two members of the Arbitration Commission represent municipal police governing bodies and two members represent police forces. All five members of the Arbitration Commission are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The Arbitration Commission does not in any way influence the parties in their actual negotiations and it has no specific responsibilities in the operation of the actual conciliation process. During the conciliation and arbitration process, however, the commission may be called upon to assist the parties in their efforts to reach an agreement by making available material and various experts knowledgeable in employee/employer relations. As well, the commission monitors and evaluates the general effectiveness of the police bargaining system and makes recommendations for its improvement.

If, during their negotiations to renew a collective agreement, either party to the negotiations request the assistance of a conciliation officer, the Solicitor General may appoint one. To date conciliation officers have been made available by the Conciliation and Mediation Services Branch of the Ministry of Labour. The Arbitration Commission has now arranged to have available to those requesting conciliation the valuable services of Mr. Victor E. Scott, the former director of the Conciliation and Mediation Services of the Ministry of Labour for the province of Ontario.

The following table is illustrative of the use of conciliation services as sought by the parties:

Durham Regional Board of Commissioners of Police
Alliston Police Association
Orillia Police Association
Mitchell Police Association
Collingwood Police Association
Port Hope Police Association
Council of the Corporation of the Town of
Penetanguishene
Goderich Police Association
Pembroke Police Association
Stratford Police Association
Haldimand-Norfolk Regional Board of
Commissioners of Police
Council of the Corporation of the Town of Ingersoll
Amherstburg Police Association

While many disputes proceed to arbitration the conciliation services have, undoubtedly, assisted the parties in narrowing the issues and enabled them to better appreciate the other party's position.

The arbitrations processed through the commission in 1977, are similarly listed below.

Arbitrations Processed for the Year 1977

Place	Arbitrator	Date of award	Dispute
North Bay	G. G. Brent	Jan. 31, 1977	"Rights"
North Bay	K. P. Swan	Feb. 18, 1977	Interest
Stratford	J. W. Samuels	May 10, 1977	"Rights"
Parry Sound	P. G. Barton	May 18, 1977	Interest
Metropolitan Toronto	J. W. Samuels	May 24, 1977	"Rights"
Thunder Bay	P. G. Barton	May 31, 1977	Interest
Sudbury	J. W. Samuels	June 14, 1977	"Rights"
Fort Frances	A. P. Aggarwal	June 16, 1977	"Rights"
Smiths Falls	R. H. McLaren	July 8, 1977	Interest
Stratford	J. W. Samuels	July 11, 1977	"Rights"
Vanier	R. H. McLaren	July 28, 1977	Interest
Kingsville	R. H. McLaren	July 29, 1977	Interest
Durham Regional	J. W. Samuels	Aug. 10, 1977	Interest
Gloucester	G. G. Brent	Aug. 30, 1977	"Rights"
Stratford	J. W. Samuels	Sept. 12, 1977	"Rights"
Haldimand-Norfolk	J. W. Samuels	Oct. 3, 1977	Interest
Niagara Region	A. P. Aggarwal	Nov. 30, 1977	"Rights"
Sault Ste. Marie	P. G. Barton	Dec. 15, 1977	Interest
Port Hope	R. H. McLaren	Dec. 21, 1977	Interest

When referring to "Rights" and "Interest" disputes it should be remembered that "Rights" disputes refer to disputes that involve the interpretation of an existing agreement, whereas, "Interest" disputes involve settling the terms of a new agreement.

Some significant arbitration decisions during the past year are set out in an abridged form for this annual report.

Some Determinations of Importance in Rights Disputes

A statutory arbitrator, appointed under section 33 of the *Police Act*, R.S.O. 1970, C. 351, as amended, with power to determine differences relating to the interpretation, application or administration of an agreement, was held not to be limited by any arbitration clause in the agreement which purported to prohibit an arbitrator from looking beyond the strict words of the agreement.

However, arbitrators' ability to look beyond clear unambiguous words of a collective agreement for assistance in interpretation is limited. Doubts must be resolved in favour of clear words.

Re: *The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of North Bay and the North Bay Police Association* (G. Brent) Jan. 31, 1977.

Proceedings for discharge must comply with statutory and common law requirements. These include a hearing; reasonable notice of the hearing, including its purpose; an opportunity to call and examine witnesses and conduct cross examinations. In addition, no member of a tribunal shall participate in a decision pursuant to the hearing who has not been present throughout. Where all of these were not followed an employee was re-instated with all pay and benefits to which he was entitled.

Re: *The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Stratford and The Stratford Police Association* (Samuels) May 10, 1977.

It is now clear that a promotional system is a matter of working conditions and can be negotiated between the parties. A clause which provided that where promotions are made through a competition system, candidates of relatively equal merit are to be recommended in order of seniority, was held not to restrict the Board in its method of evaluating merit or its type of promotion competition.

Re: *The Sudbury Regional Board of Commissioners of Police and The Sudbury Regional Police Association* (Samuels) June 14, 1977.

Where a dispute arose concerning the rights of an officer to his salary during a period where he was unable to work because of illness and his sick pay credits were used up, it was held that the collective agreement contemplated pay for work. Sick pay is received during illness and can only be paid to the extent the credits accumulated.

Re: *Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police and Metro-Toronto Police Association* (Samuels) May 24, 1977.

The basic issue of an arbitration was whether payment of a minimum four hours for call-out was at the straight time rate or overtime rate of one and one-half times regular pay. The contract was interpreted as providing pay for the minimum four hours at the overtime rate.

Re: *The Board of Commissioners of Police for the Town of Fort Frances and the Fort Frances Police Association* (Aggarwal) June 16, 1977.

Where a contract provides that the determination of an injury as a new accident or a reaggravation of a previous injury is left to the Workmen's Compensation Board, an arbitrator is bound to accept their word. The arbitrator held that he was not bound by W.C.B.'s count of compensation days when the parties agreed that it contained manifest errors.

Re: *The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Stratford and The Stratford Police Association* (Samuels) Sept. 12, 1977.

Some Determinations of Importance in Interest Disputes

a) Salaries

It was suggested that the appropriate yardsticks to be used by both parties making wage comparisons in salary negotiations are: 1) geographic proximity; 2) similar population; 3) similar sized police forces. Pay increases may include some gain for increased productivity, while at the same time maintained a relative position with forces in nearby communities.

Re: *Board of Commissioners of the Police for the Municipality of the Town of Kingsville and Kingsville Police Association* (McLaren) July 29, 1977.

An arbitrator found wage comparisons between the O.P.P. force which operated in the same general geographic area and the town police more compelling than comparisons between other municipal employees and the town police. It was suggested that salaries of municipally employed police in Northern Ontario should be as uniform as possible.

Re: *The Corporation of the Town of Parry Sound and Parry Sound Police Association* (Barton) May 18, 1977.

b) Pensions

Interest in and pressure for changes in pensions were modified by the amendments to the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement Scheme, which became effective January 1978.

An arbitrator took the view that these imminent alterations obviated the need for change in the level of pension benefits for the present.

Re: *The Board of Commissioners of Police for the Municipality of the Town of Smiths Falls and The Smiths Falls Police Association* (McLaren) July 8, 1977.

c) Two Officer Police Cars

A request by a Board for a reduction in the number of mandatory two-officer patrols from full mandatory patrols was granted in one instance; a similar request in a second was not granted, since the arbitrator found that the Board had not adequately documented its request for a change.

Re: *Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Thunder Bay and The Thunder Bay Police Association* (Barton) May 31, 1977; *The Sault Ste. Marie Police Commission and the Sault Ste. Marie Police Association* (Barton) December 15, 1977.

Where the Association was proposing a new clause requesting two-officer cars, a change to an established practise, it was held that the onus was on the Association to satisfy the arbitrator that the present working conditions were unsatisfactory and that the proposed clause was the appropriate solution for the laws of the status quo. The arbitrator concluded that the Association failed to satisfy that onus. He urged the parties to such a mutually satisfactory solution through negotiations.

Re: *The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of North Bay and The North Bay Police Association* (Swan) February 18, 1977.

d) Two Man Patrols

A request was made by the Association not for two officers in a car but rather that there be two men on duty. It was held that an arbitrator has no jurisdiction to try to maximize the efficiency of patrolling or attempt to improve police services to the community, those matters properly being the concern of the Board of Commissioners of Police alone. The arbitrator confirmed his jurisdiction was strictly limited to those aspects of the issue which can accurately be described as "working conditions".

Re: *Board of Commissioners of the Police for the Municipality of the Town of Kingsville and the Kingsville Police Association* (McLaren) July 29, 1977.

e) *Shift Premium*

The granting of shift premiums was stated to be rapidly becoming a recognized benefit in police agreements. It has been extended as well to cover civilian employees.

Re: *Board of Commissioners of the Police for the Municipality of the Town of Kingsville and the Kingsville Police Association* (McLaren) July 29, 1977; *The Sault Ste. Marie Police Commission and the Sault Ste. Marie Police Association* (Barton) Dec. 15, 1977.

f) *Calculation of Hourly Rate*

It was held reasonable, as one does not work 52 weeks per year in order to earn one's annual salary, that payment for additional time worked should be related to the number of hours *worked* during the year, rather than a number artificially inflated by adding in non-working hours.

Re: *The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of North Bay and The North Bay Police Association* (Swan) Feb. 18, 1977.

g) *Payment Re Out of Town Legal Proceedings*

A request for payment for travelling time to and from court, out of town, subject to overtime provisions; payment for transportation or mileage; and payment for accommodation, meals and other out of pocket expenses incurred was granted.

Re: *The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Thunder Bay and the Thunder Bay Police Association* (Barton) May 31, 1977.

h) *Pay for Off Duty Time*

Officers have been granted a rate of two times regular salary for performance of police duties during off duty time, with a minimum of two hours pay for each duty performed.

Re: *The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Thunder Bay and The Thunder Bay Police Association* (Barton) May 31, 1977.

Public Safety Division

Office of the Assistant Deputy Minister

The fundamental concern of the Ministry's Public Safety Division is to devise methods of minimizing or eliminating hazards to persons or property.

Included in the division are the programs of the Fire Marshal, the Chief Coroner's Office, the Centre of Forensic Sciences, and Forensic Pathology.

The objectives of the Ministry's public safety programs are achieved by:

- promoting adequate standards for fire safety services, determining causes of fires, and reviewing the fire safety standards of building plans;
- determining causes of death in unnatural circumstances to help prevent or minimize any future loss of life;
- providing designated schools of anatomy with sufficient materials for teaching purposes.
- providing services and expertise in forensic pathology;
- using specialized and systematic analysis to present facts to the province's judicial system

Office of the Fire Marshal

The objective of the organization is to assist in preventing or minimizing the loss of life and property from fire. The Fire Marshal of Ontario is responsible for co-ordinating, directing and advising on virtually every aspect of fire prevention, fire fighting and fire investigation as prescribed under The Fire Marshals Act and other provincial statutes.

A major function of the organization is the investigation of the causes of fire, but it is also engaged in supporting, encouraging and advising local governments and other groups devoted to fire service matters.

In carrying out its task, the Office depends on co-operation from all levels of government, from fire departments, industry, insurance companies, testing laboratories, and a host of other organizations with interests allied to fire prevention and protection.

The eight major functions provided by the staff of 112 include:

- Fire Investigation Services
- Statistical Services
- Technical Services
- Consulting Services
- Fire Advisory Services
- Fire Training Services
- Public Information Services
- Administrative Services

FIRE INVESTIGATION SERVICES

The investigation into fires not only lead to criminal prosecutions, but also disclose weaknesses that may exist in fire prevention and protection measures. Public disclosure of investigation reports by the OFM often contain recommendations which local governments, fire departments, building designers and others can adopt to minimize fire hazards and resulting losses.

During 1977, 125 lectures were provided to Fire and Police Departments, the Insurance Industry and social groups on fire crime detection and arson investigation by members of the OFM staff.

A staff of specially trained investigators and engineers conduct investigations into suspected incendiary fires, losses of \$250,000 and over, fatal fires and gaseous explosions.

In 1977, investigations of 1,844 fires were completed by the OFM. This total compares with 1,783 in 1976 — an overall increase of 3.4%.

The increase, by type of fire, in 1977 over 1976 was 19.32% for suspicious fires and —9.96% for fatal fires.

Compared to 1976, there were 15.62% more large loss fires and explosions investigated in 1977 — from 64 to 74.

The number of fatal fires investigated in 1977 was 181 compared to 201 in 1976.

Of the 1,589 suspicious fires investigated in 1977, 1,193 were found to be of incendiary origin, 133 were accidental, and 263 were of undetermined cause. Criminal charges laid in 1977 totalled 552.

TECHNICAL AND CONSULTING SERVICES

The engineers of the staff, together with professional and technical members of the fire research group, perform a number of specialized services for ministries and provincial agencies which are reflected in the development of a safer environment for citizens of the Province. Included is providing technical support in solving fire service problems and determining possible fire cause and reasons for fire spread.

The OFM plays an important, continuing role in consumer protection. Laboratories that test building materials, fire protection devices and equipment, report results to the Office for review and approval prior to listing and labelling of the respective products. The OFM conducts its own product investigations when outside testing facilities are not available. Laboratories at the Ontario Fire College at Gravenhurst are utilized for such work. When the performance or fire safety characteristics of a product are found to be faulty, the manufacturer is advised of necessary improvements.

The Office carries out inspections of all new lightning rod installations and a periodic check of previously inspected installations. The relatively high percentage (83.7%) of installations which are reported satisfactory is an indication of the effectiveness of the OFM's compulsory inspection program. Two Lightning Rod Inspectors inspected 294 new installations, 246 of which were approved. Seventy re-inspections were made of previously unapproved installations and all were approved.

The staff encourages municipal fire departments to minimize the chance of fire occurring in their communities by conducting fire prevention inspections and advising on remedial measures where hazards are found. In 1977, of the 640 fire departments in the Province, 200 reported conducting 288,629 inspections. Compared with 1976, there was a 14.9% decrease in the number of departments participating in the program and a 14.8% decrease in the number of inspections conducted.

Hotels which are required to be licensed under the Tourism Act and not licensed by the Liquor Licence Board, are now being inspected by the Office of the Fire Marshal for compliance with the Hotel Fire Safety Act 1971 and Regulation 366/71. To accomplish this, five men were transferred from the Ministry of Industry and Tourism in January 1977 and underwent an intensive training program until August, 1977 after which 236 inspections were conducted.

The additional responsibility of Technical Services in the area of hotel inspections has resulted in a re-organization of the Technical Services into two areas of responsibility: Technical Services and Consulting Services.

The role of Consulting Services is to advise ministries and provincial agencies on matters relating to building design and construction, which are reflected in the development of a safer environment for citizens of the Province. This is achieved by utilizing professional engineers on staff specialized in the area of fire protection.

Plans for the construction, renovation or alteration of buildings proposed by ministries or provincial agencies are subjected to detailed examination by the staff engineers. Architects, engineers and designers consult with staff members to achieve the most effective and economical designs within Building and Fire Code constraints, to ensure that structures are afforded an environment for their occupants which is as fire-safe as possible.

These structures include provincial buildings, schools, hospitals, nursing homes, homes for the aged, colleges and universities, and major projects supported by the Ministry of Culture and Recreation.

Staff members are participating actively on the Ontario Fire Code Advisory Committee, and continue to serve on the National Fire Code committees. In addition to the role of Fire Code development, our

engineers serve on a number of special standard-making committees, established by major North American fire protection organizations including those sponsored by governments.

FIRE TRAINING SERVICES

Year-round training of personnel employed by municipal fire departments ensures that fire fighters throughout the Province are fully conversant with and skilled in the use of the latest equipment and advanced fire fighting techniques.

Some of the larger municipalities in Ontario operate their own in-house training programs for fire service personnel, including the experienced fire fighter and new recruits. A great many municipalities, however, depend on training programs and instructors provided by the OFM.

During 1977, the staff provided training in the basic skills of firemanship, in 3-hour units of instruction, to 6,542 fire fighters of newly organized or re-organized fire departments in their own municipal departments.

Regional Fire Training Schools of five-day duration were conducted by OFM in 1977 in Simcoe, Goderich, Baden, Brockville, Huntsville, Blind River, Sioux Lookout, Marathon, Lindsay, Kirkland Lake and Kincardine. Students are invited from the fire departments in the county, region or district in which the school is held and receive forty hours of classroom instruction as well as practical field instruction in basic fire fighting techniques using fire trucks and equipment supplied by the OFM. A total of 390 students received certificates after completing the course.

Regional Fire Prevention Schools were offered to fire departments in 1977 as a means of developing fire prevention awareness and expertise in smaller departments that have not been able to send their members to the Fire Protection Technology Course. Instruction of 40 hours duration is provided by the District Fire Services Advisers and the course may be taken in day or night classes or a combination of both. Basic fire prevention and inspection procedures are taught, using local classroom facilities. Nine such schools were concluded in 1977 in the following counties, regions or districts: Timiskaming, Lanark, Peterborough, Simcoe, Ottawa-Carleton, Middlesex, Elgin, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, and York. A total of 353 students completed the course and received their certificates.

At the Ontario Fire College, operated and staffed by the OFM in Gravenhurst, training for officers or potential officers of municipal fire departments continued during the academic year 1977 — from January 24 to December 9. During that period, 400 students were enrolled in the Fire Protection Technology Course. This course was revised in 1975 and reduced in length from 22 weeks to 15 weeks, permitting three full courses to be conducted.

Candidates on course during the year included 389 from 75 fire departments in Ontario and 11 from Ontario Government agencies. The complete 15-week course includes fire prevention, fire department management and fire fighting operations, each of five weeks duration.

During 1977, 107 students completed course requirements, passed the examinations and received their diplomas. This brings to 762 the number of officers who have graduated since the Fire Protection Technology Course was first introduced in 1967.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Administrative Service performs support services to all Sections of the Branch such as maintenance of acquisition, personnel and financial records including compilation of attendance, overtime, vacation and sick leave records.

Budget control continues to be the most important function of this service, whereby all Branch expenditures are processed and detailed records maintained. Other services include inventory control, initiation of all requisitions for supplies and equipment, mail sorting facilities, stationery, stockroom and shipping area and preparation and distribution of information concerning location of licensed users of radioactive material in Ontario. In 1977, there were 1,248 notifications sent to municipal fire chiefs.

PUBLIC INFORMATION SERVICES

The public information staff direct their efforts to publicizing effective fire prevention by supplying publicity material and educational and technical information. The material, including general information, fire prevention pamphlets, technical, legal and instructional literature, is distributed to municipal fire departments which, as local agents for the OFM, place it in homes, businesses, schools, libraries, and other public places, where it will effectively make the public aware of the dangers of fire and what to do to reduce these dangers. A variety of publications,

films and special publicity material, is also circulated to groups with allied interests, directly or through fire departments.

The Office releases information and articles to the news media in order to promote a better understanding of the work of the OFM and how people can help keep fire losses in Ontario to an absolute minimum.

The total number of fire prevention pamphlets supplied in 1977 was 895,394. All 588 requests were screened to ensure full and effective use.

During the year, films on fire prevention, fire department training and life-saving were supplied by the OFM film library, screened for more than 11,551 audiences and viewed by a recorded 438,618 people.

The OFM also utilized audio-visual and printed publicity material developed for use in every Canadian Province and Territory by Fire Prevention Canada, a non-profit organization.

Municipal fire departments were again encouraged by the OFM to organize and conduct a year-round fire prevention campaign, particularly during Fire Prevention Week, involving as many people as possible in their community.

FIRE ADVISORY SERVICES

The fire advisory staff of the OFM assist municipalities in improving the effectiveness of their fire prevention and fire fighting services and where no such service is provided, the advisory staff will assist and advise municipalities in the establishment of such service. They also assist in the development of fire prevention and training programs of fire departments. The advisory service extends to conducting promotional examinations for fire department officers and providing technical advice regarding fire department management and operations.

One of the programs that has expanded in the past 13 years is conducting fire protection surveys of municipalities to improve or provide fire protection services. On the formal request of municipal councils, the advisers examine the fire department organization, fire protection and fire prevention by-laws, fire trucks and equipment, manpower, station locations, communications and water supply. Detailed reports of the surveys, including recommendations for improvement, are prepared and submitted to the municipal councils.

Since 1964, there have been 767 municipal fire protection surveys conducted which have resulted in 13,025 recommendations. To date, 51% or 6,627 of the recommendations have been accepted and the number increases as the municipal councils find the means to implement the advisers' recommendations.

The advisory staff provided further technical assistance to the following municipalities: 4 in conducting promotional examinations or selection boards; 58 in fire departments organized or reorganized; 763 in advice to municipal councils; 514 in advice to fire department chiefs; and 386 in special training and lectures conducted.

To ensure adequate preparedness of the provincial fire service for any large-scale emergencies 44 regional, county and district Mutual Fire Aid Systems and Emergency Fire Service Plans have been developed by the Ontario Fire Marshal's Office. The staff assisted by the Fire Co-ordinators have revised 10 Emergency Fire Service plans during the year.

Three pilot projects in the unorganized communities of Nestor Falls, Minaki and Jellicoe, were continued to determine the need for fire protection services in remote areas of the North, and to evaluate appropriate standards for such communities. Tank trucks and other equipment have been provided, as well as training in fire fighting and organization. In addition, Office staff visited a number of communities to assess their fire protection needs, and started an educational program where lectures and seminars would be held on fire safety in the home. Assistance was provided to the Ministry of Northern Affairs in an effort to upgrade fire protection throughout unorganized territories.

FIRE LOSS STATISTICS

The statistical staff of the Office of the Fire Marshal use a computerized fire statistical system for recording fires, fire deaths, injuries and fire loss in Ontario.

The system is designed to dovetail with similar programs either already in use in other Canadian provinces or in the planning stage. It is one that has been approved by the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals and Fire Commissioners and is very similar to the one approved by the National Fire Protection Association. This program holds almost 1,800 codes in the master files involving fire, crime and casualty, plus 850 municipal codes, compared with the former 20 property codes and 29 cause codes.

Aside from the advantage of more detailed recording of Ontario fire loss, the new system will provide each fire department with a running monthly report of normal monthly and cumulative fire statistics for that municipality with additional casualty figures.

In addition, any concerned body, will be able to obtain detailed statistical relationships on request. By applying specific relationships, significant strides should be made by engineering and building design groups to improve fire prevention procedures and technology in every conceivable form of occupancy.

Fire Investigation Services
Record of Fire Crime Prosecutions

Charge	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		Pending
	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	
Arson	271	49	266	34	284	53	323	63	321	32	241
Attempted Arson	2	0	2	1	9	0	3	0	2	0	4
Conspiracy to Commit Arson.	6	3	0	0	4	0	4	3	4	0	8
Negligently Causing Fire	7	2	0	0	2	0	6	1	13	2	5
Attempt to Defraud.	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	4
Other Fire Crimes	21	1	33	8	83	7	39	3	29	6	33
Totals	308	55	303	43	382	60	378	70	371	40	295

Technical Services
Record of Building Plans Reviewed

Classification	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
Schools	450		368		601		601		681	
Hospitals	360		416		419		361		345	
Community & Social Services	129		118		148		159		172	
Universities & Colleges	107		124		84		102		80	
Ontario Government Buildings.	47		50		50		25		47	
Hotels	831		1,016		1,351		1,206		667	
Totals	1,924		2,092		2,653		2,454		1,992	

Municipal Fire Prevention Inspections

Occupancies	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
Assembly.	28,103		25,718		25,297		29,306		25,013	
Institutional.	6,199		6,413		6,844		5,958		5,286	
Residential.	166,368		169,194		161,873		137,406		119,182	
Business & Personal Service.	21,616		20,581		21,534		23,718		19,446	
Mercantile	40,607		42,697		38,723		40,845		30,887	
Industrial.	33,683		40,197		33,679		34,359		28,815	
Totals	296,576		304,800		287,950		271,592		228,629	

Fire Advisory Services
Record of Municipal Fire Protection Surveys

Surveys	1964-72	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Totals
Surveys Conducted	544	93	39	24	28	25	753
Recommendations Made	9,057	1,542	802	518	619	487	13,025
Recommendations Accepted	5,276	813	359	114	26	39	6,627
Percentage of Acceptances	58%	53%	45%	22%	4%	8%	53%

County, District and Region Mutual Fire Aid Activations

1967-73	1974	1975	1976	1977	Totals
279	35	30	32	38	414

Public Information Services
Record of Literature Distribution

Type of Literature	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Information	19,854	20,369	21,050	24,033	27,638
Fire Prevention	1,052,420	693,404	658,257	729,400	864,200
Technical.	196	1,301	830	757	950
Legal.	183	445	180	1,287	1,631
Instructional.	2,880	5,168	150	275	975
Totals	1,075,533	720,687	680,467	755,752	895,394

Fire Loss Statistics 1977

Property Fire Record for the year 1977

Number of Fires	24,610
Total Fire Loss	\$156,676,624

Five-Year Average Property Fire Record
for years 1973-77

Number of Fires	24,144
Total Fire Loss	\$135,000,468

Fire Deaths

Year	Men	Women	Children	Total	Ontario Fire Death Rate	Canadian Fire Death Rate
1977.	113	63	62	238	2.8	*
1976.	133	68	64	265	3.3	3.72
1975.	135	79	63	277	3.4	3.55
1974.	129	84	68	281	3.5	4.1
1973.	120	46	46	212	2.7	3.28

Fire Death Rate is the number of fire deaths per 100,000 population per annum.

Fire Incidents

Year	Number of Fires	Ontario Fire Incident Rate	Canadian Fire Incident Rate
1977.	24,610	292.4	*
1976.	23,109	284.2	302.9
1975.	23,913	290.7	330.5
1974.	24,367	301.0	328.6
1973.	24,721	315.9	337.0

Fire Incident Rate is the number of fires per 100,000 population per annum.

Dollar Loss

Year	Dollar Fire Loss†	Ontario Loss Per Capita	Canadian Loss Per Capita
1977	\$156,676,624	\$18.61	*
1976.	143,102,417	17.60	\$21.63
1975.	131,552,081	15.99	20.07
1974.	128,899,427	15.93	19.10
1973.	114,771,792	14.67	15.31

Population figures obtained from Statistics Canada Catalogue 92 - 801, June 1977.

Canadian fire loss data obtained from the Annual Reports of Fire Losses in Canada of the Dominion Fire Commissioner.

* Data not available at this time.

† Not adjusted for inflation.

Chief Coroner's Office

The Coroners System

The Supervising Coroner's Office was established in 1961 as the result of a report submitted by a committee appointed by the Attorney General to study the coroners system in Ontario. When the Coroners Act 1972 was proclaimed on May 31, 1973, this office was designated as the Chief Coroner's Office. The office was designed to correlate and improve the Coroners System through supervision and education of coroners, and to act as a central filing system for all coroners cases in the Province.

The Coroners System in Ontario is responsible for the investigation of all deaths reportable to a coroner as defined in the statute in order to determine for each case the identity of the deceased and the facts as to how, when, where and by what means the deceased came to his death. The system, therefore, is a vital part of law enforcement in initially determining whether deaths are due to natural causes, accident, suicide or homicide. Laxity, errors or omissions could have serious consequences to individuals and/or next-of-kin and seriously hamper the administration of justice.

Another aspect of the coroners system and one that is equally important pertains to public safety and the prevention of similar deaths in the future. Since all the facts pertaining to sudden or traumatic death become known to the coroner during his investigation and because the coroner is an unbiased, independent official, he is best qualified to provide warnings to the public of hazards to be encountered during the course of their daily lives. In addition, the inquest procedure provides an excellent medium to disseminate the true circumstances relating to a particular death, thus, providing the public with a warning about a hazardous situation, trend or contingency. The coroner's jury is also a good source for recommendations that could prevent similar deaths in the future and provides government officials with a guide to current preventive attitudes of the public and the lengths to which the public are prepared to go as regards safety.

At the present time, all coroners in Ontario are legally qualified medical practitioners. The province is therefore in the enviable position of having a one hundred percent medical coroners system, which situation is not true in most jurisdictions. Experience has shown that a physician is best qualified through education and practice to deal with the problems encountered in investigating sudden and traumatic death.

The Chief Coroner's Office is assisted by approximately 380 fee-for-service local coroners from all parts of the province and it is these local coroners who conduct the vast majority of investigations. Post mortem examinations requested by these coroners are performed by local pathologists who are also paid on a fee-for-service basis although a few of such cases are transported to Toronto and the examinations performed by the Forensic Pathologist in the Coroners Building. The complement of the Chief Coroner's Office includes six regional coroners who conduct many of the complex and lengthy inquests throughout the province. Also included in the complement figure are staff for the despatch office which is manned on a 24 hour, 7 days per week basis.

The six regions now supervised by a regional coroner are, Region "B", the South Georgian Bay Region, Region "C", the Niagara Region, Region "D", the York Region, Region "E", the East Central Region, Region "G", the Nipissing Region and Region "I", the Kenora Region. The three regions not yet so supervised are Region "A", the South-West Region, Region "F", the Eastern-Ottawa Region and Region "H", the Cochrane Region. Investigations and inquests in those regions where the closer supervision of a regional coroner is available have shown a definite improvement and it is anticipated that the additional three appointments will shortly be made.

There were 66 inquests held during the year in the two inquest courtrooms occupying the ground floor level of the George Drew Building. Although this was a decrease from the 89 inquests held the previous year it is interesting to note that the total number of hours involved in the conduct of these inquests increased from 1291 hours in 1976 to 1492 hours in 1977. This is a good indication of the additional complexities of inquests and the increased interest in them.

The customary two annual Educational courses for coroners were combined into one four-day course which was held October 18-21st inclusive in Toronto. About 225 persons attended the course. This experiment was judged to be so successful that the same format will probably be followed in succeeding years. In addition, a number of lectures were given by personnel of this office to groups involved in the investigation of sudden death including classes at the Ontario Fire College, Gravenhurst, Ontario, and at the Ontario Police College, Aylmer, Ontario.

Deaths In-Custody

Thirty-three deaths in-custody occurred in 1977, an increase of 2 over 1976. Mandatory inquests under Section 9, Sub-Section 4 of the Coroners Act have been held in all but one of these deaths. Outstanding and yet to come to inquest is a suicide of a young man who was named on country-wide warrants for robbery and escape from custody.

Coincidentally fifteen of the deaths were suicides, the same number as last year, thirteen were natural deaths and three were accidental. The remaining two deaths were justifiable homicides one of which was an escaped convict who was shot and killed by Police during an attempted robbery; the other was shot while trying to escape from prison. This latter case is discussed extensively elsewhere in this brief. The male to female ratio was 32:1 during the calendar year 1977.

Mining Fatalities

Coroners investigated fourteen mining fatalities that occurred in 1977 and held inquests into each of these deaths. Although there is a fluctuation each year in the number of accidents and fatalities this was a dramatic reduction from the previous year when there were twenty-eight deaths.

Mining inquests in both 1976 and 1977 were broadened, with indepth studies of the circumstances surrounding each death. Recommendations were mainly directed to improvement of safety programmes and better communications. Company and Union officials have co-operated fully in implementing these recommendations and this may have contributed toward the reduction in the number of fatalities.

Recommendations of Coroners' Juries

Recommendations emanating from Coroners' Juries have been pursued by this office since its' inception.

The Coroners Act mentions recommendations in two different sections. Section 25 states that, with certain exceptions, the jury may make recommendations in respect of any matter arising out of an inquest, while section 4 states that the Chief Coroner for Ontario shall bring the findings and recommendations of Coroners' Juries to the attention of appropriate

persons, agencies and ministries of government. So this latter procedure is mandatory.

Although this office has no authority to force any person or organization to implement recommendations, nevertheless it is surprising the number that are, in fact, implemented in some way. No doubt this is due to the fact that the organization, etc. affected would find itself in a most embarrassing position if a second death occurred under similar circumstances, without having remedied the unsafe situation which caused the first fatality.

It is extremely difficult to record precise statistics on the number of recommendations which are implemented, as there is often a considerable time lag involved, particularly with those that require amending legislation, or the expenditure of large sums of money. However, this office estimates that approximately seventy-five percent (75%) of all recommendations, which are reasonable and practical, are eventually implemented in some manner.

See Appendix D for statistics with respect to Recommendations and number of Inquests by County or District.

Child Abuse

Child abuse is of special importance because there is an apparent increased incidence of this type of case being reported to child protective agencies.

From studies done in other jurisdictions, it is estimated that the reporting rate should be approximately 250 cases per million population. Ontario, with a population of approximately eight million, should therefore have about 2,000 cases reported each year.

The number of cases reported through the Central Registry of the Ministry of Community and Social Services, Children's Services Division, for the past four years were as follows:

1974	562
1975	769
1976	746
1977	1,045

It appears, therefore, that approximately fifty percent of the cases occurring are being reported.

The great increase in cases reported in 1977 probably reflects an improvement in the reporting of cases by professions and others, rather than a significant increase in the number of cases occurring.

The following statistics deal with deaths resulting from child abuse as compiled by the Chief Coroner's office. The victims ranged in age from a few days to five years.

Year	Number of Deaths
1962	3
1963	11
1964	16
1965	4
1966	21
1967	11
1968	7
1969	10
1970	5
1971	8
1972	6
1973	9
1974	11
1975	11
1976	9
1977	14
Total	156

The average number of deaths per year over the last fifteen years is ten. The sex incidence was seventy-nine males and seventy-seven females. There has been a slight preponderance of male deaths each year. The age distribution was as follows:

Age	Number of Deaths
Up to one year	91
One to two years	31
Two to three years	17
Three to four years	13
Over four years	4
Total	156

The significant facts shown by these figures are that the majority of deaths occur up to two years of age, with approximately sixty percent of the total being under one year, and approximately eighty percent under two years.

The breakdown of how these deaths were disposed of is as follows:

I. Investigation only	38
II. Investigation and charges laid	51
III. Investigation and Inquest only	44
IV. Investigation and Inquest and charges laid	11
V. Investigation or Inquest and perpetrator committed to mental institution, or referred for psychiatric treatment	12
Total	156

The number of convictions on all charges laid was forty-six.

Cases still pending before the Courts — three (3).

Mercury Analysis Programme

Methylmercury studies on deceased residents from the Grassy Narrows and Whitedog Reserves, and other surrounding communities in Northwestern Ontario, have been ongoing since 1972. Data obtained from chemical analyses and histological studies of the brain are compared with documented clinical findings and tests taken while the deceased were alive.

The success of this programme depends on the co-operation of the next-of-kin, Coroners, Pathologists, Ministry of Labour (Special Studies and Services Branch), the Federal Ministry of Health and Welfare, and the University of Toronto.

In 1977 tissue and blood samples from forty medico-legal autopsies were studied in depth to determine if methylmercury was a contributing factor in any of the deaths. Although the 1977 results are not yet available, previous studies have indicated that the population studied may have higher exposure to methylmercury than the general Canadian population, but it was not possible to document levels at autopsy out of the range reported in the literature for populations without unusual exposure.

Subway Suicides

A survey of subway suicides in Metropolitan Toronto shows that since 1954, when the subway was opened, there have been a total of 157 suicides, of which 94 were males and 63 were females; the average age of the males was 36 years and the average age of the females was 39 years.

The distribution of subway suicide cases over the past 10 years is as follows:

1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
5	11	13	29	16	13	13	15	6	10

It is to be noted that a peak number of subway suicides occurred in 1971. As a result of this ‘epidemic’ and an inquest jury’s recommendation, it was decided to dispense with inquests in most of these cases because of the accompanying sensationalism with its inherent propensity for stimulating others to commit suicide in a similar manner. It would seem that the drop-off in statistics would prove that this hunch was correct. Inquests are now considered only if there is some significant additional factor which requires a public hearing.

Appendix A

Statistical Summary:

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Investigations	25,773	26,900	28,000	26,598*	26,985*
Post Mortem Examinations	8,055	8,400	8,300	8,777	9,121
Inquests	440	306	327	290	282
Cremations	5,145	6,001	6,798	7,259	8,319
Bodies — Anatomy	413	454	471	473	415

*This total is not comparable with the totals in previous years since a different cut-off date has been used for 1976 and 1977.

Appendix B

Firearms Deaths

List below is a statistical report compiled from the records in the Chief Coroner’s Office over the past five years to determine the use of firearms in suicides, accidents and homicides.

A review of these cases for 1975 disclosed that 69% of firearm deaths occurred at home and in 32% of the total deaths, alcohol was felt to be a contributing cause. As for 1976, 75% of firearm deaths occurred at home and in 40% of the total deaths, alcohol was a contributing factor. In 1977, 71% of firearm deaths occurred at home and in 37% of the total deaths, alcohol was a contributing factor.

Accidental Deaths by Firearms

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Handguns	2	3	3	3	1
Rifles/Shotguns	31	32	22	13	16
Unknown	0	0	0	0	3
TOTALS	33	35	25	16	20

Suicides by Firearms

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Handguns	21	34	34	38	33
Rifles/Shotguns	226	274	343	284	360
Unknown	23	0	15	19	33
TOTALS	270	308	392	341	426

Homicides By Firearms

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Handguns	8	14	18	11	17
Rifles/Shotguns	40	59	58	40	39
Shotguns and Handguns	0	3	0	0	0
Unknown	8	0	3	5	9
TOTALS	56	76	79	56	65

Overall Totals

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Handguns	31	51	55	52	51
Rifles/Shotguns	297	365	423	337	415
Shotguns and Handguns	0	3	0	0	0
Unknown	31	0	18	24	45
TOTALS	359	419	496	413	511

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Suicides — Total Number	1,078	1,293	1,277	1,239	1,382
Suicides by Firearms	270	308	392	341	426
% Firearm Deaths	25%	24%	31%	28%	31%
Homicides — Total Number	174	164	203	178	194
Homicides by Firearms	56	76	79	56	65
% Firearm Deaths	32%	46%	39%	31%	33%

Appendix C

Suicides

The accompanying tables show a 13-year study of suicides in Ontario and the age of distribution in the year 1977.

These statistics previous to 1976 indicated a steady growth in the number and frequency of suicides in the province. For 1977 a shift in age distribution was indicated towards the 20-29 age groups and the youngest suicide was an 8 year old child.

Suicides by Sex
Ontario 1965 – 1977

Year	Male	%Male	Female	%Female	Total
1977	964	69.8	418	30.2	1,382
1976	820	66.2	419	33.8	1,239
1975	878	69	399	31	1,277
1974	878	68	415	32	1,293
1973	718	66	360	33	1,078
1972	763	66	393	34	1,156
1971	Unavailable	—	Unavailable	—	1,131
1970	586	67	284	33	870
1969	616	68	287	32	903
1968	598	72	235	28	833
1967	428	71	180	29	608
1966	440	73	162	27	602
1965	437	73	163	27	600

Age Distribution of Suicides
Ontario – 1977

Age Group	Male		Female		Total for Age Group	% for Age Group
	No.	%	No.	%		
0- 9	1	100	0	0	1	0.1
10-19	81	75	27	25.0	108	7.8
20-29	267	80	65	20.0	332	24.0
30-39	157	74	55	26.0	212	15.3
40-49	164	66.3	83	33.7	247	17.9
50-59	142	60.2	94	39.8	236	17.1
60-69	88	58.3	63	41.7	151	10.9
70-79	50	69.4	22	30.6	72	5.2
80 & over	15	65.2	8	34.8	23	1.7
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	965	69.8	417	30.2	1,382	100

Appendix D

Inquest Statistics — 1977

Month	No. of Inquests	No. of Recommendations	No. of Recs. Implemented	No. of Recs. not Imp'd.	No. Recs. Cons'd	No. of No Recs.
January	15	17	8	1	7	—
February	25	62	60	2	—	3
March	27	98	68	14	7	3
April	19	59	34	6	13	3
May	28	81	46	14	14	5
June	28	101	42	11	25	3
Sub-Total:	142	418	258	48	66	17
July	21	116	45	17	33	2
August	7	33	8	1	9	—
September	27	78	46	12	18	3
October	26	63	49	4	6	4
November	20	61	22	5	25	5
December	39	168	58	9	28	3
Sub-Total:	140	519	228	48	119	17
Total:	282	937	486	96	185	34

Summary of Implementation of Recommendations made by Coroners' Juries, or by Coroners:

1. No. of Jury Recommendations implemented
from Inquests held in 1977 — 486
 2. No. of Jury Recommendations implemented
from Inquests held prior to 1977 — 144
 3. No. of Jury Recommendations implemented
in January and February 1978 from
Inquests held in 1977, or prior to 1977 — 103
 4. No. of Coroners' Recommendations
implemented during 1977 without Inquests — 26
- Total: 759

Inquests — 1977 — By County or District

County or District	No. of Inquests
Algoma	9
Brant	2
Bruce	3
Cochrane (South & North)	7
Dufferin	3
Durham	9
Elgin	2
Essex	7
Frontenac	6
Grey	1
Haldimand/Norfolk	3
Halton	6
Hastings	4
Huron	—
Kenora	7
Kent	4
Lambton	4
Lanark	1
Leeds/Grenville	5
Lennox/Addington	—
Middlesex	12
Muskoka	4
Niagara North & South	10
Nipissing	3
Norfolk (see Haldimand/Norfolk)	—
Northumberland	1
Ottawa-Carleton	9
Oxford	2
Parry Sound	1
Peel	5
Perth	3
Peterborough	3
Prescott/Russell	—
Prince Edward	—
Rainy River	1
Renfrew	4
Simcoe	10
Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry	5
Sudbury	20
Temiskaming	6
Thunder Bay	5
Victoria	—
Waterloo	9
Wellington	4
Wentworth	8
York	70
Reg. Municipality/York	4
Total: 282	

The General Inspector of Anatomy

The Anatomy Act is administered through the Chief Coroner's Office.

The revised Anatomy Act, passed in 1967, provides for the dissection of donated as well as unclaimed bodies by designated Schools of Anatomy.

An adequate supply of bodies is essential to teach medical students the anatomy of the human body in their undergraduate years. Courses in human anatomy are given to many para-medical students, including nurses, physiotherapists, physical educationalists, and others. In addition, advanced courses are given to surgeons to develop new surgical techniques, or for research purposes.

All the demands for bodies by the Schools have been fulfilled.

The following Schools have been designated to receive bodies.

(1) University of Toronto	Department of Anatomy
(2) University of Ottawa	Department of Anatomy
(3) University of Western Ontario (London)	Department of Anatomy
(4) Queen's University (Kingston)	Department of Anatomy
(5) McMaster University (Hamilton)	Department of Anatomy
(6) University of Guelph	Section of Human Anatomy
(7) Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College (Toronto)	Department of Anatomy
(8) University of Waterloo	Section of Human Anatomy

There is one General Inspector of Anatomy in Toronto and twenty Local Inspectors of Anatomy appointed throughout the Province to carry out the provisions of The Anatomy Act. Most Local Inspectors are in the areas near the Schools. All Inspectors must also be Coroners. Where there is no Local Inspector, any Coroner having jurisdiction may carry out the duties outlined in The Anatomy Act.

Lectures on The Anatomy Act are included in the Instructional Courses for Coroners each year.

An Annual Meeting is held in Toronto by the General Inspector of Anatomy with all the Heads of the Schools of Anatomy, to discuss mutual problems.

The last Meeting was held on February 17, 1978, with representation from all the Schools. Throughout the remainder of the year, the General Inspector makes periodic visits to all the Schools and inspects their methods and facilities for handling, preserving, storing, dissecting and disposing of bodies. The General Inspector has the authority to suspend delivery of bodies to a School if required standards are not met. No such action was necessary during 1977.

A report must be filed by the Local Inspector, and the School receiving each body, with the General Inspector, who maintains a master register. This register contains particulars of all bodies at all Schools in the Province, when they were received, and how and when they were disposed of following dissection.

Following are some basic statistics which show the numbers of unclaimed and donated bodies processed under The Anatomy Act in 1977, compared with 1976.

I. Number of bodies forwarded to Schools of Anatomy:

1976 — 308
1977 — 285

II. Number of bodies disposed of other than to Schools of Anatomy:

1976 — 141
1977 — 107
(Buried by Municipalities —
Section 11 of The Anatomy Act)

III. Number of reported unclaimed bodies, which were re-claimed for burial:

1976 — 24
1977 — 22
(Section 5 (1) of The Anatomy Act)

IV. Number sent to U.S.A.:

1976 — 0
1977 — 1

V. Total number of bodies processed under The Anatomy Act:

1976 — 473
1977 — 415

Crematoria — Province of Ontario Statistics — 1977

There are sixteen Crematoria in the Province of Ontario — six in Toronto, two in London, two in Ottawa, one in Hamilton, one in Sudbury, one in Sault Ste. Marie, one in Thunder Bay, one in Peterborough and one in Windsor.

In accordance with Section 78(1) of The Cemeteries Act, a Certificate for Cremation is issued by a Coroner for each case following appropriate investigation, depending on the circumstances.

There was a total of 8,319 cremations done in Ontario during 1977, an increase of 1,060 over 1976. The following list shows the number done at each Crematorium.

Toronto Crematorium	708
St. James Crematorium, Toronto	1,484
Prospect Crematorium, Toronto	572
Mount Pleasant Crematorium, Toronto	696
Riverside Crematorium, Weston	1,160
Westminster Crematorium, Willowdale	351
Hamilton Crematorium	967
Woodland Crematorium, London	247
Mount Pleasant Crematorium, London	222
Pinecrest Crematorium, Ottawa	658
Beechwood Crematorium, Ottawa	418
Park Lawn Crematorium, Sudbury	218
Sault Ste. Marie Crematorium	74
Riverside Crematorium, Thunder Bay	128
Highland Park Crematorium, Peterborough	233
Victoria Memorial Crematorium, Windsor	183
Grand Total:	8,319

The Human Tissue Gift Act, 1971

By Order-in-Council dated July 7, 1976, the administration of The Human Tissue Gift Act, 1971, was transferred from the Minister of Health to the Solicitor General.

This Act, along with The Anatomy Act and The Coroners Act, come under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Chief Coroner, which seems to be a logical transfer, inasmuch as these three Acts are very closely related and integrated in many respects.

Under The Human Tissue Gift Act, provision is made for inter-vivos gifts for transplants; as well as post mortem gifts for transplants and other uses, such as therapeutic purposes, medical education and scientific research.

Since 1975, a consent form under this Act has been included in each Ontario driver's licence on their respective renewal dates, which each person may complete or destroy. By 1978, each licenced driver will have the opportunity to give a consent to use his or her whole body, or specified parts thereof for the purposes designated in the Act.

The organs or tissues in greatest demand at present are eyes, kidneys, pituitary glands, knee and shoulder joints, bones for the bone bank, heart muscle for research purposes, as well as livers, lungs and hearts on occasion.

In addition, we need approximately 350 whole bodies annually for the eight Schools of Anatomy for anatomical dissection.

The public attitude is changing rapidly in the past few years, and more and more people are donating their bodies, or parts of their bodies, for medical purposes.

We welcome this change, however, many persons who wish to donate want more information and details on precisely what happens when they sign the consent on the driver's licence, or otherwise.

Therefore, all new drivers' licences have the following on the reverse side of the consent: "If you require further information regarding the consent to be a donor under The Human Tissue Gift Act, please write to: Dr. H.B. Cotnam; Chief Coroner for Ontario, Coroners Building, 26 Grenville Street, Toronto, Ontario, M7A 2G9." Enquiries are now increasing in number each day, since there are approximately 4½ million licenced drivers in Ontario.

In addition, the Chief Coroner's Office have available new consent forms in English and French for persons who do not have a driver's licence, or for next-of-kin to complete after death, where the deceased has made no arrangements one way or the other.

Since the Act was transferred to our Ministry, we have been informing Coroners, Pathologists and others, of the needs for tissues and organs and requesting their assistance in obtaining consents from the public prior to death, or from the next-of-kin after death, if no previous consent was signed. We have also asked Coroners, Pathologists, other physicians, and police, to search for a consent in the wallets or purses of deceased persons.

The staff of the Chief Coroner's Office is answering all enquiries either by telephone or in writing. We are convinced that if we can get the message across to the public showing them the great need for tissues and organs, that the shortages of eyes for the blind, pituitary glands for dwarfism, and kidneys for persons on permanent dialysis, would be virtually eliminated in a few years if the donations continue to be provided.

With the great assistance of Mr. Sidney Allinson, Communications Policy Advisor in our Ministry, many other important things have been done in recent months to promote the donation programme.

A Billboard campaign was organized for Metropolitan Toronto for eight weeks, which consisted of thirty-six Billboards situated along the main vehicle arteries, requesting the public in a very tasteful and dignified manner to register as a donor under The Human Tissue Gift Act.

Large posters have been designed also to be displayed in many public places throughout Ontario, which will carry essentially the same message as the Billboards.

In addition, and most important, a total of 1,800,000 brochures have been printed in English, French and Italian, to be distributed to the public to inform them of the need for donations of human organs and tissues.

This new brochure explains in detail how persons may consent to donate their whole bodies, or specified parts thereof; what it means precisely when they do give a consent; and what happens to their bodies eventually when the medical purposes have been served. A consent form is attached to each brochure.

The brochure is free of charge and is available now through the Chief Coroner's Office; and will be available in hospital waiting rooms, doctors' offices, organ donor foundations, charitable organizations, driver licencing bureaus, over 200 supermarkets and shopping centres throughout the Province, libraries, police and fire departments, Ontario Provincial Police Detachment Headquarters, Ministry of Northern Affairs, and Ontario Government Bookstores and consumer information and publication centres.

We have had many discussions and meetings with the transplant surgeons, anatomists, and other physicians involved in this field. Without exception, they are in favour of our publicity programme, and they hope it will continue, because they all report a substantial increase in donations during the past year. They agree with me that eventually the deficits of organs and tissues will be eliminated, and no person should have to wait for months or years for treatment, as they do now.

Centre of Forensic Sciences

The fundamental role of the Centre of Forensic Sciences is to provide evidence to law enforcement officers, crown attorneys, lawyers, coroners, pathologists and other official investigative agencies.

Its role is vital to the proper administration of justice and this incorporates scientific examination and analysis as well as the evaluation and interpretation of physical objects and materials.

The Centre provides educational programs and materials to persons and agencies using its services. It also encourages and conducts research to improve or expand forensic science services.

The province's only forensic laboratory is located at the Centre in Toronto. Services are provided at no cost to all official investigative bodies and to defence counsel in criminal cases. These services include toxicology, biology, chemistry as well as firearms, toolmarks and document examination, and specialized photography.

The new facilities and equipment on Grosvenor Street are fully operational with the exception of the firing range which still requires installation of some necessary equipment.

The internal organization of the Centre includes several specialized sections:

Biology Section

This section examines and identifies stains of body fluids found on a wide variety of materials and objects. Hairs and fibres are identified and compared by this section, as are botanical materials in the form of wood chips, plants and plant products.

Chemistry Section

This section analyzes paints, glass, soil, petroleum products, explosives, metals and a wide variety of other materials. In addition, metallurgical and engineering studies of mechanical and material failure cases are conducted by this section.

Document Section

The staff of this section examine and compare type-written, hand-written, and machine produced documents. Altered, erased and charred documents are also examined. Written material on forged cheques is classified and examinations are carried out on the various makes of paper, pens, typewriters and pencils.

The Provincial Fraudulent Cheque File is also maintained by this section.

Firearms Section

This section examines fired bullets, cartridge cases and firearms of every description. It also receives tissue and clothing for the purpose of determining the presence or absence of gunshot residue. Additionally, this section examines tools and marks made by them when used in committing offences.

Toxicology Section

The staff of this section conduct tests for alcohol, drugs and chemical poisons in biological and other specimens arising from investigations of a medico-legal or criminal nature. In addition, personnel in this section are responsible for acquisition and maintenance of Breathalyzers and the training of operators.

Photography Section

The duties of this section include the search for physical matches and comparisons that are not visible to the naked eye. Photographing exhibits received by other sections and producing audiovisual aids for training and educational purposes are also important functions of this section.

Research

Voice identification studies included evaluation of recording equipment used by major police forces. Further practical experience will assist in avoiding the use of inadequate equipment. Modifications to our sound spectrograph made it more versatile in displaying voices in pictorial form for more detailed studies. We anticipate a greater demand for this service as the application of this technique becomes more widely known.

The study on HLA antigens in blood stains is continuing with a paper prepared for presentation next year.

A study on the identification of Esterase D in stains of body fluids was completed and a paper is ready for publication.

Preliminary studies using iso-electric focusing were done to further subdivide P.G.M. groups.

Developmental work was begun on identifying GM and KM factors in blood but had to be abandoned due to the demands of case work.

The Multifract F-40 designed for semi-automated alcohol analysis is now used routinely on blood and urine samples.

The project started in 1976, to evaluate a gas chromatographic (GC) method for the analysis of carbon monoxide in blood, has now been completed. This method is simpler, more sensitive and less time-consuming than the procedure employed so far. The new method will be applied to casework in the near future.

Work is still continuing on the evaluation of the radioimmunoassay for the detection of cannabinoids in blood and urine. Confirmation of the presence of cannabinoids by GC/Mass spectrometry is presently under development. We hope to apply these procedures to casework by April.

The application of the recently purchased semi-automated equipment and nitrogen/phosphorus detector to GC screening of blood and urine for drugs has been the subject of intensive evaluations. The results look encouraging, indicating an increase in sensitivity as well as in efficiency.

A controlled clinical study was carried out which involved administration of known doses of diazepam to 5 human volunteers and measuring the drug concentrations in their blood samples. This study permitted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our methodology for the detection of this drug which has become one of the most frequently encountered drugs in our work. In addition, this study has provided us with more information on diazepam concentrations in blood.

SEM-GSR — This project on the application of SEM-EDX to identification of gunshot residue on hand samples taken after the firing of handguns is continuing and will now involve a variety of longarms.

SEM-EDX — This is a general ongoing project involving the application of SEM-EDX to various types of casework, e.g. paint, metal fractures, small physical matches and miscellaneous debris analysis.

GSR Analysis by Flameless AA — For antimony, the results of many of the case and test firing samples compare well with the NAA results, and this method can now be used in casework. Work on the barium analysis by this method will continue in 1978.

Soil Analysis by NAA — The first phase, analysis of soils within a localized area, was completed in 1977. Work is continuing with soils from different geographical areas.

HPLC — Investigation is continuing into the application of HPLC to the analysis of explosives, car paints, motor oils and drugs.

GC Methods to detect EGDN — Preliminary studies have begun into the application of GC methods to detect and determine the vapour of ethylene glycol dinitrate (EGDN) in explosives down to nanogram levels; also the vapour of nitroglycerine in ppm levels. A GC system has been designed and set up for casework. However, methods of sampling will be developed and tested.

NBS Automobile Paint Reference Collection — The paints for 1976 colours and additional paint chips for chemical identification have been received. This Reference Collection was used more often than in the previous year, especially for the identification of the unknown paint chips in hit and run cases. The Reference Collections are to be released yearly and the collection will therefore be an ongoing project.

Two papers were published in scientific journals; four papers were presented at forensic meetings and to professional groups.

Programmes

The Centre educational program included lectures to the Ontario Police College, the Ontario Provincial Police Training and Development Centre, the Metropolitan Toronto Police College, Forensic Pathology course, Crown Attorneys, Ontario Bar Association, University of Ottawa, Faculty of Law; Peel Regional Police, Natural Resources and Ontario Hydro personnel.

Additionally, four one-day seminars were given at the Centre in connection with the Criminal Investigation course at the Ontario Police College and two one-day seminars with the Metro Toronto Homicide Squad.

Visitors to the Centre included representatives from forensic laboratories in the U.S.A., U.K., Israel, Sweden and Australia.

Three of the local television stations attended at the Centre to produce and film parts of their programmes.

All public tours including school, college and university groups were discontinued in early May.

Six two-week Breathalyzer courses were held comprising one hundred and eighty students from the Ontario Provincial Police, Municipal Police Forces and the Canadian Forces Security and Intelligence Branch.

Members of the staff participated in six conferences and seminars dealing directly with matters of interest to the Centre as a means of improving staff capabilities.

Mr. E. Anderson was President of the Association of Firearms and Toolmark Examiners. Mrs. R. Charlebois held the position of Honourary Secretary, Canadian Society of Forensic Science and Mr. G. Cimbura continued to be active on committees relating to toxicological matters. Mr. D. M. Lucas was elected President of the American Society of Crime Lab Directors.

Comments on Case Data

Table 1 shows a comparison of cases reported for 1976 and 1977. The overall percentage of cases is up by about 15%. Both Firearms and Document Examination cases are significantly higher, 39% and 33% respectively. Other increases range from 7% in Photography to 13% in Chemistry. The increase in the number of items is slightly lower (11.7%) than the increase in cases (15%) indicating somewhat more emphasis on the screening of evidence prior to its acceptance at the Centre. This level of cases cannot be sustained without endangering the quality of work and further delaying the reporting of cases to the point where the backlog will be unacceptable.

The staff spent 960 days attending 990 court sittings as well as 970 hours lecturing to client personnel. Crime scene attendance increased from 20 in 1976 to 43 in 1977; whereas vehicles examined at the Centre decreased from 81 to 66.

Cases and Items 1976 — 1977

Section	Source	Cases		Items	
		1976	1977	1976	1977
Biology	Metro	310	381		
	O.P.P.	223	186		
	Mun. P.D.	349	399		
	Pathologists	3	3		
	Others	16	14		
	Total	901	983	8350	10584
Toxicology	Metro	233	287		
	O.P.P.	763	791		
	Mun. P.D.	492	531		
	Pathologists	2153	2410		
	Others	87	85		
	Total	3728	4104	7485	8653
Firearms	Metro	95	187		
	O.P.P.	148	175		
	Mun. P.D.	153	184		
	Pathologists	—	—		
	Others	10	19		
	Total	406	565	3222	3351
Chemistry	Metro	179	179		
	O.P.P.	363	363		
	Mun. P.D.	425	483		
	Pathologists	3	—		
	Others	165	262		
	Total	1135	1287	4723	5353
Documents	Metro	190	231		
	O.P.P.	120	172		
	Mun. P.D.	424	544		
	Pathologists	—	—		
	Others	68	123		
	Total	802	1070	15047	17083
Photography	Metro	13	24		
	O.P.P.	16	13		
	Mun. P.D.	22	14		
	Pathologists	—	—		
	Others	5	9		
	Total	56	60	328	249
Sub-Total	Metro	1020	1289		
	O.P.P.	1633	1700		
	Mun. P.D.	1865	2155		
	Pathologists	2159	2413		
	Others	351	512		
	Sub-Total	7028	8069	39155	45273

Centre of Forensic Sciences
 Cases and Items 1976 – 1977

Section	Source	Cases		Items	
		1976	1977	1976	1977
Fraudulent Cheques	Metro	1051	593		
	O.P.P.	348	479		
	Mun. P.D.	613	1086		
	Pathologists	—	—		
	Others	4	63		
	Total	2016	2221	7703	7064
Total Centre	Metro	2071	1882		
	O.P.P.	1981	2179		
	Mun. P.D.	2478	3241		
	Pathologists	2159	2413		
	Others	355	575		
	Total	9044	10290	46858	52337

Forensic Pathology

The forensic pathologist is a vital member of the team which is involved in the investigation of sudden and unexplained deaths. In this Province, this kind of death is investigated initially by the Coroner, assisted at the scene by a police officer. As a result of their investigation, it might be decided that a postmortem examination which includes a medicolegal autopsy will be required. At this time, a pathologist who is familiar with medicolegal investigations is called in to assist in the investigation.

The forensic pathologist's primary function is to evaluate the pathological findings in cases of sudden death in relation to circumstances surrounding the death and the results of any ancillary investigations. Sudden death pathology is as much a speciality as other subdivisions of pathology, e.g. neuropathology, skin pathology, etc. In any inquiry into sudden death whether it turns out to be from natural or unnatural causes, the forensic pathologist acts as a link-man between Coroner and police. This link becomes more apparent in homicides and in cases of suspicious or unexplained deaths.

During the year 1977, the Coroners office investigated 27,300 sudden deaths. Of this number, they ordered 9,121 medicolegal autopsies which were carried out by 250 pathologists throughout the Province and authorized to carry out medicolegal autopsies.

The role of the Forensic Pathology Agency is to assist in determining causes of and mechanisms of death in unusual circumstances and to aid law enforcement agencies throughout the Province in the interpretation of certain aspects of sudden death through the application of expertise in forensic pathology.

The objectives can be achieved by:

- a) Providing an advisory service to police, Coroners and pathologists in the Province.
- b) Developing training programmes in forensic pathology.
- c) Carrying out forensic pathology examinations in difficult or complex cases.

Staff

Dr. J.A.J. Ferris, the Deputy Director, resigned in January 1977. This position has not been filled. In consequence the commitment forecast for 1977 has not been met.

Educational

During the year two Forensic Pathology Seminars were held:

1. March 7 through 10, attended by 107 registrants of which 32 hours of tuition were given during the course by lecturers from Ontario and the United States. A transcript of the proceedings amounting to 323 pages was issued to each of the participants.
2. November 14 through 24, attended by 82 senior police investigators from police departments across Canada. A total of 72 hours of tuition was provided by lecturers from Ontario, the United States and the United Kingdom. A transcript of these proceedings amounting to approximately 600 pages will be issued to each attendee.

The Director gave 78 hours of lectures (in addition to the Seminars) to pathologists groups, undergraduate medical students at Queen's University, law students at Ottawa University, police officers including an ongoing bimonthly address of 7 hours to the R.C.M.P. Investigators Course and Senior Identification Officers courses. In addition, addresses were delivered to the Canadian Bar Association meeting, the University of Toronto Criminology Course, the Aylmer Police College based Identification Officers Course and the Ontario Association of Pathologists.

Mr. Jack Evans conducted 6 forensic pathology orientation courses for Metropolitan Toronto Police probationary officers in addition to addresses to Accident Investigation Officers, and several two hour workshop type tours for Senior High School students, at Community College level, involved in law oriented programmes.

Mr. Frank Piredda gave several illustrated lectures on analytical forensic photography methods to interested groups.

Mr. James Beaton gave similar lectures on forensic radiography techniques to various radiographers groups.

In department elective tuition was provided for six trainees in pathology from the University of Toronto together with two medical students from the same University. These elective periods varied from 2-4 weeks. The consensus was that such postgraduate training in forensic pathology should continue to be offered to all residents in pathology as a part of their exposure to all aspects of pathology.

The Director attended the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences held in San Diego during February.

Level of Service — 1977

Medicolegal autopsies including Unidentified Remains	63 including 24 homicides
Skeletal remains examined	27 including 2 homicides
Number of microscopic preparations	2628
Medicolegal photographs for teaching and record purposes	2200
Number of hours in Court	54
X-rays taken	532
Consultations, second opinions for Crown and Defence	108
Number of hours seminar	104 for 189 participants
Number of hours lecture (additional to seminars)	78

Travelling

Number of miles travelled by road on Branch business	8641
Number of miles travelled by air on Branch business	15000

Research

Basic x-ray data continued to be collected in relation to the hypothesis that the finer structure of bone is unique to each individual.

The technique, initiated in 1976, whereby identification can be substantiated or negated on the basis of superimposition of photographs of a skull and a person's head taken during life was extensively used during 1977. During the year an additional 20 examinations were made, resulting in positive identification of 16 persons whose identity could not be achieved in any other way.

The use of stereoscopic x-rays for the localisation of bullets and other foreign objects proved its worth on at least 4 occasions.

The comparison of x-rays taken before and after death resulted in at least 12 positive identifications under circumstances precluding the use of other techniques.

The use of stereo (3-D) photography in forensic pathology was explored in two fields: 1. As a teaching aid and 2. As a means of portrayal of a crime scene. Work in these areas is continuing.

Preliminary thought and research was initiated in two other fields. The first is the possible use of laser beam technology in relation to the aging of skeletal remains, based upon the sequential breakdown of the organic component of bone. The second is the use of high speed photography in elucidating mechanisms of injury and the use of time lapse photography in the analysis of tissue degradation after death under various conditions.

Ministry Organization

Solicitor General
Deputy Solicitor General

The Honourable George A. Kerr, Q.C.
A.A. Russell, Q.C.

Ministry Secretariat

J. Allen, Executive Assistant to the Deputy
S. Allinson, Communications Policy Advisor
W.A. Smith, Police Liaison Co-ordinator
K. Gardner, Director, Internal Audit
N. O'Connor, Woman's Advisor
R.N. Rintoul, Policy Development & Management Systems Advisor
J.M. Ritchie, Director of Legal Services

Ontario Police Commission

Chairman: His Honour Judge T. J. Graham
Member: Shaun MacGrath

Police Service Advisors
Intelligence Services
Planning and Research
Ontario Police College

Ontario Provincial Police

Commissioner: H.H. Graham
Deputy Commissioner, Operations: J.L. Erskine
Deputy Commissioner, Services: K.W. Grice

Administration: Personnel
Staff Services
Special Services
Field Operations: Traffic Operations

Public Safety Division

Assistant Deputy Minister
Chief Coroner's Office
Centre of Forensic Sciences
Forensic Pathology
Fire Marshal

F.L. Wilson, Q.C.
Dr. H.B. Cotnam
D.M. Lucas, Director
Dr. J. Hillsdon-Smith
J.R. Bateman

Administration Division

Executive Director
Financial Services
Personnel Services
Planning & Evaluation
Administrative Services

P.F.L. Gow
Director: L.H. Edwards
Director: T.A. Thomson
Director: G.A. Krishna
Manager: M.G. Harrop

Ministry of the Solicitor General



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